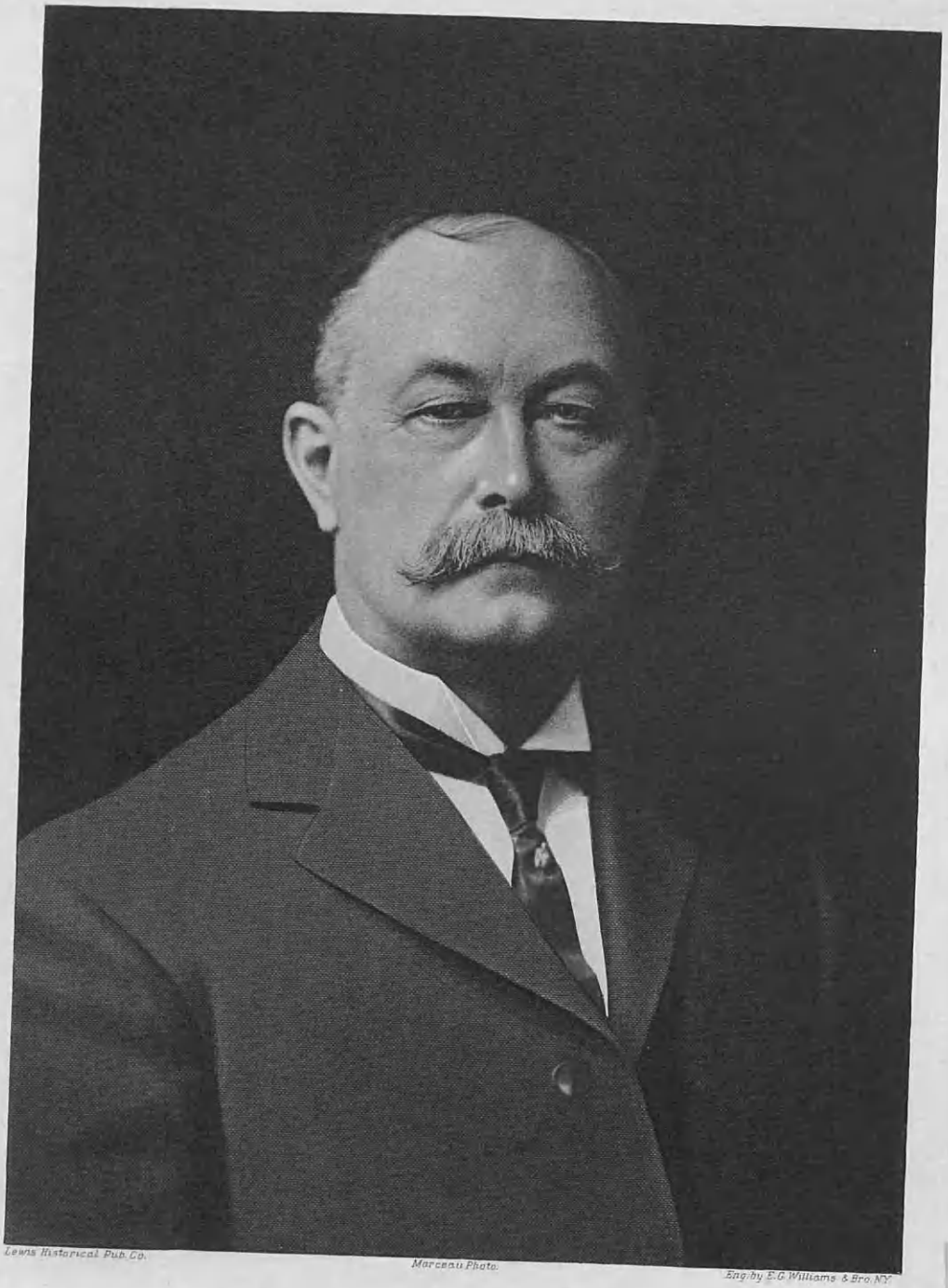

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Elbridge McFarland

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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

John Farr

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

FARR, William Wilberforce,

Clergyman.

The name of Farr is described in Harrison's "Surnames" as derived from the Anglo-Saxon name, *stem faer,* meaning to travel. The Hundred Rolls of 1216-1307 contain the name of Richard La Fayre, and in various forms, Farr, Farre, Fare, etc., the patronymic appears at following dates in English records.

Arms—Gules, a saltire or, cottised argent, between four fleurs-de-lis of the last.

In 1540 Walter Farre was seated in Essex, having purchased the Manor of Buckwyns from Sir Richard Rich. It remained in the family until the middle of the eighteenth century. Walter Farre, Gent., died September 20, 1604. His heir was Henry, born 1575, died 1608, oldest son of his brother, Richard, Esq. The heir of Henry was his son Henry, born 1603. The Manor of Abbots (Essex county) was granted in 1543 by King Henry VIII to Walter Farr, alias Gillingham, and his heirs. This estate was later known as Manor of Stanford Hope.

(I) Edward Farr, father of John Farr, married, May 10, 1785, Ann Ward. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Anne, born September 29, 1793. 3. Michael B., born January 30, 1795. 4. Thomas Timberland, born March 13, 1796.

(II) John Farr, son of Edward and Ann (Ward) Farr, was born October 10, 1791, in Lincolnshire, England. He received his education in his native land, making a specialty of chemistry and obtaining a position in one of the best drug stores in London. As a young man Mr. Farr, in 1816, came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in this connection it should be mentioned that he was the first to introduce the manufacture of seidlitz powders into this country. About 1818 he formed a partnership with Abraham Kunzi for the manufacture of chemicals, their place of business being situated on Arch street, above Twelfth. In 1822 they moved their establishment to Coates street, near Fourth, remaining there for several years. They commenced the manufacture of oil of vitriol, in lead, and concentrated their acids in glass. They made an assortment of chemicals, among them sulphate of morphia, shortly after the process was discovered by Pelletier, in Paris, and ether, acids and refined camphor. It is, however, due to Mr. Farr to say that he was the first in America to manufacture quinine and morphine.

The firm of Farr & Kunzi continued the manufacture of chemicals until Mr. Kunzi's retirement in 1838. Mr. Farr then associated with himself Messrs. Powers and Weightman, under the firm name of John Farr & Company, the style remaining unchanged until 1841, when it became Farr, Powers & Weightman. Mr. Weightman was the son of Mr. Farr's sister, and his uncle, who had brought him from England, took a great interest in him. On the decease of Mr. Farr the firm became Powers & Weightman, later assuming its present style of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. The works at the Falls of the Schuylkill were commenced about 1847, and there are manufactured sulphuric, nitric, muriatic, tartaric and acetic acids; also alum, Epsom salts, blue vitriol, iron and magnesia, all on a large scale. There are also extensive works at Ninth and Parrish

streets, which were destroyed by fire in February, 1884, but have since been rebuilt. At this place were manufactured sulphate of quinine, sulphate of morphia, iodine and mercurials, also a general assortment of medicinal and photographic chemicals.

The other business interests of Mr. Farr were limited to the presidency of a bank on Vine street. His time and attention were given, almost exclusively, to the work of his profession. His great ability and the magnitude of the work accomplished by him have never been fully appreciated. He was the pioneer, the pathfinder, blazing a way in which others might follow in his footsteps, and to him belongs the honor of having founded the largest chemical house in the world.

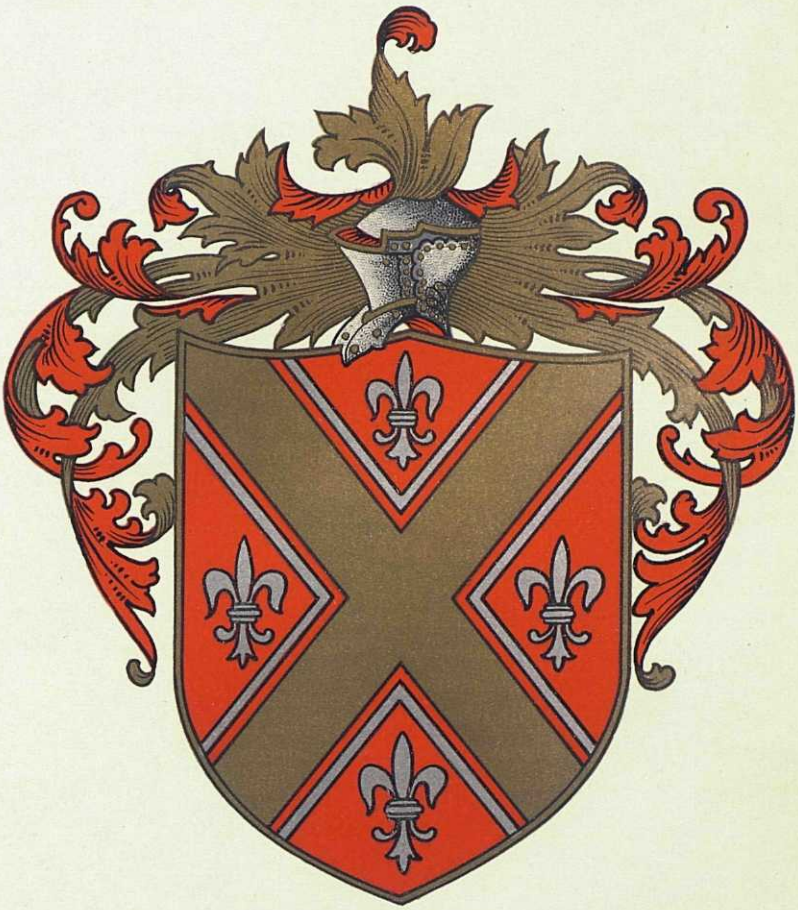
Mr. Farr married, in 1826, in New Castle, Pennsylvania, Mary Jane McCullough, born in New Castle, Delaware, daughter of James and Mary (McCullough) McCullough. Issue: 1. Mary Ann, married, January 27, 1847, Fitzhugh Coyle, of Washington, District of Columbia, and is now deceased. 2. Edward, drowned at the age of eighteen years. 3. Maria Louisa, married, September 15, 1850, William H. Trotter, of Philadelphia. 4. Emily, married, January 19, 1854, J. J. Gilliams, of Philadelphia. 5. James McCullough, married, April 16, 1857, Annie Dunton. 6. Helen, died in infancy. 7. Julia, married (first) May 16, 1855, James M. Lester, of Dundee, Scotland, (second) Major John Cash, of Philadelphia. 8. Annabella, married Israel Dunton. 9. John, married Fannie Wattson. 10. William Wilberforce, of whom further. 11. Helen, married Bayard Webster, of New York. 12. Gertrude, unmarried, of Philadelphia. 13. Kathleen, married John Watson, of Philadelphia. 14. Caroline, unmarried.

Mr. Farr was a devoted husband and father, and dearly beloved by his friends. In his unostentatious manner he was ever ready to assist the distressed, to watch over the interests of the poor, and to accord to the laborer his hire. His word was his bond. He and his family were members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, in which he held the office of warden. Mrs. Farr survived her husband nearly half a century, passing away about 1893, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Farr, which occurred March 1, 1847, deprived his home city of a man sincere and true in his friendships, and honorable and generous in business, possessing the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality.

The following eloquent and just tribute to the merits of the late John Farr is from an editorial article in the "Protestant Churchman," which derives double force as well as beauty from the fact that it comes from Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, so long Mr. Farr's pastor:

> He was a man whose soul was prospering, in whom was the truth. He was a faithful friend to the brethren and to strangers. The witness of his love had gone out before the church. He delighted to bring forward, after a godly sort, on their journey in the ministry, those who had gone forth to bear the Saviour's name among the Gentiles. He received and welcomed them as fellow helpers to the truth. Thus the apostle described his character. And how beautiful and appropriate the description appears: What unspeakable value was there to him in such a character, and in such commendation: And how painfully does the contrast, which immediately follows this description, strike the mind, from the very fact of the amazing opposition. "I wrote unto the church; but Diotrephes, who loveth to have the preëminence among them, receiveth us not. And not content therewith, neither doth he himself receive the brethren, and forbiddeth them that would, and casteth them out of the church." These are types of character which have been reproduced in every succeeding age and place of the Church of Christ.
>
> And what a gift is such an one to a conscientious and faithful pastor! The illustration compels us to turn aside and recall one especially



Farr

Eng by E.G.Williams & Bro. NY

W. W. Farr

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Helena Louisa (Haddock) Farr

lovely instance of our youthful days. He was a warm and earnest Christian, and he was a devoted, faithful friend. He upheld his pastor's work and toil in constant prayer. He gave his own accomplished and vigorous mind to the constant and laborious teaching of a Bible class of youth. He was a most edifying leader in our meetings for prayer. He was the senior warden of the church, and his influence and presence were always a blessing and a comfort in the meetings of the vestry. He had large wealth, and it was most freely and benevolently used. With perfect confidence in his pastor, how often did he say to him, "You know what I ought to give. When you have a valuable object, put me down for what you think is right. You need not trouble yourself to come to me." The renovation of the church edifice, rendered indispensable to its use, met with great hostility. He threw his sweet character and influence into the consideration of the subject in the vestry, and disarmed opposition. He offered the responsibility of his fortune to accomplish the work, and met the whole pecuniary demand. His tenderness to his youthful pastor was that of a father. He never censured, never complained. But, always affectionate and cheerful, he covered his mistakes, he guarded his reputation, he shielded him from hostility, he defended his ministry, and with the most spiritually-minded love and tenderness, he comforted and sustained him. He was a perfect gentleman in his manners, dignified, delicate, unobtrusive. He was a most orderly Christian in his walk, reverential, earnest, serious, devoted. His presence was always a blessing. When he came, and where he came, the sun arose in the kindness of his relations, and the purity of his Christian intercourse. We used to say of him, "He is a man of pure gold." And his memory still lives in our hearts cherished and honored. Whoever may be forgotten we shall never cease to remember, with unfailing affection and thankfulness, John Farr, of St. Paul's Church, in Philadelphia.

(III) William Wilberforce Farr, son of John and Mary Jane (McCullough) Farr, was born November 4, 1840, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his rudimentary education in private schools, whence he passed to the Episcopal Academy of his native city. He afterward attended Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, graduating in 1864 and later receiving his Bachelor's and Master's degrees. He also graduated from the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia. Later the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him.

After his ordination as deacon by Bishop Stephans, Dr. Farr was ordained priest in the Church of the Epiphany by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, presented by the Rev. Dr. Newton, his personal friend. His first parish was that of Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained eleven years. At the end of that time he was called to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where during the last five years of his life he was rector of the Church of the Saviour. In both of these parishes Dr. Farr, throughout his ministry, was useful and beloved, his ministration being productive of lasting benefit to the people under his charge. The political principles of Dr. Farr were those upheld by the Republican party. During his college days he assisted, in association with other students, in defending the State of Ohio at the time of the Civil War. He was an honorary member of the Union League, and while at college belonged to the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

The wealth of character and learning by which Dr. Farr was distinguished were combined with a most lovable personality. He was of a cheerful disposition, his sunny smile being but the outward manifestation of an inborn kindly nature. He was, above all, a man of intense humanity. "All sorts and conditions of men" felt the influence of his good will which, sometimes, unconsciously to themselves, inspired them with a belief in higher standards and nobler living.

Dr. Farr, married April 30, 1867, Helena Louisa Haddock, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Lucy Stevenson (Shinn) Haddock (see Haddock III), the former born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and for many years a merchant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he having come to Philadelphia to enter into

business with his uncle, John Haseltine, an esteemed merchant of Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. Farr were the parents of the following children: 1. Catherine Lucy, born April 26, 1868, married, in Philadelphia, in November, 1892, Alexander P. Robinson, of Philadelphia, now deceased. Issue: (i) William Farr, born September 4, 1893, of New York City. (ii) Helena Farr, born September 4, 1895, lives with her mother in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania. (iii) Catherine Lucy, born September 28, 1896. (iv) Caroline, born February 4, 1898. (v) Alexander Patterson, born February 8, 1902, of Philadelphia. 2. Grace Alice, born November 8, 1869, married, (first) William Paul Martin, (second) Judge William Wilkins Carr, of Philadelphia, now deceased. Children of first marriage: (i) William Paul Martin, Jr., of Chicago. (ii) Helene Louise Martin, married J. H. P. Howard, Jr., of San Mateo, California, and they have one child, Joan Howard. Mrs. Grace Alice Carr now resides in Pasadena, California. 3. William Haddock, born May 26, 1872, now living at Maidenhead on the Thames, England; married Beatrice Dearberg, of Florence, Italy. Their children are: Beatrice, deceased, and William Haddock Farr, living with his parents. 4. Daniel Haddock, born February 1, 1876, an importing merchant of antiques and curios of Philadelphia, married Adelaide L. Jordan, and has a daughter, Adelaide Jordan Farr.

Dr. Farr was a devoted husband and father, never so happy as when surrounded by the members of his family. It was in Boston, on April 7, 1883, that this gifted and lovable man passed away, mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any, and those who had been admitted to the inner cloisters of his intimacy felt that in losing him they lost a part of themselves and that life could never again be as complete as it was before he was taken from their sight. Dr. Farr is buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The influence of such a man as William Wilberforce Farr does not cease with his earthly life. The memory of his fervent piety and active benevolence helps to renew a faith in humanity and to inspire us with courage and hope for the future.

(The Haddock Line).

The earliest American mention of this English family is found in the records of Haverhill, in 1752. The coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a cross sable, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the last.

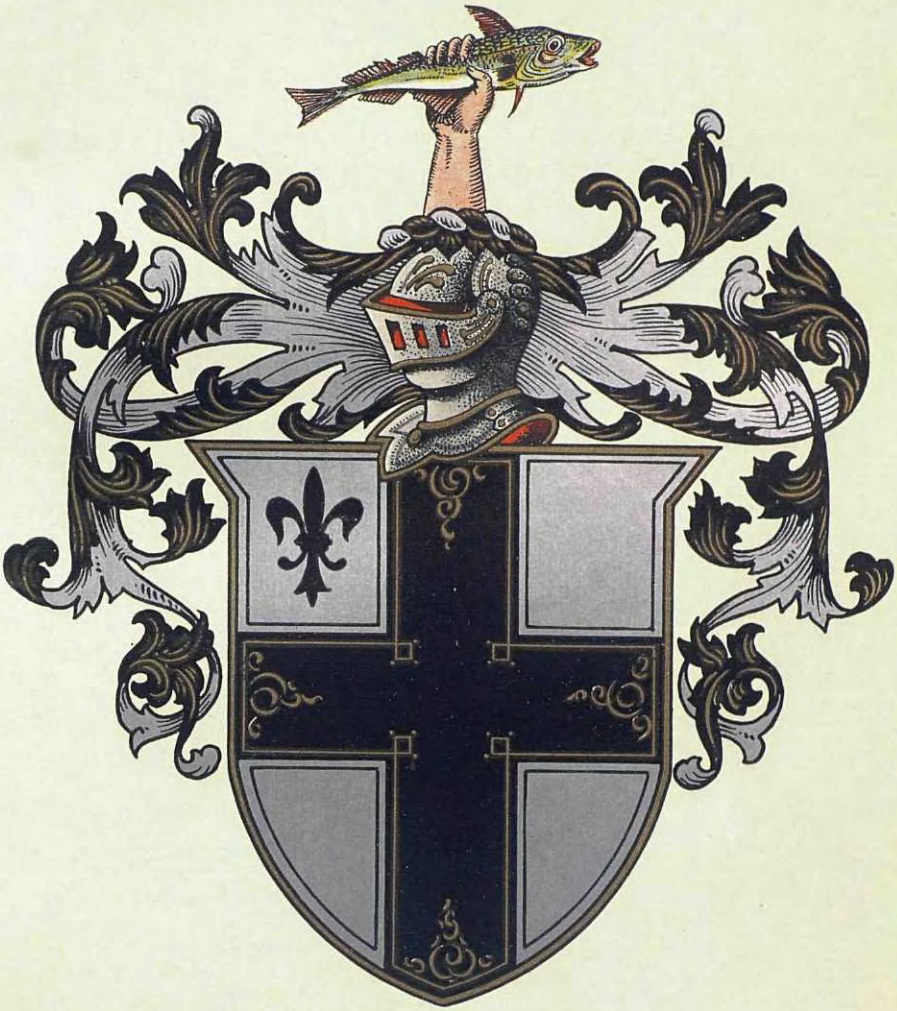
Crest—A dexter hand holding a fish all proper.

(I) The earliest ancestor of this line is Charles Haddock, born in 1731 or 1733, who died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 6, 1796. In 1757 he was a member of the First Company of Militia of Haverhill. The treasurer of Haverhill was ordered to furnish officers of the companies of Haverhill with money to hire soldiers. On May 5, 1778, the treasurer borrowed sums ranging from ten to two hundred pounds from citizens. In this list of citizens is Charles Haddock, who loaned one hundred pounds. A Revolutionary soldier, Ebenezer Porter, was paid by Charles Haddock.

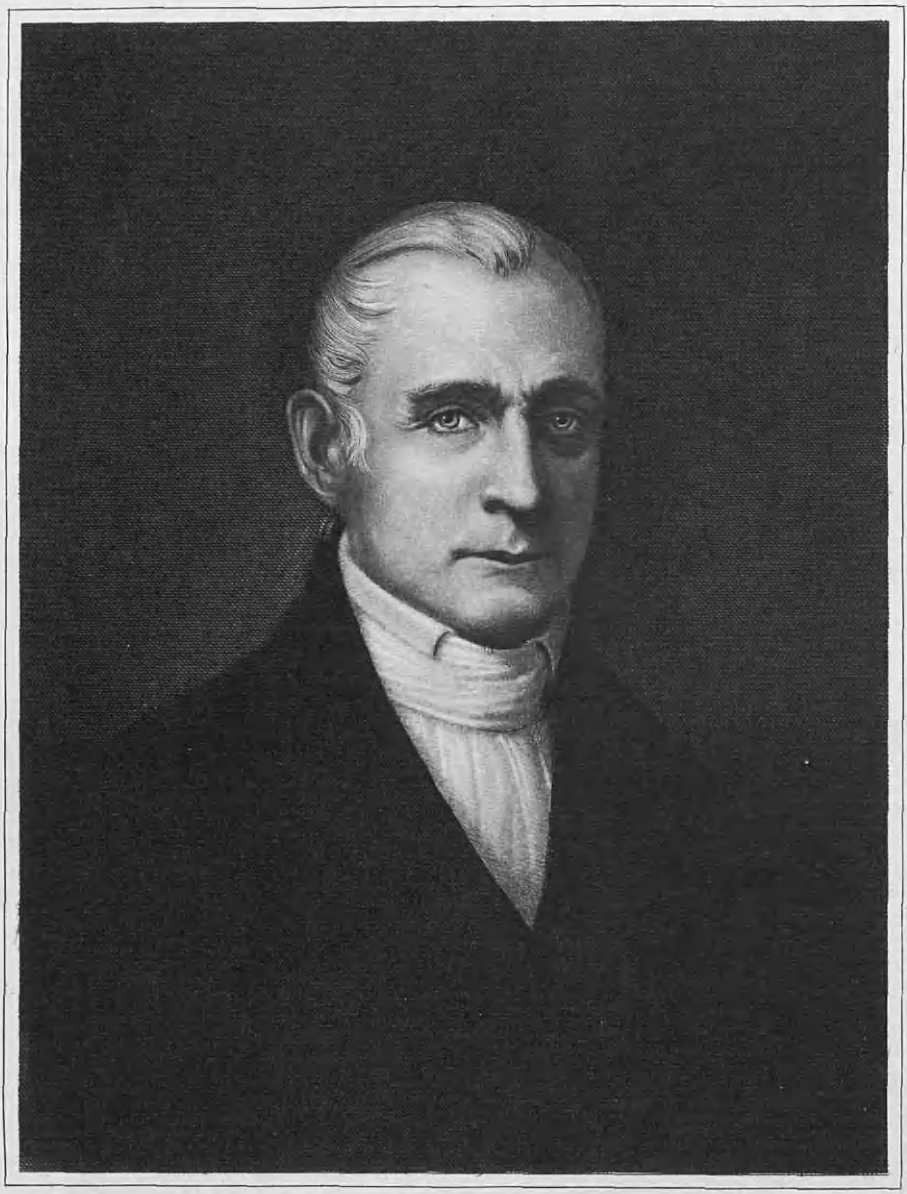
Charles Haddock married (first) December 19, 1752, Sarah Whitting, born in 1727, died September 11, 1764.

Charles Haddock married (second) October 22, 1767, Susannah Brickett, born January 8, 1745, died at Haverhill, February 4, 1781.

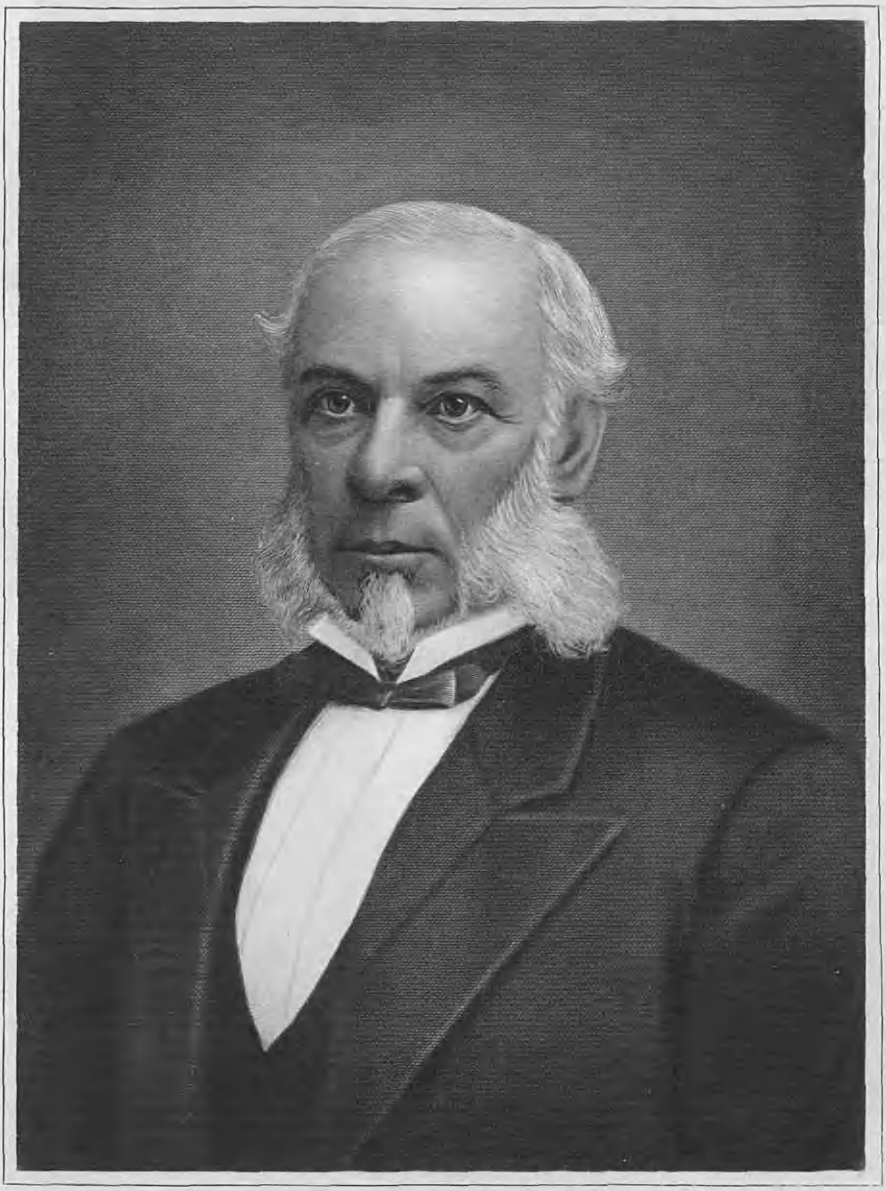
The Brickett family traces to Nathaniel Brickett, born in 1649, who lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, and was living in 1710-11. Issue: Nathaniel, born December 20, 1673, died 1687; John, born May 3, 1676; Sarah, born February 13, 1677; James, of whom further; Mary twin with James, born December 11, 1679;



Haddock



Daniel Haddock Sr.



Dan Haddock Jr

Hannah, born September 23, 1683. James Brickett, son of Nathaniel Brickett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 11, 1679, and lived there. In 1712 he was a member of Captain Joseph Eaton's Company of Militia, enlisted at Newbury. He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of: Mary, born August 13, 1705; Sarah, born April 2, 1707; James, of whom further; Eleanor, baptized in 1714; John, born July 19, 1716. James (2) Brickett, son of James (1) and Mary Brickett, was born June 27, 1711, and lived in Newbury, Massachusetts. He married, August 7, 1729, Susannah Pillsbury, descendant of William Pillsbury, the founder (1640) through his son, Moses (1) and Moses (2), father of Susannah. Issue: Nathaniel, born May 21, 1731; James, born December 7, 1733, died soon; James, born February 16, 1738; John, born March 13, 1740; Moses, born May 4, 1742; Susannah, of whom further. Susannah Brickett, daughter of James (2) and Susannah (Pillsbury) Brickett, was born January 8, 1745. She married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, Charles Haddock.

Issue of Charles and Susannah (Brickett) Haddock: 1. Lydia, born September 30, 1768, died October 25, 1788. 2. James, born November 29, 1770; married Dolly Hoyt; died May 10, 1823. 3. William Townsend, born December 13, 1772. 4. Susannah, born January 13, 1775; married John Low. 5. John, born February 5, 1777, died at Buffalo, New York, September 3, 1818. 6. Daniel, of whom further.

Charles Haddock married (third) June 8, 1784, Widow Deliverance (Wakefield) Gale, who died May 30, 1824. No issue by first and third marriages.

(II) Daniel Haddock, son of Charles and Susannah (Brickett) Haddock, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 19, 1779 (family record gives date November 9), and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, October 8, 1846 (family record). (The vital records of Lynn give date of death as November 16, 1847). He removed to Lynn after 1819, and in the history of Lynn is called an accountant.

He married, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 23, 1804, Abigail Haseltine (see Hazeltine VI). Issue: 1. Abigail, born April 13, 1805; married James Shaw. 2. Daniel, of whom further. 3. Emily, born July 14, 1809. 4. Henry, born September 25, 1811; married Mary Farrington. 5. Aroline, born August 1, 1813; married Ebenezer Briggs. 6. Hazen, born September 28, 1815. 7. Adriana, born October 3, 1819.

(III) Daniel (2) Haddock, son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Haseltine) Haddock, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 12, 1806. He received a good education in the academy in Bradford, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen years came to Philadelphia and entered the business house of Moody & Wyman, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and straw goods, as a clerk, making his home with his uncle, John Haseltine. John Haseltine became the successor of Moody & Wyman, and later associated with himself Mr. Haddock, and the firm name became Haseltine & Haddock, then Haddock, Haseltine & Reed, which later became Haddock, Reed & Company upon the retirement of Ward B. Haseltine, a nephew of John Haseltine.

Mr. Haddock filled many positions of public trust, and enjoyed the reputation of being extraordinarily faithful to his duties in all the relations of life. He was for several years president of the Continental Hotel Company; was a director and vice-president of the Commercial National Bank; a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company; of the Philadelphia Trust & Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, and a director and chairman of the finance com-

mittee of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He was first elected to the board of the Commercial National Bank in 1839, and continued a member for nearly fifty years, serving as vice-president for eleven years. His connection with the Continental began with the incorporation of the Butler House Hotel Company in 1857. The name was changed to Continental Hotel Company, and he served continuously as a director until his election as president, May 14, 1880. He died January 21, 1890. He married Catherine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, daughter of Colonel John (4) and Mary (White) Shinn (see Shinn VI).

Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D., in his address at Mr. Haddock's funeral, spoke in part as follows:

I can hardly trust myself to speak of our dear friend, I reverenced him so much; but I was his minister for ten years, and he honored me with his friendship, and I would be recalcitrant to my personal feelings to-day, did I not attempt to mark some of the traits of his character worthy of your and my imitation. No doubt many elements of his disposition are deposited in the archives of our memory; but that which always primarily impressed itself on every mind was the calm and quiet poise of Mr. Haddock's nature. In this age of intense activity on every side, when there is so much whir and noise about the machinery of life, he stood almost alone in the perfect quietude with which he prosecuted his work. And yet it was not the calm of indifference nor the quietude of indolence. No man ever mingled more sympathetically and earnestly with his age. He spanned with his single life almost the whole of the greatest century, the most intense and thrilling that humanity has ever seen. He listened in his boyhood to the reverberations of the War of 1812; he passed during his manhood through the exciting period of the Mexican War; he contributed his means and his son to the great Civil War. Not only was he always deeply interested in the nation's noblest development, but as a business man he was active during his whole lifetime, sagacious and wise, far-reaching and conservative, bearing always a great weight of responsibility that increased rather than lessened during his later years. At a time that men generally throw off the burden, he was not only conducting his private affairs with his accustomed grasp, but he was president of the Continental Hotel Company, director and vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, director and chairman of the finance committee of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and director of the Philadelphia Trust Company. Thus you see his life was crowded with earnestness and activity from the beginning to the end. And yet he never bustled. There never was any noise or demonstration about all this prodigious energy. You would have thought to know him that he was simply leading a life of elegant leisure. His career was not a brawling mountain brook; it was a broad river, full-banked, quiet in its flow, carrying on its bosom much that was precious to the best interests of commerce and society.

Nor was the quiet poise of our friend's disposition the result of weakness. He was a man of great moral force. There never was a more honest and conscientious character; and when it was necessary to take sides and stand for truth and righteousness, he did it, not obtrusively, never offensively, but with a decision that was all the more emphatic and effective because of the quietude with which it was done. Thus he was reliable as gravitation, and as silent. And when he took his position, men knew that he would be steadfast as the New England hills amid which his childhood and his character were cradled.

Another thing always specially impressed itself upon me in the character of Mr. Haddock, and it was his charity, not simply of hand but of heart. He loved the law of love to man. He was an optimist in sober and yet noble fashion. It would be difficult for any one to recall a single instance in which he ever spoke ill of a human being. It is hard for men to converse much with each other without uttering some criticism they would fain have left unuttered, or some word they regret. He had no regrets of this kind. There never was any acid in his speech. He lived with a profound reverence for all that was best in man; and when others ventured in his presence to utter the sarcasm or the biting word, he simply said, "Perhaps you are too suspicious." He had not a nook nor cranny in his whole nature that could afford any entertainments for the criticisms and rebukes levelled against human infirmity. He was hospitable to all that was good in human nature.

The hopefulness of Mr. Haddock's character was another conspicuous trait. It was not a mere sanguine spirit that was perpetually effervescing,

Engd by Campbell N.Y.

Catherine Lucy Haddock

but the highest species of moral bravery. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" was the gospel of his everyday life. And yet he had many an evil day and experienced many a sore trial that would have broken the spirit of an ordinary man. In his business career he experienced the shock, to the full, of the greatest panics that ever befell the nation. At the opening of the Civil War he saw hundreds of thousands of his fortune swept away by the repudiation of Southern merchants. He suffered many a hard blow to his affection. His beloved son, in the pride of his young manhood, went down in one of the great battles of the Civil War. He never knew how nor where he was laid to rest among that great and sacred throng who have no monument but that to the unknown dead. I was with him during the loss of his beloved daughter, Emily, and know how great was his sorrow. He was a man of strong attachment, clinging very tenaciously to his associates and friends, and he suffered much when death invaded the ranks of his lifelong friends. And yet he did not brood hopelessly. He took to his heart the sweet lessons of adversity, and then bravely and cheerfully turned toward the future and its demands. More than any man I have ever known, he lived with his face toward the sunshine.

Children of Daniel (2) Haddock and Catherine Lucy Stevenson (Shinn) Haddock: 1. Mary White, born in 1840; married James Carstairs. Issue i. Lucy Haddock Carstairs, born January 16, 1861; married Aubrey Weightman. ii. Daniel Haddock Carstairs, born February 7, 1862; married Louise Orne. iii. John Haseltine Carstairs, born August 7, 1863; married Belle Wolf Wilson. iv. Charles Stewart Carstairs, born August 2, 1865; married Esther Holmes Haseltine. v. Helen Burton Carstairs, born August 28, 1867; died January 18, 1904; married (first) Charles S. Phillips, of New York; (second) Cornelius Van Buren Burrel. vi. Emily Frances Carstairs, born December 11, 1869; married Walton Ferguson, Jr. vii. Mary White Carstairs, born August 19, 1871; married (first), February 18, 1895, Stephen de Kosenko; (second) Edward Brooks, Jr. viii. Lena Farr Carstairs, born March 24, 1878; married (first) Francis A. Janney; (second) Mario Monta, of Turin, Italy. ix. James Carstairs, Jr., born January 2, 1880; married Priscilla Moore Taylor. 2. John Haseltine, born May 9, 1841, died at the first battle of Chancellorsville in the Civil War in 1862, when barely twenty-one years of age. 3. Elizabeth Stanley, died in infancy. 4. Alfred, died in infancy. 5. Helena Louisa, married William Wilberforce Farr. Children: i. Catherine Lucy, born April 26, 1868; married, in Philadelphia, in November, 1892, Alexander P. Robinson of Philadelphia, now deceased. Issue: a. William Farr, born September 4, 1893, of New York City. b. Helena Farr, born September 4, 1895; lives with her mother in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania. c. Catherine Lucy, born September 28, 1896. d. Caroline, born February 4, 1898. e. Alexander Patterson, of Philadelphia. ii. Grace Alice, born November 8, 1869; married (first) William Paul Martin; (second) Judge William Wilkins Carr, of Philadelphia, now deceased. Mrs. Grace Alice Carr now resides in Pasadena, California. Children of (first) marriage: a. William Paul Martin, Jr., of Chicago. b. Helene Louise Martin, married J. H. P. Howard, Jr., of San Mateo, California, and they have one child, Joan Howard. iii. William Haddock, born May 26, 1872; now living at Maidenhead on the Thames, England; married Beatrice Dearberg, of Florence, Italy. Their children are: a. Beatrice, deceased. b. William Haddock Farr, living with his parents. iv. Daniel Haddock, born February 1, 1876; an importing merchant of antiques and curios of Philadelphia; married Adelaide L. Jordan, and has a daughter, Adelaide Jordan Farr. 6. Emily Frances, born May 29, 1849, died unmarried. 7. Stanley Brickett, born September 6, 1851; married Amelia Watkins. Both are now deceased. They were the parents of Stanley, Jr.

(The Shinn Line).

The early history of the Shinn family, founded in America by John Shinn, of New Jersey, is traced to Francis Sheene, of Freckenham Parish, England, who had a son, Clement.

Clement Sheene, born in 1593, was the father of John Shinn, the progenitor of the American family, in which the orthography has been almost universally Shinn.

(I) John Shinn, son of Clement Sheene, was born in England, in 1632, and came to America about 1677, supposed to have been a passenger on the ship "Kent," which arrived in the river Delaware in 1677, with the first English settlers of West Jersey. Before leaving England he was imprisoned for having left the established church, and joined the followers of George Fox. He was at least one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, owning with five others several undivided shares in that province. He was also one of the number who at different periods purchased large tracts of land from the Indians. The first land was surveyed to him in what became Springfield township, Burlington county, where he lived at "Springfield Lodge." He and his wife, Jane, were members of the Society of Friends, and assisted in founding the first meeting of the sect in Burlington county. Between 1678 and 1680 he was a member of the Grand Jury; he was also a freeholder. He was a man of affairs, and filled many positions of trust and responsibility. His will, dated January 14, 1711-12, was probated February, following. Among his children was John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Shinn, son of John (1) and Jane Shinn, was born in England, and died in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1736-37. He was hardly less prominent in public affairs than his father, and, like him, was a large land owner. He married (first), May 3, 1686, Ellen Stacie, daughter of Robert and Mary Stacie. He married (second), Sept. 1, 1707, Mary Budd, daughter of William Budd, of Northampton township, Burlington county. Among his children by his second wife was Jacob, of whom further.

(III) Jacob Shinn, son of John (2) and Mary (Budd) Shinn, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, May 3, 1715, and died there in 1795. He was a man of large means and a prominent citizen. His family was called the "Silk Stocking Set." He married at Haddonfield, New Jersey, February 3, 1745, Hannah (Rakestraw) Lippincott, widow of Freedom Lippincott, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wilkins) Rakestraw. Child, John, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Shinn, son of Jacob and Hannah (Rakestraw-Lippincott) Shinn, was born November 25, 1757, and died February 13, 1833. He married Mary Norton, daughter of William and Susanna Norton, of Burlington county, New Jersey. Issue: 1. William Norton, born October 24, 1782, married Sally Budd. 2. John, of whom further.

(V) Colonel John (4) Shinn, son of John (3) and Mary (Norton) Shinn, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, August 19, 1784, and died October 16, 1825, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He came to Philadelphia when a young man, and became a prominent manufacturing chemist. He was proposed for membership in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was elected a member February 1, 1806. In 1812 he volunteered as a member of Captain Swift's company, the Washington Guards, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he served in the Second War for Independence, attaining the rank of major of the regiment. He was transferred to another regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel, and was stationed at Fort Mifflin. Colonel Shinn acquired a great reputation as a chemist and scien-

Mary (White) Shinn

tist. He gave a full course of lectures on chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and was one of the principal organizers of the Academy of Natural Sciences, whose first collections were gathered and stored by him in his residence. He married, in Philadelphia, June 2, 1805, Mary White, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Stanley) White (see White line). Issue: 1. John White, deceased. 2. William, deceased. 3. Elizabeth Stanley, married John Haseltine. 4. Catherine Lucy Stevenson, of whom further. 5. James Gallagher, deceased.

(VI) Catherine Lucy Stevenson Shinn, daughter of Colonel John (4) and Mary (White) Shinn, was born at the Marine Settlement in Illinois, during a short sojourn of her parents at that place, January 3, 1819, but her life from the age of three years was spent in Philadelphia. Here she received her early education at the school of the Misses Whitall, and after the death of Dr. White she resided with her younger brother at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Haseltine. She married, February 27, 1838, Daniel (2) Haddock, and on February 27, 1888, their golden wedding was celebrated at No. 806 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Haddock early in life united with the Presbyterian church, and as her husband's worldly affairs prospered she became more and more interested in charitable, benevolent and missionary enterprises and projects connected with that church. Her eldest son, John Haseltine Haddock, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, in the Civil War, and this sad bereavement intensified her interest in the project of providing a home for indigent and crippled soldiers and the education and maintenance of the orphans of soldiers. She was active in the promotion of the fair held at Philadelphia to raise funds to establish a soldiers' home. She was also instrumental in establishing the Presbyterian Orphanage. She was president of the Sea Side Home at Cape May, a summer home for children of the orphanage and poor women of Philadelphia for twenty years; for fifteen years president of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, the oldest missionary society conducted by women of the United States; vice-president of the Presbyterian Home for Widows and Single Women; vice-president of the Women's Bible Readers' Society of Philadelphia; manager of the Domestic Missionary Society for the Support of the Gospel in the Almshouse, and officially connected with numerous other philanthropic organizations. She died August 29, 1898, survived by three children and fourteen grandchildren. By her will she made special provision for the establishment of the Haddock Memorial Infants' Home, intended for the care of infants under three years of age, giving for this purpose her home and residence at No. 806 Pine street, where she had lived for forty-four years, and endowed it with the sum of $125,000.

Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D., made the following address on Mrs. Haddock's life and work at the funeral services held at her home:

It is a common custom to lay upon the casket of one dying at a good old age a handful of ripened wheat. This emblem is intended to suggest that the life which is closed had filled up the measure of its days. The bundle of wheat also fittingly suggests the influence of a good life. It leaves behind in the world ripened fruit to feed the hunger of other lives.

It is very comforting to think of Mrs. Haddock not only as having reached a ripe old age, but also of her life as having been a most fruitful one. She did not live for herself, but gave out continually of the best that she had to give to bless others. The Bible speaks of those who bring forth fruit even in old age. Mrs. Haddock did not lay aside her tasks and duties as her years multiplied. Her activity never ceased until she was laid on her bed for her last sickness. Few people are permitted to maintain such earnest-

ness amid the growing infirmities of years as characterized this beloved woman.

There was something very beautiful in the way in which in her last years, in the experience of age, she found her work and also her joy among little children. She seemed to find in this ministry of love a very fountain of youth. Here we must look for the secret of the happiness which she maintained to the very last. She did not seem to grow old, as most persons of her age do. May we not say that this was in large measure, at least, because so much of her strength was spent among the children? This kept her heart always warm and her love always gentle and kindly.

Nothing could be more like the Master than such devotion as Mrs. Haddock's to the interests of orphan children. One of the finest and most characteristic pictures of Jesus in the Gospels is that which represents Him with little children in His arms and His hands resting upon their heads, while from His lips blessings fall upon their young lives. Mrs. Haddock was like her Master in this, she loved children. She devoted much of her life to the interests of children who had lost their natural human protectors and who especially needed the love of a warm mother heart. She was never too weary to listen with sympathy to the cry of a child.

A beautiful story is told of Francis Xavier, the great Jesuit missionary. Once, when he was engaged in arduous work in one of the great heathen countries, the throngs which came to him for counsel, for help, for encouragement were so great that he was at last compelled by sheer exhaustion to turn aside and seek rest. He said to his servant, "I must have rest; I must sleep, or I shall die. No matter who may come, or how pressing his errand, I must not be disturbed; I must sleep." He then went to his tent, and his faithful servant took up his place near the door to guard him from all intrusion. But in a few moments the attendant saw the white face of the great missionary at the tent door, his appearances indicating alarm, as when one has had an unearthly vision. Presently he called to the servant with great earnestness, "I made a mistake; I made a mistake. If a little child comes waken me." Weary as the good man was, worn almost to utter faintness by incessant toil, scarcely able to continue a moment longer, he yet felt that no little child, coming with its questions or for help, must be turned away.

That was like the Master, Pharisee, rulers, or older disciples might wait, but a child was always sure of instant attention when it came seeking Him.

Very much of the same spirit characterized Mrs. Haddock. No matter how weary she was, or how feeble, no little child must be turned away from her door, or the plea in its behalf be treated coldly.

Of the value of this work along the years there is no need to speak. The full outcome of all that she has done for orphan children never can be known in this world. In days to come men and women will grow up with strength and purity of character and will fill places of usefulness, because she and those associated with her have taken time from their busy lives to give thought, love, and service to homeless orphans.

There is no occasion to say even a word to the sorrowing friends clustered to-day about this casket. This life itself gives the best comfort they can have. Its memory will stay. The loss is great, for we never get ready to give up a mother without a pang. No matter how long she may have stayed with us, nor how fully and faithfully she may have done her work, the time never comes when we can say we have no longer any need for her. This rich-hearted mother will be missed in the large household of children and grandchildren who love her; but her work in their lives will go on. They will think of her, not as feeble and frail, as when she moved amid the gathering infirmities of age, but as now renewing her youth and walking with Christ in the joy of the heavenly life.

In heaven there is no old age. It was a fancy of Swedenborg that in heaven the oldest angels are the youngest. A beautiful truth lies in the fancy, and the longer one abides there the fresher and more beautiful do one's powers become.

Mrs. Haddock's work will thus go on in two worlds. Nothing that she did here in love and faith shall be lost. She has begun a thousand good things which shall be continued until at last they are completed. Then she has only fallen asleep at the end of one day. In the morning she will awake and take up her day's work again amid brighter scenes, closer to the throne of Christ.

We talk about broken ties when one dies; but really no ties are broken when a Christian goes home after such a life. In that blessed home she lives and loves and remembers, and a little longer you will go on in this world, living, losing, and remembering still; then some day you

Haseltine
{Hazelton}

will pass on to the other side, too, and the fellowship broken here for a little while will be restored to know no break any more forever.

(The Haseltine Line).

Lower, in his "Patronymic Brittanica," says that Hazelden was an ancient manor in Dallington, County Sussex, and adds that the name has been spelled Haseldine, Haseltine, Hazeldine, Hesseltine, Hazelton, Hesselton. The family was found in Yorkshire and Devonshire.

Haseltine-Hazelton Arms—Gules, a cross patonce or; on a chief azure three round buckles of the second.

Crest—A talbot's head, argent.

(I) Robert Hazelton or Haseltine was born in England, and died at Bradford, Massachusetts, August 27, 1674. He came to America with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers colony of families from Yorkshire and Devonshire in 1637. Settling in Salem, Massachusetts, he remained there about a month, removing then to the territory that became Rowley, Massachusetts. In 1649 he and his brother John, and William Wilde commenced clearings and erected dwellings upon the site of the present town of Bradford. He established a ferry between Bradford and Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married, in Rowley, October 23, 1639, Ann, surname unknown, who died July 26, 1684. This was the first marriage recorded at Rowley, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. Anna, born January 2, 1641. 2. Marcy, born August 16, 1642. 3. David. 4. Mary, born December 14, 1646. 5. Abraham, of whom further. 6. Deliverance, born January 25, 1651, died young. 7. Elizabeth, born January 15, 1652-53, died young. 8. Deliverance.

(II) Abraham Haseltine, son of Robert and Ann Haseltine, was born March 3, 1648, and died April 28, 1711. He was one of the early town clerks of Bradford. He married, October 4, 1671, Elizabeth Langhorne, daughter of Richard and Mary (Crosbie) Langhorne. Her father was town clerk of Bradford, Massachusetts. She was born at Rowley, September, 1649, died at Bradford, March 29, 1704. Issue: 1. Mary, born April 30, 1673. 2. Robert, born May 16, 1674. 3. Elizabeth, born April 29, 1677. 4. Richard, of whom further. 5. Bethiah, born May 16, 1682. 6. Abraham, born November 6, 1684, died 1733. 7. Mehitable, born March 20, 1687-88. 8. Jonathan, born April 2, 1694.

(III) Richard Haseltine, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Langhorne) Haseltine, was born at Bradford, Massachusetts, November 13, 1679, and died there, March 8, 1755. He was a lieutenant in the Provincial forces of Essex county, Massachusetts, and one of the original proprietors of Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, where his son John was one of the first settlers. He married, in Bradford, January 14, 1702-03, Abigail Chadwick, daughter of John and Mary (Barlow) Chadwick; she was born in 1683, and died at Bradford, July 24, 1743. Issue: 1. Ephraim, born September 22, 1703. 2. Richard, born August 18, 1705. 3. Thomas, born March 18, 1707. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Mary, born February 7, 1710-11. 6. Abigail, born April 15, 1715. 7. William, twin, born July 20, 1719, died young. 8. James, twin, born July 20, 1719, died young.

(IV) John Haseltine, son of Lieutenant Richard and Abigail (Chadwick) Haseltine, was born at Bradford, Essex county, Massachusetts, November 22, 1708, and died about 1759. He lived and died at Bradford. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and was a deacon in the Congregational church. He married Mary Ingalls, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Watts) Ingalls. Captain Ingalls was one of the founders of Chester, New Hampshire, and was a descendant (grandson) of Edmund Ingalls, the founder of

Lynn, Massachusetts. Issue of John and Mary (Ingalls) Haseltine: 1. Samuel, born June 28, 1740. 2. Mary, born November 22, 1741. 3. John, born February 14, 1743, died young. 4. Eben, born May 3, 1747. 5. James, of whom further. 6. Bille, born March 10, 1751. 7. Sarah, born March 20, 1754. 8. John, born November 8, 1756.

(V) James Haseltine, son of John and Mary (Ingalls) Haseltine, was born March 27, 1750, and resided at Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married, January 11, 1773, Abigail Mooers, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Hazen) Mooers, a descendant of Captain John Peabody, one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts (1645), and of Lieutenant Moses and Lieutenant Richard Hazen, of Captain William and Captain John White, and of John Gilman. (All of the above ancestors have been accepted by the Society of Colonial Dames and are accredited ancestors in this line). Among the children of James and Abigail (Mooers) Haseltine were: John, became a noted merchant of Philadelphia; Abigail, of whom further; James and William.

(VI) Abigail Haseltine, daughter of James and Abigail (Mooers) Haseltine, was born in Haverhill, March 27, 1780, and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 27, 1875. She married Daniel Haddock (see Haddock II).

(The White Line).

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three boars' heads couped argent armed or.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet gules a boar's head argent crined or.

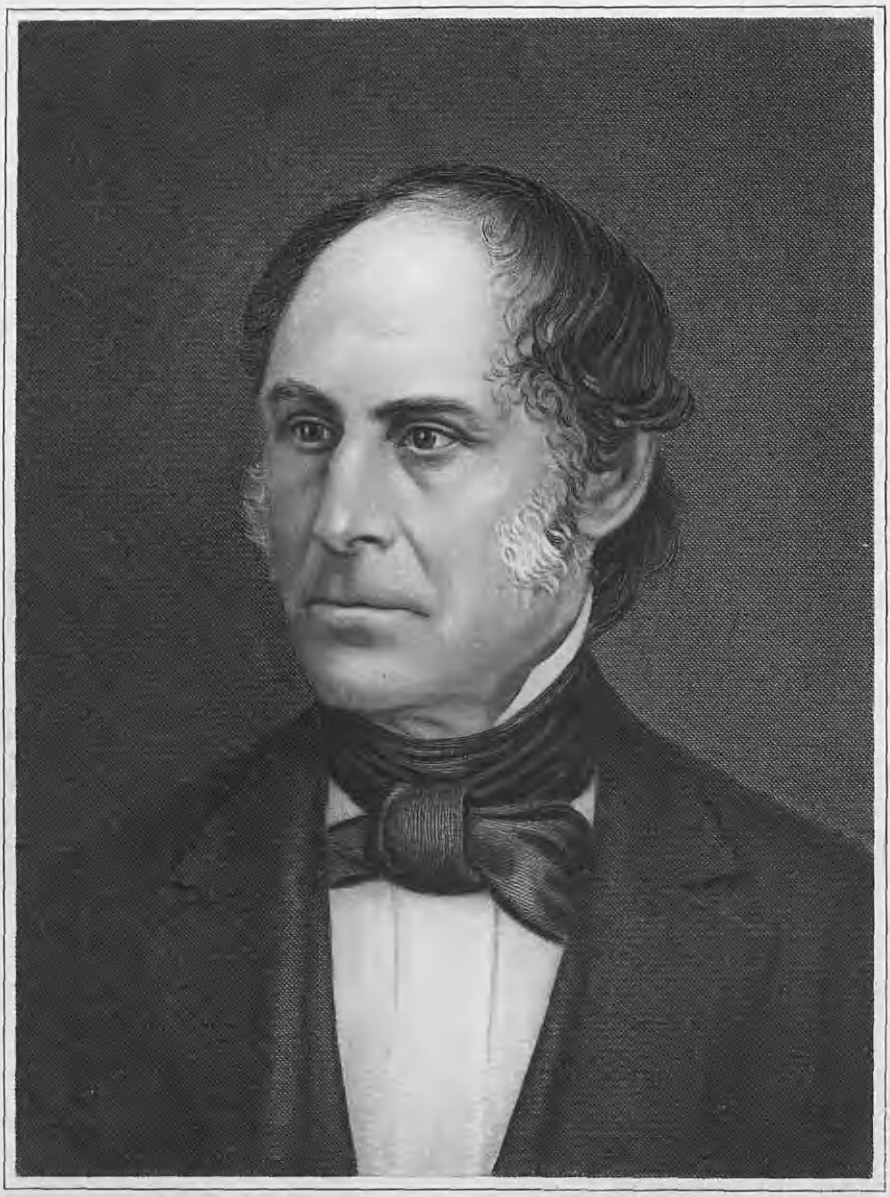
While the early history of this branch of the family of White is obscure, the known record of this line opens with a most distinguished ancestor, Dr. John White. Dr. John (2) White, son of John (1) and Catharine (Vander Hoven) White, was born in the city of New York, June 25, 1759, was baptized at the First Presbyterian church of New York, July 8, 1759, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1838. He received the rudiments of his classical education under the late Dr. Peter Wilson, then an eminent teacher at Hackensack, New Jersey, and afterward, for many years, professor of languages in Columbia College, New York. The manuscripts of Dr. J. M. Toner in the Library of Congress are here quoted:

John White, surgeon's mate, and subsequently surgeon in the Revolutionary War, was born in the city of New York in June, 1759. At the commencement of hostilities he was a student at Princeton College, New Jersey, but the excitement which followed the fight at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, rendered it impossible for him to apply his mind to study, and as most of the students shortly after dispersed, he moved to Philadelphia, to enter upon the study of medicine. Shortly after the passage of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, John White joined a regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Thomas McKean, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and which was stationed for about three months at Amboy. Upon his return he was appointed surgeon's mate in the General Hospital at the "Bettering House," in January, 1777, continuing there during the ravages of jail or hospital fever introduced by the prisoners liberated from confinement in New York City. A grave form of dysentery also prevailed at this time among the men connected with the "Flying Camp," and which proved fatal to numerous physicians and nurses. Dr. White was twice brought to death's door by hospital fever.

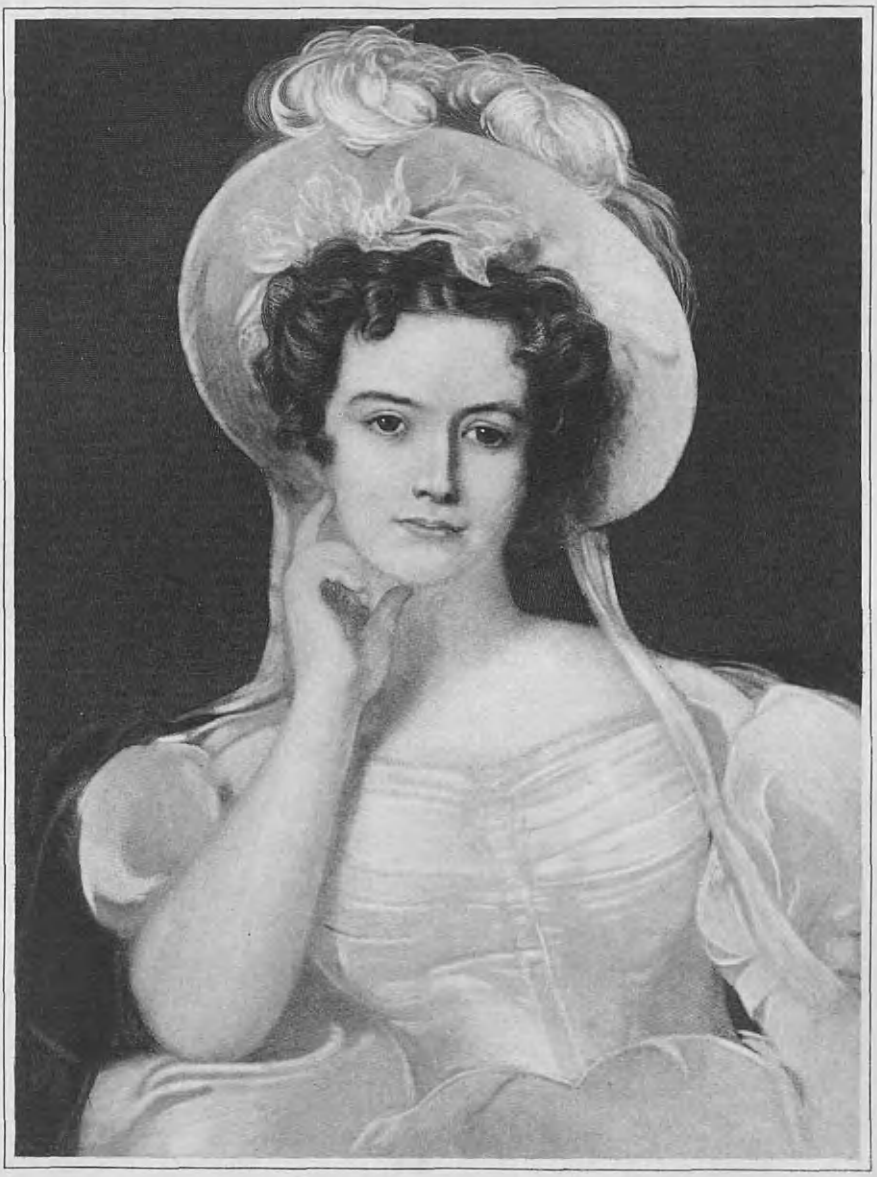
On the approach of the enemy to Philadelphia, which they captured September 26, 1777, he was successively transferred to duty in the hospitals at Burlington, Princeton, New Brunswick, in New Jersey, and at Valley Forge, Yellow Springs, and Lightfoot's Barn, in Pennsylvania. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, June 18, 1778, he was again ordered to the "Bettering House."

During the period of his service there he had suffered much in his health from hard duty and disease, and his monthly pay, owing to the depreciation of the paper currency, was insufficient to clothe him. He left the hospital with the approbation of the commanding officer in August, 1779, to accept the appointment of surgeon to the privateer, "Morning Star," com-

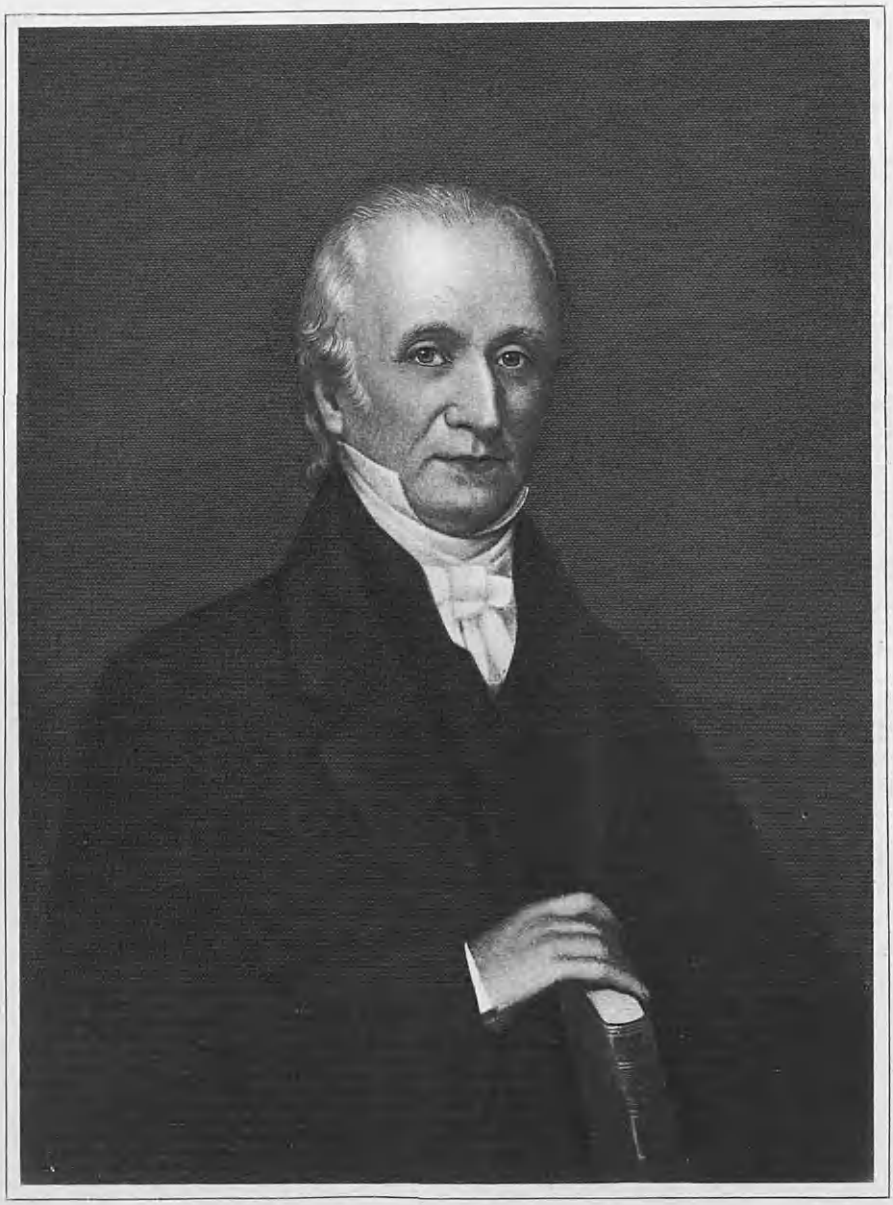
White



John Haseltine



Elizabeth Stanley / Shinn / Haseltine



Dr. John White

manded by Captain Gardner, in which he made two cruises in company with the elder Captain Decatur.

Among the prizes taken by this privateer was a transport with Hessians, which had been cut off from the British fleet going into New York City. The vessel was sent to Egg Harbor. Shortly after this John White was appointed surgeon to the "Rising Sun," a twenty-gun ship built at Egg Harbor, and which was captured by the British frigate "Medea," July 1st, 1780. The doctor was carried to South Carolina, where he was confined in the prison ship four months, and then transferred with other survivors to the Jersey prison-ship, at New York City.

In addition to the many cruelties inflicted on the prisoners in that infamous prison-ship, about one hundred and fifty prisoners were mustered and selected under the pretence of being sent on board a cartel for exchange, who were taken out at midnight to be distributed among a fleet of war vessels anchored near Sandy Hook, ready to sail. Dr. White, with twenty-seven others was put on board the flag-ship "London," ninety guns, and as soon as it was light they were ordered to assist at the windlass in weighing the anchor, which if refused, punishment threatened. In this emergency he addressed himself to the lieutenant in command, representing his unfitness for such service, and the position he occupied when captured, when after one night's detention he was returned to the old prison ship.

The British surgeons, to relieve themselves from a dangerous and disagreeable duty, procured the attendance of American surgeons to wait on the sick, which appointment was duly accepted by them, as it included the privilege of a boat to go on board the hospital ships and occasionally on shore to obtain medicines and provisions for the sick. Dr. Nathan Dorsey, a surgeon on board one of our captured frigates, who had been assigned by his captors to this duty, was exchanged, and the subject of this sketch, Dr. John White, succeeded him after about four months detention on the "Jersey," in attendance on the sick American prisoners. After continuing a prisoner for seven months in New York City, Dr. White was exchanged through the kind efforts of friends.

The following is an extract from his funeral sermon, preached by Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, in July, 1838:

From that period till within a few years he has been engaged in the various active business concerns of life, with various success. For many years he was prosperous in business, but in common with many others of our age and country he experienced reverses from which he never recovered. This business was connected with chemistry, one of the natural sciences, of which he was passionately fond and which he pursued more from the love of science, than the gain to be derived from it. He held public office during some of the latter years of his life, in which he was as distinguished for his integrity, as he had before been in conducting his private affairs. For more than two years, his health was feeble and precarious and for the last six months the disorder which terminated his life on the 7th inst. was gaining upon him, until it brought him to the grave, the house appointed for all the living. He was a man of sound and well-balanced mind, and his intellect was well cultivated notwithstanding the interruptions he experienced while obtaining his education and the active pursuits in which he was afterward engaged. He was fond of reading, and although possessed of a fine taste, his attention was much more directed to the solid and useful than to the ornamental. He was particularly fond of the natural sciences. From the knowledge which he possessed of medicine, there can be no doubt that, if he had devoted himself to the profession, his rank in it would have been elevated. He possessed also the best qualities of the heart. He was kind-hearted, benevolent, liberal, and affectionate. And these properties manifested themselves in the feeling manner in which he sympathized with the distressed, the interest which he took in the welfare of his fellow-creatures, the freeness with which he contributed of his substance to the extent of his ability, particularly to the cause of God and souls; and the tender manner in which he filled up the relations in which the affections of the heart have their most appropriate exercise, of husband, father, brother, friend. Many of you who hear me have felt this and more of you have seen it. I need not say that he was of sterling integrity. All who knew him knew this. Nor after what has already been said, need it be added that he was a patriot—that he loved his country. No man could so serve his country, and suffer for her as he did, and not love her. Truly he was a worthy compeer of the men of '76. But he bore a higher style of manhood; he was a Christian and a humble disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus. He made his

holy profession late in life. I know not what his views and feelings on the subject were in earlier life. Probably he was a speculative believer, certainly a man of good morals and a stated attendant on the gospels. About nineteen years ago he began to feel more deeply on the subject. His heart became more interested and impressed. He then felt it to be his duty to seek admission into the Church of God, and thus explained his views and feelings to his pastor. Thus he entered the church and has continued to live in her communion and in the stated enjoyment of the ordinances till he closed his career. He was an intelligent, but very modest and humble professor of religion, always diffident and distrustful of himself. He was a man of prayer, who sought the divine communion habitually in that interesting and important duty. He was a lover as well as a reader of the Bible. He thought and meditated much on divine things.

Dr. John White married Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of Valentine and Susanna (Chevalier) Stanley, and they were the parents of Mary, born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1785, died there February 18, 1875; she married Colonel John (4) Shinn. (See Shinn V).

Stanley Arms—Argent, on a bend azure three bucks' heads cabossed or.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle, wings endorsed, or, preying on an infant in its cradle proper, swaddled azure, banded of the third.

Motto—Sans changer. (Without changing).

References:—"History of Haverhill, Massachusetts." Vital Records of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Vital Records of Rowley, Massachusetts. Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts. Vital Records of Lynn, Massachusetts. New England Historical and Genealogical Register. "History of Salisbury, New Hampshire." "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania." "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography." "Shinn Genealogy." "Hazelton Genealogy." "Burke's General Armory." Family Data.

HARDING, Rt. Rev. Alfred, D. D.,

Second Bishop of Washington.

The Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, second bishop of Washington, was born at Lisburn, Ireland, August 15, 1852, the son of Richard and Mary (Ferguson) Harding, who brought their family to America in 1867, and settled in Brooklyn, Long Island.

When Alfred Harding grew up, he went into a manufacturing concern in Brooklyn, in which he soon rose to the position of manager, showing exceptional competence in charge of the production end of manufacturing. However, the call to serve in the sacred ministry of the church was strong upon him, and in 1875 he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was a leader in the student body, of high rank in his studies, and a prominent member of the Alpha Delta Phi, graduating in 1879. He then entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, for the full three-year course. Here he had the benefit of the guidance and instruction of that great trainer of priests and bishops, the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., bishop of Connecticut and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. He was ordained deacon in 1882, and priest in 1883.

His first year in the ministry he served as assistant to the distinguished Dr. Henry Nelson, rector of Trinity Church, Geneva, New York. From 1883 for four years on he was the beloved assistant of yet another distinguished presbyter, the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Parish in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where Mr. Harding endeared himself to the whole congregation and many others in that city. He came to the city of Washington, in which the remainder of his ministry was to be spent, in 1887, when he entered upon the rectorship of St. Paul's Parish. This parish he brought to a high state of organization and effectiveness, giving especial attention to the conduct of the worship, to religious education, and to pastoral care. He became one of the most loved clergymen in the city

Stanley

of Washington, and was widely known all over the city, and active in many community undertakings. He was very prominent in the organization of the Diocese of Washington, became the first secretary of its standing committee, continuing in that office until he was made bishop, and represented his diocese continuously in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. In his last years of service in the priesthood, he astounded his children, then in the teens, by rapidly passing from Mr. Harding to Dr. Harding, to Canon Harding, to Bishop Harding, for he was made Doctor of Divinity by his *alma mater* in 1902, and about the same time became a canon of the Cathedral, and on St. Paul's Day, January 25, 1909, was consecrated second bishop of Washington in succession to Rt. Rev. Henry H. Satterlee, D. D.. At their ensuing commencement, George Washington University conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

In the national church, Bishop Harding took a leading part in compiling the Mission Hymnal, in the revision of the lectionary, in the care of immigrants, in the management of the missionary work of the church, and has been for a good many years president of the board of social service of the Province of Washington. For long years he took large part in and was the head of the Diocesan Sunday School Institute, and gave great aid in the development of modern methods of religious education in the Diocese of Washington. Thus it is seen that his interests and activities embraced every aspect of the church's work.

His relation to community projects were innumerable, but perhaps his chief work was rendered as secretary for long years of the board of governors of the Columbia Hospital for Women, and as president of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. In the Cathedral work he was interested and active from the time of the organization of the Diocese of Washington continuously. He conceived the idea of the Bethlehem Chapel as the proper memorial of Bishop Satterlee, and carried it to a successful conclusion, built it, raised all the funds to pay for its cost, and finally consecrated it. As Bishop Satterlee was the great founder of the Cathedral, so Bishop Harding is the great builder, for the foundations of the entire Cathedral, the sanctuary, and a portion of the choir were built under his leadership, and the plans laid by which it is expected to complete the building and endowment funds and finish the entire structure within five years. As president of the Chapter of the Cathedral, he was also the official head of the National Cathedral Schools for Girls and for Boys, but his relations to these were far from merely official, for he took very active part in their founding, in the determination of their policies, and in the direction of their affairs. The heads of both these institutions were found and chosen by him, and he brought both institutions to a position second to none in the country among church secondary schools.

When the World War came on, the bishop induced the presiding bishop, Dr. Tuttle, to go beyond his powers and appoint a special War Commission to sustain and oversee the church chaplains and the entire work for our soldiers in the camps at home and in the field overseas. He induced Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, to take the chairmanship of this commission, and, together with Bishop Perry, of Rhode Island, the assistant chairman, and Bishop Lawrence, took a leading part in a very effective service of the nation and the church during the war. Throughout his episcopate he was the active member of the Church's Commission on Chaplains in Army and Navy, and all those appointed from the Episcopal church first received his approval. This was only given after very thorough examination and the procuring of

testimonials from responsible persons, so that the church chaplains in the national service have come to be men of special qualifications for their difficult tasks.

Bishop Harding was married on June 8, 1887, to Justine Butler Prindle, of New York City, and had the misfortune to lose his wife a few days after his consecration in 1909. His children are: Alfred, Jr., who is on the staff of one of the New York City daily papers; Charlotte, his ever faithful and devoted comrade and helper in every good work; Paul, who is in the employ of the Aetna Insurance Company in the city of Washington; all the children are grown.

It may be said of Bishop Harding that he was a great executive, a great pastor, a most judicious leader, an untiring worker, and that he gave himself wholly and without stint to the service of God and humanity.

Bishop Harding died at the Bishop's House, Cathedral Close, Washington, D. C., on April 30, 1923, and was buried in the Cathedral Crypt on May 3, 1923, the funeral service being attended by the President of the United States, escorted by his secretary, and military and naval aides, by nine bishops, some one hundred fifty clergymen and upwards of six hundred persons, who crowded the small Bethlehem Chapel, the only portion of the great structure at present completed for worship.

The following is a memorial minute to Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., LL. D., adopted by the Diocesan convention, May 31, 1923, written by Rev. W. L. DeVine, Chancellor of the Cathedral, D. D.:

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" This scriptural declaration of the elements of personal religion was met in rare degree by Alfred Harding, second bishop of Washington. For goodness in his personal life, justice and mercy in his dealings with others, close fellowship as towards God, and humility, the salt of all virtues, without which no virtue is a virtue, marked his character and actions, as well in the high office of bishop, as in the more lowly tasks of a priest, and the inconspicuous walks of a young layman and deacon. Coupled with these traits were wisdom in counsel, judgment in action, and practical effectiveness in administration. The secret of it all lay in this, that like the Apostle with whose name and leadership he was intimately associated throughout his ministry, as assistant at St. Paul's, Baltimore, as rector of St. Paul's, Washington, and as head of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, he held himself to be the bond-servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, and was happy to be permitted to serve him in things big and small at all times and in all ways. His will and life were completely surrendered to Jesus the Son of God, his friend, leader and Saviour.

And thus for the great, and difficult, and sometimes painful duties of his Episcopate, he had the strength, the wisdom, the courage, the endurance, for he depended not on himself, but on the Captain with whom is all grace and truth and power and love, and Who alone is our sufficient help and stay and guide.

May God grant Alfred Harding rest, and peace, and light, and reward him with His Saints in glory everlasting.

RESOLVED: We the members of the Diocesan Convention put the foregoing minute on record as our tribute to our bishop, and instruct the secretary of the Convention to send a copy to the family of Bishop Harding, together with the assurance of our prayers that God by His Holy Spirit will give them full measure of strength and consolation in these sorrowful days of bereavement.

The following is a minute memorial to Bishop Harding adopted by the Washington Cathedral Chapter, May 9, 1923, written by Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., since then elected to succeed Bishop Harding:

"He was not, for God took him," may well be written concerning our beloved bishop, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, D.D., LL.D. It was but a brief space ago that he presided over this body, disclosing all his wonted enthusiasm and unfailing interest in the large concerns of the Cathedral and its contemplated plans. Uninterrupted by a protracted illness, but conscious of impaired health, he worked on persistently to the end. As the bishop of the Diocese of Washington, he carried his office with befitting dignity, but with

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C. S. Abbott

marked humility. As a chief shepherd of souls, he regarded himself as the servant of all men, and in the multifarious duties that devolved upon him, he never sought to spare himself, or to lay upon others obligations that he himself could carry.

Coming to the Episcopate at a time when the Cathedral project was in its early stages, he had the vision to see its great possibilities as the witness and symbol of the spiritual ideals of the nation. Immediately, he set himself to the task of carrying forward the work so nobly begun by his honored predecessor, Bishop Satterlee. Throughout the fourteen years of his Episcopate, while never neglecting or curtailing his manifold Diocesan duties, he gave loving thought and painstaking service to the prosecution of the work of building the Cathedral. He conceived and carried out the plan of building the Bethlehem Chapel, as a memorial to the first bishop of Washington. Under his fostering care, the apse was built, making more evident by its beauty and symmetry, the splendor of the Cathedral as designed, and only a year ago he saw the work undertaken to build a portion of the choir, and to complete the foundations of the entire fabric. In all these undertakings, he disclosed courage and foresight, and it was with rejoicing that he saw the plans consummated, looking to the early completion of this great Cathedral Church in the capital of the Nation. His last official act was in connection with these plans, and we believe the inspiration and encouragement he lent to them must serve to hasten the day of their happy consummation.

The members of the Cathedral Chapter place on record their unfailing affection for this noble servant of God. A man of deep piety, sensitively conscientious in the discharge of his duties, finely loyal to the traditions and ideals of his church, his life was characterized by sweetness, simplicity and humility. The members of the Chapter of the Cathedral feel that in the passing of Bishop Harding, they have lost a cherished friend, a wise counsellor, a leader, and the Diocese at large, a faithful and consecrated bishop of souls.

ABBOTT, Charles Stuart,

Business Man.

Abbott, in Anglo-Saxon *Abbod,* German *abt,* French *abbé,* Italian *abate,* and in Hebrew *ab, i. e.* "Father," of which the plural sounds like "abbot," was a term originally applied to any monk, or to any ecclesiastic, especially if aged, and designed to express veneration for his sanctity; then limited to the superior of a society of monks living in a monastry; next restricted to the ruler of an abbey as contra-distinguished from a priory; and finally, acquiring a somewhat more extended meaning as the distinction between an abbey and a priory became less regarded. Until about the sixth century the abbots were deemed laymen, but at that time most of them became priests. "Abbot of the People" was a title formerly given in Genua to one of the chief civil magistrates, a layman, and a person who, in medieval times, led the Christmas revels; was called by the English the "Abbot," or "Lord of Misrule," by the Scotch "the Abbot of Unreason," and by the French "Abbé de Liesse" (Abbot of Joy). The coat-of-arms of the Abbott family is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three pears pendent stalked or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a unicorn's head or, between two ostrich feathers argent.

At the time when surnames became a necessity in England the adoption of nicknames and petnames was not uncommon. Descriptive names, such as the above-mentioned "Abbot of the People," or "the Abbot," in a more condensed form, if used to indicate an individual, either for his riotous way of living, or, as is more likely, his prominence in the community, his advanced age and paternalism, which made him known to the younger members thereof, as, affectionately, "father," *i. e. abbas,* "Abbot," would give to his children the designation of sons and daughters of the "abbot," and they, finally, would retain the appellation as a surname. This would explain why the name Abbott as a surname is not found in every part of England succeeding the Conquest, but principally, if not exclusively, in one part thereof, the county of York.

Here is found, as early as 1328, one Johannes Abbot, "piscator" (fisherman), who then became a freeman of York, and who may have been related to, or a descendant of one Robert Abot, de Cornburgh, who became a freeman in 1307.

In 1439 is found one Johannis Abbot, who had a son, Wilhelmus Abbote, a "loksmyth," who then became a freeman, and who was born about 1400. At this time two Abbots are found, both of Yorkshire, who may have been related, and possibly sons of the above-mentioned William, the locksmith. These were Robert Abbot, of Kirkby Knoll, gentleman, and Thomas, fifth baron of Masham, County York.

Maurice Abbott was a rich cloth worker in town during the sixteenth century, and his wife was Alice (Marsh) Abbott. They were staunch Protestants and people of undoubted respectability, but their own condition gave little indication of the eminence to which three of their sons would attain. They were all contemporaries of Shakespeare, and their talents were of the kind brought out by "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." Robert Abbott, eldest of the six sons, became bishop of Salisbury; George, the second son (1562-1633), became lord archbishop of Canterbury, an office that gave him the rank of the first citizen of England; and Morris (Maurice) the youngest, became a knight, governor of the East India Company, and Lord Mayor of London.

Of English Abbotts in more recent times mention may be made of Charles Abbott, son of John Abbott, of Canterbury, who was made Lord Chief Justice of England, 1818, and Baron Tenterden, 1827. Another Charles Abbott, son of Rev. John Abbott, of Colchester, was speaker of the House of Commons from 1802 to 1817, when he became Baron Colchester. The Abbott family in this country has produced few people of world-wide fame, but "the name has stood for quiet dignity, consideration, kindness of heart, and great suavity of manner." Many of the family have been farmers, living for years upon their ancestral lands, a home-loving, law-abiding, peaceful folk, while there are also many writers, clergymen, lawyers, educators and financiers. Among the writers are Jacob, John and S. C. Abbott, while Dr. Lyman Abbott, son of Jacob Abbott, has had a remarkable following throughout many years. Mrs. Sarah (Abbott) Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts, became the founder of Abbott Academy, February 26, 1829, the first school exclusively for girls endowed in America. She was a descendant in the fifth generation from George Abbott, the American founder of the line herein traced. Among other distinguished Americans who have the Abbott blood, but not the name, are President Rutherford B. Hayes, Abbott Lawrence, Minister of the Court of St. James, and Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts.

(I) George Abbott, ancestor of a numerous progeny, came to America from Yorkshire, England, and was one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643, being a proprietor of that town. He had come to America about 1640, and lived and died on the farm owned (1847) by John Abbott, the seventh in line of descent. During the period of Indian troubles his house was a garrison and was used as such many years after his death. In 1647 he married Hannah Chandler, daughter of William and Anne Chandler. His death occurred December 24, 1681, and his widow married (second) Rev. Francis Dane, minister of Andover. Children of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott: John; Joseph, died young; Hannah, Joseph, George, William, Sarah, Benjamin, Timothy, Thomas, Edward, Nathaniel, Elizabeth.

(II) George (2) Abbott, son of George (1) and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott, was

born in England, in 1631, and came to New England with his father in 1643. He lived in Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, about fourteen years, and in 1655 he settled in that part of Andover afterwards known as North Andover, now Andover Center. He was an agriculturalist as well as a tailor, very thrifty and industrious, and for that day was financially prosperous, rated on the tax list as one of the five wealthiest men in Andover. He was a member of Sergeant James Osgood's military company, 1658-59, was made a freeman, May 10, 1669, and was elected constable, June 3, 1680. He was much respected, and for many years had charge of the North Meeting House at Andover. He was united in marriage at Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, by Mr. Bradstreet, April 26, 1658, with Sarah Farnum, who was born in Massachusetts in 1638. She was the youngest of the five children of Ralph and Alice Farnum, of Andover.

George and Sarah (Farnum) Abbott were the parents of ten children, born in Massachusetts: 1. George, born January 28, 1659. 2. Sarah, born September 6, 1660. 3. John, born August 26, 1662. 4. Mary, born March 20, 1664. 5. Nehemiah, born July 20, 1667. 6. Hannah, born September 22, 1668. 7. Mehitable, born February 17, 1671. 8. Lydia, born March 30, 1675. 9. Samuel, of whom further. 10. Mehitable, born April 4, 1680.

(III) Samuel Abbott, son of George (2) and Sarah (Farnum) Abbott, was born in Andover, Essex county, Massachusetts, May 30, 1678, and died at Sudbury, May 17, 1738. He was eighteen years old when his brother John settled in East Sudbury, now Wayland, Massachusetts, in 1696, and went there to live with him. He was constable for the east side of Sudbury river, 1717-18, selectman, 1727-36, inclusive, highway surveyor, 1702-22, town treasurer, 1720, fence viewer, 1724, and assessor, 1730. He was prosperous, highly respected, and influential. He married, in Sudbury, June 26, 1705, Joyce Rice, who was born in that town, August 3, 1681, a daughter of Deacon Edward and Joyce (Russell) Rice. Samuel and Joyce (Rice) Abbott were the parents of: 1. Joyce, born August 13, 1706. 2. Martha, born March 10, 1712. 3. Samuel, born February 25, 1714. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. George, died in infancy.

(IV) Samuel (2) Abbott, son of Samuel (1) and Joyce (Rice) Abbott, was born in what is now Wayland, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. He virtually inherited the homestead farm in East Sudbury, and lived in the house built by his father on the left side of the road from Wayland Center to Concord. Owing to his premature death but little is known of him. The Massachusetts Archives credit him with the following Colonial war service: According to Vol. XCV, p. 310, his name appears in the list dated April 25, 1757, of Captain Moses Maynard's first Sudbury foot-company. He was also in Captain Samuel Dakin's company of Sudbury, 1758, and in General Abercrombie's expedition against Fort Ticonderoga. As far as known he is numbered among the unknown dead, probably in the disastrous and unwise assault on that stronghold, July 8, 1758, when General Abercrombie, with about three thousand men, attacked the fort garrisoned by about fifteen thousand French troops under Montcalm.

Samuel Abbott married, in Weston, Massachusetts, Abigail Myrick, who was born April 10, 1719, a daughter of John and Abigail (Herrington) Myrick, of Weston. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Wayland, Massachusetts: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Ephraim, born May 27, 1740. 3. Jason, born October 6, 1742. 4. Samuel, born September 27, 1743. 5. Sarah, born February 27, 1745. 6. Rebecca, born March 11, 1748.

7. Abigail, born May 7, 1751. 8. Abraham, born January 11, 1754. 9. Abijah, born July 11, 1756. 10. Amos, born in 1759.

(V) Lieutenant John Abbott, son of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Myrick) Abbott, was born in East Sudbury, now Wayland, Massachusetts, June 5, 1738. Lieutenant Abbott is mentioned in old records as having been a blacksmith, yeoman, lieutenant, and, in later years, "gentleman." He moved to Holden, Massachusetts, in 1761, and there bought of Joseph Davis for seventeen pounds, six shillings, eight pence, about nine acres of land near the church, south of the county road, on which in 1763 he built the celebrated and now historic Abbott tavern, which, although one hundred and forty-eight years old (1920), is still in a good state of preservation. It was at this old tavern and with Lieutenant John Abbott that the covenant entered into by the loyal citizens of Holden to sustain the committee chosen by them to watch for the public safety, etc., was left for a month, during the early days of the Revolution, for the inhabitants of Holden to sign. Lieutenant Abbott was one of the six citizens forming the committee of safety. "It is stated that Lieutenant Abbott helped to throw the package of tea overboard into the waters of the Boston Harbor on that memorable and historic occasion on the eve of the Revolutionary War, December 16, 1773." According to the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. XXVIII, p. 52, John Abbott was commissioned during the Revolutionary War as second lieutenant, March 5, 1779, in Captain Samuel Hubbell's (third) company of the First Worcester County regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Denny. His resignation was accepted by the Council, March 13, 1780. The records of Holden show that he held the following local public offices: Highway surveyor, 1769-96, inclusive; fence viewer, 1770-73; warden, 1771; juror, 1770-74; field-driver, 1775; constable, 1777; and sealer of weights and measures, 1777-89.

Lieutenant John Abbott married, September 25, 1760, Mary Allen, born at Weston, Massachusetts, October 25, 1734, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Glesson) Allen. To this union were born children as follows: 1. Sarah, born December 16, 1761. 2. John, born in 1762. 3. Lemuel, born November 3, 1763. 4. Cyrus, born January 16, 1765. 5. Isaac, born October 16, 1766. 6. Mary, born April 9, 1768. 7. Elisha, of whom further. 8. Jason, born June 28, 1772. 9. Abijah, born October 3, 1773. 10. Samuel, born July 25, 1776. 11. Betsy, born September 7, 1778.

(VI) Elisha Abbott, son of Lieutenant John and Mary (Allen) Abbott, was born in Holden, Massachusetts, June 6, 1770. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived in Waybridge, Addison county, Vermont, where he died May 30, 1822. The records at the county seat having been destroyed by fire, but little is known of his life's activity. He married Mehitable Parmalee, who was born in 1773, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Zenas, born in 1798. 2. Ezra, of whom further. 3. Aratus, born November 24, 1806.

(VII) Ezra Abbott, son of Elisha and Mehitable (Parmalee) Abbott, was born in Claremont, January 28, 1801. In 1827 he moved to Onondaga county, New York, and in 1829 to Chautauqua county, New York, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-one years. He was a farmer, and a man of great nobility of character. In early manhood he united with the First Baptist Church, of Troy, and upon his removal to Chautauqua county he became associated with the Baptist church in Panama, of which he was for many years a deacon and to the end of his life one of its most consistent, useful, and honored members.

He married, April 29, 1824, in Fair

Haven, Emmeline Stewart. Their children were: 1. Edwin Elisha, of whom further. 2. Samuel H. 3. Elvira E. 4. Sarah M. 5. Mary Eliza, married George W. Windsor, in Jamestown, New York, and there resided until her death.

(VIII) Edwin Elisha Abbott, son of Ezra and Emmeline (Stewart) Abbott, was born in Amber, Onondaga county, New York, September 27, 1827, and died in Jamestown, New York, August 31, 1881. When he was two years old his parents moved to a farm near Panama, Chautauqua county, New York. He attended the public schools, and completed his education with two years in the Westfield Academy. He entered upon his business career when he was twenty years old, and at that early age gave striking evidence of the qualities which characterized his entire life. He began as a clerk in charge of a branch store of Joseph Hoyt, at Spring Creek, Pennsylvania. He was afterwards clerk in the store of John Stewart and John Pray, in Panama, until 1850, when he became a partner with Mr. Hoyt, his first employer, in the firm of Hoyt & Abbott. In 1852, when in New York purchasing goods for his house, he was induced to relinquish his country business and to take a position in that city, but, falling a victim to malaria, he was obliged to abandon his situation after a long and severe illness. He was in business with Stephen W. Steward, at Clymer, for two years, and then he became associated with Gilbert Smith at Panama. In 1859 he entered a large silk house in New York, which conducted an exclusive Southern trade, which failed at the outbreak of the Civil War. He then went to Jamestown, New York, where he engaged with the firm of Kent & Preston. In 1865 he returned to New York City and formed the hat and fur house of Kingsbury, Abbott & Company, which, through deaths and retirements, became successively Kingsbury, Abbott, Gay & Company, and Kingsbury, Abbott & Hulett. The house was most successful until the financial panic of 1873, which it was unable to withstand, largely owing to the physical prostration of Mr. Abbott, who was the guiding spirit of the firm. The books of the house, upon examination by a committee of creditors, were pronounced clear and honest, and its failure was accepted as unavoidable. So great was the confidence in which Mr. Abbott was held that the creditors, with former partners in the firm and several bankers, tendered sufficient capital for the resumption of business, but this generous offer was declined by Mr. Abbott. At the time of the failure, Mr. Abbott held considerable sums left with him for investment. These also were lost in the failure, but he made payment as he could, the final payment in one case being made only a short time before his death. In 1877 he had finally closed up the affairs of his firm, and he then took charge of the sales department of the Jamestown Alpaca Mills, which he conducted successfully until his final illness. His death was generally and sincerely mourned, and fervent tributes to his memory were uttered by pulpit and press.

Mr. Abbott married Mary Elizabeth Sanderson (see Sanderson VII) who survived him. They were the parents of one child, Charles Stuart, of whom further.

(IX) Charles Stuart Abbott, only child of Edwin Elisha and Mary Elizabeth (Sanderson) Abbott, was born in Panama, Chautauqua county, New York, December 11, 1858. So he was a native Chautauquan, although his parents took him to New York when he was but sixteen months old, and there he passed his boyhood days. He obtained his early education in the public schools of New York, and at Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, and was preparing to enter Columbia University when his father's financial reverses compelled

him to give up these plans. From that time on the struggle was his own and he made many ventures before entering upon the one that was to make his career so successful. Coming from New York City to Jamestown, New York, Mr. Abbott began the study of law, which he later continued at Warren, Pennsylvania, but before completing his preparation he became identified with Coleman E. Bishop in the publication of "The Country-side," a weekly paper devoted to the agricultural and educational interests of Chautauqua. Mr. Bishop was the editor and Mr. Abbott was the business manager, but their earnest efforts did not bring profitable returns and they abandoned the enterprise. Mr. Abbott moved to New York to enter the employ of the Allen Brothers Advertising Agency, later becoming a partner in the concern, which was established in Jamestown, and here for a time remained in business. In 1889 he engaged with the Hon. Porter Sheldon in the manufacture of photographic paper by a new process, which revolutionized the photographic business and brought fame and fortune to the originators. Of the original company, known as the American Aristotype Company, Mr. Sheldon was the president, and Mr. Abbott secretary and treasurer. In 1889 the General Aristo Company was formed, combining a number of photographic concerns, including the American Aristotype Company. This company in turn was consolidated with the Eastman Kodak Company, of which Mr. Abbott was vice-president at his death. For a number of years before the merger with the Eastman interests, Mr. Abbott was president of the American Aristotype Company, of Jamestown, New York. Besides the above affiliations he had European interests, being director and manager of the Kodak, Limited, of London.

Mr. Abbott's kindly and warm-hearted nature lent itself readily to social enjoyment in his home and in his organizations. He was a president of the Jamestown Club; was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors and of athletic sports, having been a prominent member of the Chadakoin Boat Club and for a number of years its commodore. Hunting and fishing were among his favorite recreations, and he had great endurance and skill in these pursuits. He was a man of singular openness and sincerity, with a profound knowledge of human nature and sound and unerring judgment. His ambition was along the worthiest lines and in the attainment of his aims he sacrificed no whit of self-respect or public esteem. He had an enduring love for his home and found there his inspiration for his part in the busy world of affairs. His death, which occurred March 1, 1905, at Oak Lodge, Ringwood, North Carolina, brought to those who had been associated with him in business, in social life, or wherever men come together, the realization that they had lost a friend worthy of the tribute of their tenderest memory and the eulogy of a general grief.

Charles Stuart Abbott married, in Jamestown, New York, February 4, 1880, Pauline Allen, born January 23, 1860, in New York City, daughter of George Robert and Amy Anna (Bishop) Allen (see Allen and Bishop lines). To Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were born two children: 1. Marguerite, born May 2, 1883, in Jamestown, New York; educated in private schools in New York City, and in Paris, France. 2. Charles Stewart, Jr., born February 3, 1899, in Jamestown, New York; educated in private schools in this country and abroad.

(The Sanderson Line).

The Sanderson family is of ancient English origin, the greater number of those in

America bearing this name tracing their descent from two brothers, Robert and Edward. The coat-of-arms of the Sanderson family is as follows:

Arms—Paly of six gules and sable, on a bend between two dragons' heads, erased or, a cross pattee between two annulets of the first.

Crest—In front of a dragon's head erased sable, gorged with a collar engrailed with chain reflected behind the neck or, a cross pattee of the last, between a branch of palm and another of laurel proper.

Motto—Clarior ex obscuro. (More glorious from obscurity).

(I) Robert Sanderson, born in Norfolk county, England, and his wife Lydia, were among the first settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and his eldest child was born there. Soon afterward he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, of which he was proprietor in 1642, remaining there until about 1653, removing then to Boston, where he held the office of deacon. He sold his house and ten acres of land in Hampton, July 20, 1650, to Richard Swaine, he then residing in Watertown, and October 17, 1653, bought land of William Godfrey. By trade he was a goldsmith and silversmith. John Hull, a selectman, and many years town treasurer of Boston, the first mint master of New England, and the coiner of the pine-tree shillings, in his diary under date of 1652-53, relates how he was chosen to make coin, and adds: "I chose my friend Robert Sanderson to be my partner, to which the court consented." Robert Sanderson died October 7, 1693, and his will was proved October 20, of the same year. He bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth; son Robert Sanderson and daughter Anne West; grandchildren Robert Darby, Mary Caswell and Joseph Jones, children of Robert and Anna, and of James Fenniman; great-granddaughter of Abia Beard; son-in-law Richard West; brother Edward Sanderson; Joseph, son of William Sanderson; refers to house and land at Watertown, had by former wife; mentions kinsman William Shattuck, of Watertown. He married (second), in Watertown, about 1640, Mary Cross, widow of John Cross, and she died June 21, 1691. He married (third), Elizabeth, who was born in 1617, died October 15, 1695, leaving a will. His children were: Mary; William, of whom further; Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Robert, and John.

(II) William Sanderson, son of Robert and Mary (Cross) Sanderson, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1641. He married, December 18, 1666, Sarah, surname unknown. They removed from Watertown to Groton, then back to Watertown. Among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Sanderson, son of William and Sarah Sanderson, was born in Watertown, August 28, 1680, and removed to Groton. He married Bethia Kemp, and among their children was Joseph of whom further.

(IV) Joseph (2) Sanderson, son of Joseph (1) and Bethia (Kemp) Sanderson, was born in Groton, August 30, 1714, and settled at Whately, in 1752, where he died March 20, 1772. He married, in 1737, Ruth Parker, daughter of Isaac Parker; she died December 8, 1780, aged sixty-four years. Issue: 1. Ruth, born 1737. 2. Esther, born 1739. 3. Joseph, born 1741; removed to Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York; his children all settled in Oneida county. 4. Anna, born 1742. 5. James, born 1744. 6. Thomas, born 1746. 7. Abraham, born 1748. 8. David, born 1750. 9. Infant, born born 1752, died soon. 10. John, born 1754. 11. Asa, born 1756. 12. Isaac, of whom further.

Parker Arms—Argent, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed gules.

Crest—A stag's head erased proper.

Motto—Fideli certa merces. (To the faithful men there is a sure reward).

(V) Isaac Sanderson, son of Joseph (2) and Ruth (Parker) Sanderson, was born October 9, 1757, and died February 10, 1849. He was a cooper by trade, and a Revolutionary soldier (see D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. 38, p. 102). He married (first), in 1781, Submit Montague, born May 5, 1762. He married (second), in 1794, Mercy Allen, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Allen. Issue by first wife: 1. Stephen, of whom further. 2. Diadema, born January 26, 1784, died 1813, unmarried. 3. Obid, born April 30, 1786, died January 4, 1808. 4. Tryphena, born September 14, 1788. 5. Alpheus, born December 8, 1790, died 1807. 6. Infant, born January 18, 1793, died soon. There were eight children by his second marriage.

(VI) Stephen Sanderson, son of Isaac and Submit (Montague) Sanderson, was born January 18, 1782, in Whately, Massachusetts, and died May 31, 1823, in Conway, Massachusetts. He married, August 29, 1806, Polixana Childs, of Conway, born January 2, 1785, died March 29, 1847, daughter of David and Clarissa (Dickinson) Childs. Issue: 1. Edward Childs, born 1807, died 1809. 2. Alpheus, of whom further. 3. Richard Montague, born January 3, 1811. 4. Charles, born April 7, 1813. 5. Austin, born March 28, 1815. 6. Diadema, born August 24, 1817, died 1840. 7. Tryphena, born August 11, 1819, died 1840. 8. Mary, born October 6, 1821.

(VII) Alpheus Sanderson, son of Stephen and Polixana (Childs) Sanderson, was born February 13, 1809. He married, August 19, 1830, Sallie Classen White, born October 14, 1814, daughter of A. G. and Betsey (Marvin) White, of Southport, New York. Among their eleven children was Mary Elizabeth, born May 15, 1831, in Southport, Chemung county, New York; she married Edwin Elisha Abbott (see Abbott VIII).

(The Allen Line).

The name Allen is derived from the British, and is thought to be a corruption of the Latin *aelinus*, which signifies sun-bright. In the Gaelic we have *aluine*, meaning fair and handsome, while the Irish *alun* denotes fair and beautiful, with the English Allan and Allen meaning all-winning and all-conquering. As a personal name it was first borne by the Bard of Britain, an uncle of Caractacus, who had a long line of kings in his ancestry. The name came into prominence after the Norman Conquest from the fact that the Chief General of William the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings in 1066 was Allan, Duke of Brittany, who afterwards made England his home and became the third richest man in the Kingdom. From that time the Allans, or Allens, increased in number and importance in England. Members of the family have been especially honored in England by the bestowal of armorial bearings, no less than sixty-two having received this honor. From a brass tablet in St. Michael's Church, Pembroke, the following is taken: "To the memory of Joshua Allen, grandfather of the Ven. John Allen, M. A., Archdeacon of Salop, and Vicar of Rees, County Salop: Per bend rompu, argent and sable, six martlets counterchanged." John Allen, of Dale Castle of Brindley, County Pembroke, had three sons, John, William, and Thomas. His award of coat-of-arms in 1664 was for bravery and valorous acts in the wars that prevailed during the reign of Charles II, King of England. The coat-of-arms of the Allen family is as follows:

Arms—Per bend rompu argent and sable six martlets counter-changed.

Crest—A martlet argent, winged, holding in the beak an acorn or, leaved vert.

Motto—Amicitia sine fraude. (Friendship without guile).

(I) The line of the English family of Allen herein recorded was founded in

America by Captain Nathaniel Allen, born in London, England, in 1699. He was the commander of a packet ship which sailed between London, England, and Boston, Massachusetts, and he and his wife, Dorcas (Bowes) Allen, made their residence in Boston as early as 1734. A sister of Captain Allen, Sarah Mann, came to America with them. Captain Allen was a shopkeeper in Boston some years, his son, Thomas, his partner in 1749. He moved to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1757, and bought a farm. His tax in 1758 was three pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, in 1759 four pounds, eight shillings, nine pence. While Capt. Allen followed the sea all the articles on board his ship, and used on his table, that could conveniently be so, were of solid silver, such as gravy boats, cans (used instead of tumblers), porringers, teapot handsomely engraved, sugar dish, cream pitcher, pepper box, punch ladle, knives and forks, (first style ever made in silver), spoons, etc. Many of these articles are still in the family. There is also preserved a damask table cloth, off which King George II dined, with his suite, by invitation of Captain Allen, on board his ship, and a massive silver tankard, engraved with the arms herein described.

Captain Allen was twice married, his first wife bearing him two sons, born in London, Nathaniel and Jolley. He married (second), about 1726, Dorcas Bowes, of London, and they had twelve children, two, Thomas and Samuel, born in London, the others of record at Christ Church. Captain Nathaniel Allen died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, November 1, 1770, and was buried beside his sister. His widow moved to Leicester with her son, Lewis; died there in April, 1779, and was buried in her son's lot on his place named Mount Pleasant.

Children of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Bowes) Allen, according to the Christ Church record: 1. William, baptized July 13, 1735. 2. Henry Jolley, baptized May 11, 1737, died August 31, 1739. 3. Lewis, baptized August 19, 1739, died August 31, 1739. 4. Richard, baptized November 16, 1740, died February 6, 1741. 5. Elizabeth, baptized November 8, 1741, died August 27, 1742. 6. A son, name not given, baptized February 6, 1743, died September 21, 1743. 7. Nathaniel, baptized December 9, 1744. 8. Sarah, baptized October 27, 1745. 9. Lewis, baptized September 29, 1747. 10. Caleb, baptized May 8, 1749, died in Providence, in 1774.

(II) Thomas Allen, son of Captain Nathaniel and Dorcas (Bowes) Allen, was born in London, England, September 19, 1728, died in New London, Connecticut, November 19, 1793, and was buried in the "Second burying ground." He came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1734, with his parents, his brother Samuel, and his father's sister, Sarah Mann. In 1749 he is spoken of as a shopkeeper with his father in Boston. After that time and until 1752 he was for some time in the Island of Madeira, where it is said he made a large fortune. When he returned, he settled in New London, Connecticut, and was a merchant near Ferry Wharf. In 1770 he commenced the first marine list in that city and continued it until his death. He was also engaged in commerce and owned sixteen sail of vessels. He was voted into the Boston Marine Society as a Marine member March 4, 1760, and paid four pounds, ten shillings for his certificate of membership.

In the annals of St. James' Church, New London, by Rev. Robert A. Hallam, D. D., Mr. Allen is spoken of as a man of substance and extensive business, and for a long time was a prominent man in the Episcopal church. He was a warden ten years. Thomas Allen, though a good-sized man, was not so tall as his brothers, who were six feet in height. There was a full length

portrait of Thomas Allen, dressed in the old style knee breeches, with silk stockings, knee and shoe buckles, a ruffled shirt, ruffles around his wrists, a soft white hat on his head, a pen between his thumb and fingers. It was a life-like picture. He looked as if he would speak to you. This portrait was owned by his great-grandson, Lewis D. Allen, and was burned in New London, Connecticut, in 1853. The loss is great to his descendants, for there was no other likeness of him. A portrait of his son, Thomas, and grandson, Lewis D. Allen, was burned at the same time, but there were other pictures of them.

Thomas Allen married (first), October 29, 1753, Elizabeth Shackmaple, widow of John Shackmaple, Jr., who died in 1743, and daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Saltonstall) Christophers, and granddaughter of Governor Gurdon and Jerusha (Richards) Saltonstall. She was born in New London, Connecticut, September 13, 1714, died August 5, 1783. Governor Gurdon Saltonstall was a member of a distinguished Yorkshire family early settled in Colonial New England, and was an eminent Presbyterian divine, and Governor of the Colony of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724, when his death occurred from apoplexy. Thomas Allen married (second), July 7, 1784, Mary (Adams) Allen, the widow of his brother, Lewis Allen. He was the father of one child, son of his first wife, Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Thomas (2) Allen, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth (Christophers-Shackmaple) Allen, was born in New London, Connecticut, September 10, 1755, died in Pomfret, Connecticut, May 16, 1842, being buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London, Connecticut. His birthplace was what was called the Shackmaple house, afterwards the Wilson house, as his half-sister, Elizabeth Shackmaple, married Thomas Wilson, Sr., and resided in it. It stood on Bradley street. Thomas Allen was baptized in St. James' Church, New London, Connecticut, in September, 1755, by Rev. Matthew Graves, wrapped in a christening blanket (cloth of gold)—since owned by his great-granddaughter, the wife of the Rev. George Herbert Patterson, LL.B., whose maiden name was Frances Amelia Bolles, and who was baptized in St. Paul's Church, Boston, Massachusetts, June 29, 1844. The same blanket was wrapped around her also, and it has been used at the baptisms of eight of her children, as well as of eleven of Thomas (2) Allen's children.

In April, 1793, Thomas (2) Allen hired Fisher's Island, in Long Island sound, from Francis Bay Winthrop, paying for it an annual rent of twenty-six hundred dollars. The island was nine miles in length and contained five thousand acres. He had twelve families as his tenants, also five or six girls to spin and weave, two dairy women, a cook, and a colored boy to help her. They made two sixty-pound cheeses per day, also butter. Mr. Allen kept one hundred cows and two thousand sheep, bred horses and mules, and raised rye, wheat, and oats. He engaged a man named William Westcote to be both teacher and chaplain for his own and his tenant's larger families. He was much beloved by all under him; one man worked for him twenty-eight years and others nearly as long.

Mr. Allen attended St. James' Church, New London, Connecticut, with as many of his family as could conveniently accompany him. They went in his sloop "Betsey" on Sundays and Christmas Day. During the holidays he always invited all of his tenants and their families to visit him, provided an excellent dinner and supper for them, and afterwards sent to the aged, sick and those unable to be present, a liberal portion from the feast. All looked forward to the Christmas gatherings, for they had a

most enjoyable time. A dance and games for the young people occupied the evening, when Jack, the colored boy, played on a violin. Mr. Allen lived nineteen years on the island, and when he moved away all his tenants left, not wishing to live there without him. Thomas Allen was made justice of the peace while he lived there, and was always called either Squire Allen or Captain Allen, as he had been to sea in 1775 as supercargo; their trade was with the Island of Madeira, where his father made a large fortune. He was also a captain in the militia (Mrs. Frances M. Stoddard).

In 1812 Thomas Allen moved to Pomfret, Connecticut, with his wife, Amelia (Taber) Allen, and eight of their children. He bought what was called the Nightingale farm, or farms, for there were two, one of five hundred and twenty acres and the other two hundred and eighty acres, making eight hundred in all. Thomas Allen and his wife moved to New London, Connecticut, in April, 1816, returning to Pomfret in 1824. He and his family attended Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Connecticut, eleven miles from their farm, until 1829, when the Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, who was rector of Trinity, came to Pomfret and held the first Episcopal services in a school house in the village. A parish was organized, called Christ Church, and Captain Thomas Allen and Ebenezer Thompson were chosen wardens, and very soon a church was built, Captain Allen giving the lumber. From the time of its consecration by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell until his death, May 16, 1842, he was one of the wardens. He had a stroke of paralysis, December 26, 1834, and never was able to act as such afterwards, but probably continued to hold the office. When in health, as services were only held in the church every other Sunday, he was accustomed to read the service for morning and evening prayer, and catechize the children in his own house on the alternate Sunday. All the hired men and women, with the members of his own family who could not go to Brooklyn, were present. His wife read a sermon.

Thomas Allen married, April 23, 1778, Amelia Taber, daughter of Pardon and Elizabeth (Harris) Taber, who was born in New London, Connecticut, February 11, 1758. The Rev. Matthew Graves, rector of St. James' Church, New London, Connecticut, officiated at the ceremony, the clergyman who had baptized Thomas Allen. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born November 20, 1779, died unmarried. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Lewis, born May 2, 1783, died May 3, 1844; married, September 18, 1805, Mary Denison Smith, daughter of Denison and Waty Smith. They were the parents of ten children. 4. William, born March 13, 1785, died March 20, 1833; married, January 18, 1815, Emily Chandler, eldest child of John Wilkes and Mary Chandler. They had ten children. 5. Frances Taber, born March 21, 1787; married, July 26, 1815, Jesse Denison Smith. They had but one child. 6. Samuel, born October 11, 1789. 7. Nathaniel, born June 23, 1791, died August 5, 1822; married, in June, 1821, Martha Helen Foster. 8. George, born September 21, 1793, died December 22, 1844; married, March 19, 1837, Sarah Burch. 9. Amelia, born July 10, 1795. 10. John, born May 18, 1797, never returned from a voyage to the Antarctic, on which he departed in April, 1821; married, October 18, 1818, Lucy Johnson. 11. Henry Nelson, born May 27, 1799, died July 4, 1845; married, December 10, 1824, Jane Cellina Foster, and had one son and one daughter. 12. Pardon, born July 12, 1802, died July 16, 1802.

(IV) Thomas (3) Allen, son of Thomas (2) and Amelia (Taber) Allen, was born at Mount Pleasant, near New London, Connecticut, June 18, 1781, and

died May 22, 1817. He was baptized in infancy and confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, in St. James' Church, New London, in 1800. He married, at Pequonnoc, Connecticut, October 16, 1804, Eunice Johnson, daughter of Caleb Johnson, who was born April 27, 1790, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Forbush, in Buffalo, New York, June 18, 1861. Children of Thomas (3) and Eunice (Johnson) Allen: 1. Thomas Johnson, of whom further. 2. Caleb Johnson, born March 27, 1807, died May 4, 1876; married, January 23, 1831, Emily, daughter of Stephen Haley, and they had nine children. Caleb Johnson Allen was an alderman, justice of the peace, State Senator, and postmaster of New London, also mayor of the city. From 1843 until his death he was a well known citizen of Chautauqua county, New York. 3. Samuel Taber, born July 19, 1809, was killed November 3, 1838, by Indians, while on a surveying expedition in Texas. He married Mrs. Matilda Connell, a widow, daughter of Elisha Roberts, of Viesca, Falls of the Brasos, Texas, and they had one son and one daughter. 4. Eunice Amelia, born July 28, 1811, died in Sydney, Fremont county, Iowa, February 12, 1875; married Samuel Willard Ripley, M. D., who died February 13, 1838. They had five children. 5. Emily Chandler, born November 1, 1813; married, July 21, 1836, Eliakim Brooks Forbush, who met his death in a railroad accident on the Lake Shore road, December 18, 1867, when returning to his home in Buffalo, New York, from Washington, District of Columbia. They had two sons. 6. Lucy Johnson, born February 29, 1816; married, June 24, 1832, Joseph Emery, a minister of the Presbyterian faith then stationed at Bozrah, Connecticut, later moving to Chautauqua county, New York. They had five children.

(V) Thomas Johnson Allen, son of Thomas (3) and Eunice (Johnson) Allen, was born at Pequonnoc, Connecticut, August 7, 1805. He married (first) March 27, 1825, Lucy Manning, daughter of Deacon Manning, of Pomfret, Connecticut. She was born September 24, 1807, and died February 22, 1838. He married (second) the widow of his brother, Samuel Taber Allen, whose maiden name was Matilda Roberts. Thomas Johnson Allen died in Texas of yellow fever. Children (all of his first marriage): 1. Thomas Henry, born May 17, 1829, a physician. 2. George Robert, of whom further. 3. Helen, born February 3, 1835, died the same day. 4. Lucy Manning, born February 9, 1838, died November 3, 1859; married, December 3, 1857, Thomas Thompson.

(VI) George Robert Allen, son of Thomas Johnson and Lucy (Manning) Allen, was born June 25, 1830. His mother died while he was but an infant, and he was reared, with his brother and sister, in the home of his aunt, Emily C. Forbush, of Sinclairville, New York. He was an artist by profession, and pursued his studies and work in New York and Texas. Later in life he became the owner of a fruit farm in Montmorenci, South Carolina, where he died about 1885. He married, about 1857, Amy Anna Bishop (see Bishop III). Issue: 1. Thomas Ernest, at one time a Unitarian minister; married Charlotte G. Johnson; they are the parents of one child, Ernest B. 2. Pauline, married Charles Stuart Abbott (see Abbott IX). 3. Louis Hutchinson, a business man of New York City; married Ada Scott; they are the parents of two children, Mary Scott and Theodore Roosevelt.

(The Bishop Line).

The surname Bishop is of ancient English origin. Just how the title of a sacred office of the church came to be used for a surname is lost in the obscurity of ancient history. It

is suggested that it must have been a personal name or nickname of some progenitor, as Major, Deacon, etc., are sometimes given. Other surnames, such as Pope, are of the same class. Bishop was a common name in England many centuries ago, and no less than eleven immigrants of this surname came to Massachusetts before 1650. The record that follows is of the line founded by James Bishop, and, as Bishop records have been imperfectly preserved, the greater part of the account following is culled from the writings of Elijah Bishop, born January 21, 1803. The coat-of-arms of the Bishop family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a bend gules cottised sable three bezants.

Crest—Out of a mural crown argent, a griffin's head sable beaked or.

James Bishop, the founder, came to America early in the Colonial period, about 1624, and there is a romantic tradition preserved in the family in connection with his coming. He became enamored of a young lady in England (some say in Wales) who reciprocated his affection. Since he was a mechanic and her family of the aristocracy, their marriage was forbidden and she was confined to her house. At a stolen interview, they agreed that he should go to Boston, in America, and that she should follow at the earliest opportunity. He started on a vessel that was delayed by head winds, and the voyage was long. Landing at Boston, what was his joyful surprise when the first one to meet and welcome him on the wharf was the sweetheart he had left in England. As soon as he had left the country she was set at liberty and secretly assembled her valuables, put them in a large, dove-tailed, black oak chest, and followed him in a ship which outsailed the one he journeyed in—hence their happy meeting on the wharf in Boston. This chest was handed down from father to son and was held in great esteem for its part in this romance. While in the possession of John Bishop, a descendant probably in the third generation, it was burned in his house by the British at Monkton, Vermont, in 1778, of which further.

James Bishop followed the tide of immigration to Connecticut and was an important citizen of the New Haven Colony before the union under the charter of Charles II. He was a deputy to the General Court in April 1665, May, 1665, October, 1665, May, 1666, October, 1666, May, 1667, October, 1667. He, Mr. Gill and Captain Nash, were appointed commissioners for New Haven by Connecticut, May, 1665, and after accepting the office and taking the freeman's oath, they were empowered, with an assistant, to hold town court, as had been granted to Milford. Mr. Bishop was appointed a commissioner for 1666, 1667, an assistant April, May and October sessions, 1668, May and October, 1669, May and October, 1670, May and October, 1671, May and October, 1672, May, 1673, October, 1674, May and October, 1675, May, 1676, May, 1677, etc. He was appointed in October, 1665, one of a committee to hear and consider the complaints of Uncas in the place of Captain Nash; clerk of the County Court at New Haven in 1666; in 1668 a committee, with Mr. Samuel Wyllys and Tho's. Stanton, to hear and report the difficulty between Uncas and the Niantic Indians. In 1669 he had a grant of three hundred acres of land, which was laid out to him in 1670. He was one of the assistants of the Council of War, July 8, 1675, also September 18, 1675, and other sessions. In 1675 the General Court allowed him ten pounds for his attendance on "publique occasions this year." He was one of the auditors of the treasurer's accounts in 1670 and 1675, and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut from 1683 to 1687, and from 1689 to 1691. James Bishop was one of the most efficient and useful men in

the New Haven colony, and after the Union of the colonies sustained his influence and standing. He was succeeded at New Haven by several of the most talented and able men of the Bishop name. He was twice married, his first wife Mary, his second, whom he married in 1665, Elizabeth Tompkins of Milford. James Bishop died June 21, 1691.

(I) John Bishop was born in New Milford, near New Haven, in 1730, and much of the information in this line is from an old account book belonging to him. John Bishop was the proprietor of a saw and grist mill and a mechanic shop in New Milford until 1774, when he took his wife, three sons, and two daughters, to Monkton, Vermont, a little north of Vergennes, passing through Castleton, Vermont, en route, and stopping a short time. Here his account book charges Captain Vell with labor in New York State money, and Captain Smith for going to Crown Point in New York State for a keg of rum. The British had a garrison there, and before Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga the inhabitants of the settlements along the lake procured goods from their great storehouses in exchange for farm produce. He built a house on a farm at the outlet of Monk pond.

General Clinton, in May, 1777, issued a proclamation of amnesty to all inhabitants settled on the lake, stating that those who were neutral should not be harried. As John Bishop, a son of John, was with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga and later was wounded in the battle of Bennington, and Timothy, another son, was in the battle of Shelbourne, the Tories informed the British in Montreal of their patriotic sympathies. A British force came to Monkton in November, 1778, burned John Bishop's home, tied his hands behind him, and, with his sons, John and Timothy, drove them off to Quebec prisoners. There they suffered greatly for three years, until the close of the war, when they returned to Castleton, Vermont, where his family had made their home after his capture. When he, his sons, and Joe Holcomb were returning from their captivity, they saw in Montreal flaming advertisements offering a township of land in a county adjoining Vermont to any twelve families who would settle it. They traveled through the woods and selected the township of Dadwell, containing two pretty lakes, one hundred and seventy-seven miles from Montreal, adjoining New York State. John Bishop was the leading spirit in the settlement of this locality by Monkton families, and after his death, which occurred in Monkton when he was about sixty-one years of age, most of them left Dadwell.

John Bishop married, in New Milford, Connecticut, Rachel Ruggles, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. John (2), was, as has been stated, with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and was wounded in the battle of Bennington. During the years spent in prison in Canada he gained the good-will of his keepers, and studied under the instruction of another prisoner, a graduate of Yale College, learning a number of the branches of surveying and navigation. After his return he was highly esteemed for his piety and learning. He died in Dadwell, August 25, 1801, and the place being then twenty-seven miles from any settlement, a log was dug out for his coffin. This was later taken up by his grandson, P. W. Bishop, and he was decently interred in a cemetery at Dadwell, with others of the name. Some of his children came into possession of the township land, the rest reverting to the government. It is a beautiful country, and the little lake in the center is named Bishop's Lake; fine streams flowing from the other lake furnish water power for mills, all owned by the Bishops. For twenty years there was no road to a settlement, only a marked trail, and until 1875 only a rough wagon road, the railroad from Montreal to

Quebec then passing through the town with Bishopton as a station. John Bishop was survived by seven children, John (3), Amos, Esther, Anna, Sallie, Dinah, and Lucy. 2. Timothy, died in Monkton, Vermont, as the result of his suffering in prison. 3. Rachel. 4. Ruby. 5. Napthalie, died in Dadwell and there left children, Diana, Timothy, Alfred, Orson, Mendanor, Major, Diantha, Olive, and Maria. 6. Uranie. 7. Elijah, of whom further. 8. Samuel.

(II) Elijah Bishop, son of John and Rachel (Ruggles) Bishop, was born in 1754, and died March 11, 1839, aged seventy-five years. He was a lad of fourteen years when his father was taken prisoner by the British, and he took his mother, brother, Napthalie, and his sisters, Rachel and Ruby, young children, to a little hut he built around a stump, in whose top he dug a hole for a mortar to pound wheat in. There was a stack of wheat in a wheat field through the woods which was not destroyed, and an old mare that was left to the unfortunate family. Not long after his marriage Elijah Bishop moved to Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, in Pleasant Valley, through which flows the river Boquet (or River of Flowers). He made his home there in 1793, one year after the arrival of the Hon. Benjamin Holcomb, his father-in-law, who took up thirteen hundred acres of land, selling the middle third to Elijah Bishop and the northern part to Asa Post. The falls of the river were on Elijah Bishop's property and, damming the stream, he built a saw mill, a grist mill, and later a forge. The road from Schroon Lake to Plattsburg ran through his land, and on this road he built a large tavern. He was the most prominent and prosperous resident of the region, major of the military organization, and a man of wide charity. He was a talented musician, a mechanic of great ability, and a public benefactor on a generous scale. Among his public-spirited activities was the building of a school house, the hiring of a teacher, and the maintenance of the school at his own expense. Later in life he lost all of his wealth, his mills were swept away by flood, his home destroyed by fire, and one misfortune following another, the family came to real want. Elijah Bishop died March 11, 1839, aged seventy-five, never having had a day's pain or illness until just prior to his death.

Elijah Bishop married (first) Tabitha (Dorcas) Holcomb, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Holcomb, who was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, July 20, 1769, died April 13, 1810. She was a woman of remarkable capabilities and sincere piety, a beautiful handwriter and able literary composer, intensely industrious and master of all the household arts, universally beloved by her friends and neighbors. In 1818, eight years after her death, Elijah Bishop married a second time, his second wife a Widow Bugg. There was one daughter, Amanda, of this marriage. Children of Elijah and Tabitha (Holcomb) Bishop: 1. Basil, married and had children. 2. Lucius, born in Monkton, Vermont, November 20, 1791, died October 23, 1864, lived with his father on the old property and took care of him in his advanced age. He married (first) Relief Flagg, who died in 1819, (second) March 12, 1822, Ann Sheldon, who died January 16, 1879. He was the father of eight children: Lawrence; Lucy Ann; Bolivar; Bainbridge; Amy Ann; Annette, a literary and artistic genius, for some time lived in the family of President Millard Fillmore in Washington, painted the portraits of Abbie Fillmore, Ole Bull, and other noted personages. She was a most beautiful and talented woman, and her paintings commanded any price she cared to place upon them; Midas, became a practicing physician of South Haven, Thetis, married Elbert Putnam, and lived

in Bennington, Vermont. 3. Artehusa, born January 30, 1795, died at Dunkirk, New York, April 12, 1863; married (first) James Knapp, (second) September 7, 1817, Stephen Stillwell. There was one child of her first marriage, James C., and of her second, Barnett, Sarah, and Luman. 4. Midas, born February 16, 1798, was drowned November 2, 1816. 5. Thetis, born in March, 1800; married, March 28, 1822, A. B. Cobb, and in 1832 moved to Chautauqua county, New York. They were the parents of five children. 6. Elijah, of whom further. 7. Minutia, died in infancy. 8. Norval, died young.

(III) Elijah (2) Bishop, son of Elijah and Tabitha (Holcomb) Bishop, was born January 21, 1803. He lived in Elizabethtown until 1829, then went West, returning to Elizabethtown after a brief period. In June, 1832, with his wife and one child, he moved to Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, where his active years were passed.

Elijah Bishop married Amy Jenner, daughter of Stephen and Betsey Elizabeth (Mather) Jenner, of Rutland county, Vermont. Stephen Jenner was a soldier in the War of 1812, as was his wife's father, both participating in the battle of Plattsburg, where the latter was wounded in the neck. About 1810 Stephen Jenner and his wife moved to Moriah, Essex county, New York, and later to Belvidere, Illinois, where his death occurred at the age of about seventy-five years, his wife's at the age of seventy.

Elijah and Amy (Jenner) Bishop were the parents of twelve children, among them the following who grew to maturity: 1. Edwin L., fought in the Civil War, and later in life made his home in Florence, Italy. 2. Coleman E., deceased; journalist, editor of the "Jamestown Journal," of Jamestown, New York, the "Buffalo Morning Express," of Buffalo, New York, and "Judge," a humorous magazine of New York City. 3. Prentice, held the rank of lieutenant in the Union Army during the Civil War; was made prisoner during that conflict and confined in Libby Prison, and died a year after hostilities from the effects of a wound received in action. 4. Amy Anna, born in Elizabethtown, New York, November 25, 1835. After the family moved to Jamestown she attended school in Elmira and studied music. As a young lady she played organ in the Methodist church in Jamestown, New York. She married George R. Allen (see Allen VI) in Galveston, Texas, about 1857, and was divorced from him about 1865. She was a woman of exceptional talent, and also possessed cultured literary tastes. Her voice was a clear, strong, sweet soprano, and she was likewise a clever performer with musical bells. In 1865 or 1866 she became one of the original quartet of the "Alleghany Bell Ringers," and this troop gave concerts in America and Europe, receiving a splendid reception in the Crystal Palace of London, England. Her stage appearances were made under the name of Amy Jenner. About 1871 she married Carl W. Schofield, and they were the parents of one son, Wilbour Schofield, an oil operator, who married Hettie Sherwin, of Jamestown, New York. 5. Ellen, married Prentice H. Putnam, a soldier and business man of New York City, later a resident of Chicago, Illinois, where both he and his wife died. 6. Charles L., an invalid throughout most of his life. He was a collector of curios of many kinds, and upon his death left his interesting collections to public institutions of Jamestown, New York.

AYER, F. Wayland,

Founder of Large Enterprise.

The stories of the beginnings of things, things that we through usage have come to accept as having always been, are ever recurring romances when we brush aside the

commonplaces that, like dust, gather so quickly upon the vital happening that marks the origin or turning point of most careers. This is especially true in the case of the founders of the great advertising concern of Ayer & Son, who from a little beginning, but holding ever fast to a principle that in time was crystalized into a motto, brought into being the great science of advertising. When Francis Wayland Ayer persuaded his father to sell his school and join him in the advertising business in 1869, neither dreamed of the great enterprise that today is the result of that little beginning, founded upon ideals never lost as time passed.

Francis Wayland Ayer was born in Lee, Massachusetts, February 4, 1848. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the first of the line, John Ayer, coming from England in 1636, and being one of the founders of Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he died in 1657. His descendants were associated with the settlement of Saybrook, Norwich, Groton, Preston and other towns in Connecticut, several of them serving as representatives from their sections to the State Government. Francis Wayland Ayer was the ninth in descent in direct line from John Ayer, the original pioneer.

Nathan Wheeler Ayer, father of F. Wayland Ayer, was born in Preston, Connecticut, January 21, 1817. He graduated from Brown University in 1840, where at that time the famous educator and philosopher, Francis Wayland, presided, and it was his admiration for this man that led him later to give his name to his son, Francis Wayland Ayer. Nathan Wheeler Ayer was admitted to the bar in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1852, but after practicing law for a short time, he gave it up, preferring to teach. As principal, he successfully conducted several academies and college preparatory schools in the State of New York, and in 1867 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he opened a school for girls.

Francis Wayland Ayer was educated under his father's supervision, taught for five years in the district schools of New York State, and matriculated at Rochester University. He passed through the freshman year, and then left to join his father in Philadelphia, in 1869. After repeated failures to obtain a teaching position, he finally found an opportunity to solicit advertising for a religious publication. He became so interested in this work that he induced his father to sell his school and together they founded the firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agents, April 1, 1869. They were both fresh from the school room, with no business experience, and with but $250 as capital, which represented the year's savings of the younger member of the firm. They had one room on the third floor of No. 530 Arch street, and father and son were the complete personnel of the concern, covering every operation from office boy to manager, from solicitor to service man. But as assets that were very real, if intangible, the firm had a strong faith in the power of advertising, it had a real willingness to work, and it had high ideals. As an illustration of the last named asset, essentially the keystone of the structure that was later reared upon it, the following incident may serve. It happened in 1873, shortly after the death of Nathan Wheeler Ayer, that a man of affairs who had become interested in F. Wayland Ayer, and had helped him more than once, called in and in the course of a friendly talk said:

> I have learned to respect you, young man, but I regret that you are not in a business that I can likewise respect. Really, what is an advertising agent anyway? Nothing but a drummer, and he will never be anything more.

Then he offered to introduce the young

man to a house of recognized standing with which he considered it would be an honor to be connected. At his request Mr. Ayer was given permission to sleep over this interesting offer. The next day he sought his friend and thanked him heartily for his kindly interest, but said: "I have put my hand to the advertising plow and with the help of the Lord I am going to finish the furrow. Furthermore I shall do my best to make you respect my business as you now respect me." This experience Mr. Ayer counted as the turning point of his life, the determination which crystallized that day never leaving him, and becoming the factor that told in countless decisions as to his associates, his clients, and his standards of advertising. He had the satisfaction later of having his friend say to him: "I am glad you did not take my advice."

Underlying all of Mr. Ayer's career, as may be seen from his high ideals, was a deeply religious sense, and his association with and interest in the Baptist church had a marked influence in his life. As his advertising business grew, or evolved would perhaps be a better term, so two other things evolved with it, the creed and the motto of the firm. The creed is: "Make Advertising Pay the Advertiser," and the motto, known from one end of the world to the other, is "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," and as they grew from the business, so in return they helped to make the business grow. An interesting story in this connection is told of how the motto was formed. One evening, as was his frequent custom, Mr. Ayer remained after all the others had gone and worked late into the night. Before leaving his office, he scratched upon his blotter, "Keeping Everlastingly at it." This was simply an expression of his mood, or determination. The next morning, his partner, on reaching the office, happened to see the line on the blotter, and added thereto "brings success." So was the slogan born, one young man expressing the working side of his business, advertising, the other the reward that would follow it. And so made and constructed, this slogan has gone around the world, cheering many who have been tired or discouraged and inspiring others who face long-winded tasks. The motto applies to all kinds of right endeavor, but especially to advertising.

Like all great forces, advertising never had exact definite beginning, it was gradually evolved and applied. As community life evolved from man's desire for protection, and later roads for communication, wheels and writing and ships to help barter and intercourse, so the word "communicate" became with the advertisers synonomous with "advertise," which literally means "to turn the attention to." To turn the attention to what? To whatever article or service one man had to offer to another. So selling and telling became inseparable. The world was used to selling, but took it for granted that telling was necessary but once. The advertisers decided that telling and "keeping everlastingly at" telling, was the way to "bring success" and on that principle has Mr. Ayer built up his great concern.

Soon after the establishment of the first newspapers, people recognized that it was a useful means of communication, and so advertising had its beginnings between client and publisher, but it was not until 1840 that a man appeared with the idea of gathering advertisements from individuals and sending them to such papers in other communities as would in his judgment bring profit to the advertiser. This man was Volney B. Palmer, the ancestor of N. W. Ayer & Son, for his agency in Philadelphia was the first of its kind, and after it had passed through the hands of Coe, Wetherill & Co., to whom Mr. Palmer, a true pathfinder

in his line, had sold it, after he had opened branches in Boston and New York, it was purchased in 1877 by N. W. Ayer & Son. In Mr. Palmer's day and for some years subsequent, large users of advertising space were the patent medicine manufacturers, but the greatest development of newspaper and magazine advertising only followed its application to the articles that people really wanted, and it was into this pioneer field that Ayer & Son entered with an energy equalled only by its faith. They sought diligently to promote the use of advertising in order to maintain or obtain trade, and they regarded the people of America as an ever-reading, ever-wanting, ever-buying people, and were confident that the business man with a really good article could reach the people through the newspapers as in no other way. The advertisers developed by Ayer & Son were by no means all large concerns when they were discovered, but they possessed in common three qualifications: they had a worth while article to sell, the money to pay their bills, and the courage to keep at advertising until it paid them. The National Biscuit Company furnishes a good illustration of many such developments. A package was designed for them, a name suggested, markets studied, advertisements prepared and advertising kept up until Mr. Green, an unemotional lawyer who was its president, declared that as a result of the advertising the word "Uneeda" had become worth more than a million dollars a letter to his company.

The business of N. W. Ayer & Son is owned by several partners, its founder, F. Wayland Ayer, having remained at its helm until his recent demise. It has branches in New York, Boston, Chicago and Cleveland, and a large share of its success is due to its loyal and capable associates. In the early years of its existence the firm had to decide whether it should become an aggregation of solicitors, or build an organization equipped to discharge every function of newspaper advertising. It chose the latter, and it has for years maintained a plans department, a copy production department, including a printing bureau and an art bureau, and a service department, in addition to the departments which receive, prepare and forward its orders. Its force has steadily increased in numbers; starting with two people, at the end of ten years there were forty; at the end of twenty years one hundred and six; at the end of thirty years one hundred and eighty-six; at the end of forty years, two hundred and sixty-three; at the end of fifty years five hundred and two. Among these are many who are especially expert in particular features of advertising work, and as a whole they form an organization without a peer in the advertising world. Nathan Wheeler Ayer died in 1873, while the firm was still in its infancy, but his name lives in the title of the largest advertising business, which his son so successfully carried on until his own recent passing. Besides the organization, the home of the business has grown from its early modest one room on the third floor at No. 530 Arch street, from which it soon moved to No. 719 Sanson street, and later to 733 Sanson street. In 1876 the firm became the first occupants of the Times building at Eighth and Chestnut streets, where they remained until 1902, when they moved to their present quarters in the Mariner and Merchant building then just erected by the estate of Stephen Girard at the southwest corner of Chestnut and Third streets. This is an historic corner, many things of interest having occurred on this site, which at one time housed the son of William Penn and also his secretary, James Logan, besides many other people of note. It was occupied by some of the Colonial governors, and in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the United States Treasury, and

Oliver Wolcott, his successor. In 1811, when Stephen Girard bought the United States Bank and its handsome building at No. 116 South Third street, the corner property also came into his possession, and it was from this location with his "little institution," as he called it, that Stephen Girard financed the War of 1812 and saved our country; here E. W. Clark in 1846 financed the Mexican War, and here also in 1863 Jay Cooke financed the Civil War, rendering, as General Grant declared, the greatest service of any individual in that struggle. This site has also, at one time or another, been occupied by practically every daily newspaper in Philadelphia, besides having been the home of those old time monthlies—"Godey's Lady's Book" and "Peterson's Magazine." It likewise once housed the "Saturday Evening Post."

Among the many contributions made by Ayer & Son to the business of advertising, the outstanding one is perhaps what is known as the "Open Contract Plan," which has really revolutionized the way in which business is handled by advertising agents. In the early days every advertising agent had a number of lists of publications which he endeavored to sell to an advertiser in whole or in part. The significant thing about this was that the agent knew the price of these papers and the advertiser did not. When competition became close between agents it was a common practice for them to change their bids by adding at the list price the papers which had given them specially low rates, and in this way, what was ostensibly a very close bid, really produced a large though unsuspected profit to the agent, the advertiser being left to fate. Wearied of this demoralizing practice, Mr. Ayer cast about for a way to discard it. To this end he called upon several of his best customers who had remained with him as long as his skill could show the lowest prices. He asked one of the men if he would agree with him that he was entitled to a profit, and being answered in the affirmative, suggested that the profit be known; that all papers billed by him should show the net amount that they were paid, and that an agreed commission be added to the total. After some discussion this plan was tried with different firms at ten per cent., twelve and one-half per cent., and fifteen per cent. as the commission figure. Brief experience convinced Mr. Ayer that the two lower figures were suicidal, so fifteen per cent. was agreed upon and maintained for many years until during the World War the greatly increased cost of doing business necessitated a change to sixteen and two-thirds per cent. The advantages of this plan are obvious, placing the advertiser and agent, both purchasers of advertising space, on the same side of the counter, with all the facts known to both, allowing the agent to make his profit, and relieving the advertiser from the fruitless search of trying to find where that profit is concealed, while at the same time it enables a publisher to charge a uniform price, relieving him from the necessity of rate-cutting, and entitling him to everybody's respect. The plan at its inception was the butt of much merriment and caused violent opposition from less scrupulous agents, but today there are few, if any, who do not follow it. It has been justified by experience and has come to stay. Besides this revolutionary plan, the creed of the Ayer Agency to "Make Advertising Pay the Advertiser" is worthy of notice. With this constantly in mind, they investigated advertising opportunities, studied advertising plans and spent advertising appropriations as if the money were their own. This made them the trusted advisers and gave them control of the advertising departments of some of the largest firms and corporations. Loyalty to this creed caused them to forego many alluring opportunities to spend money where it would have come out all right, but prob-

ably would not have done so. This and their motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," of which mention has already been made, led them on to a justly earned success.

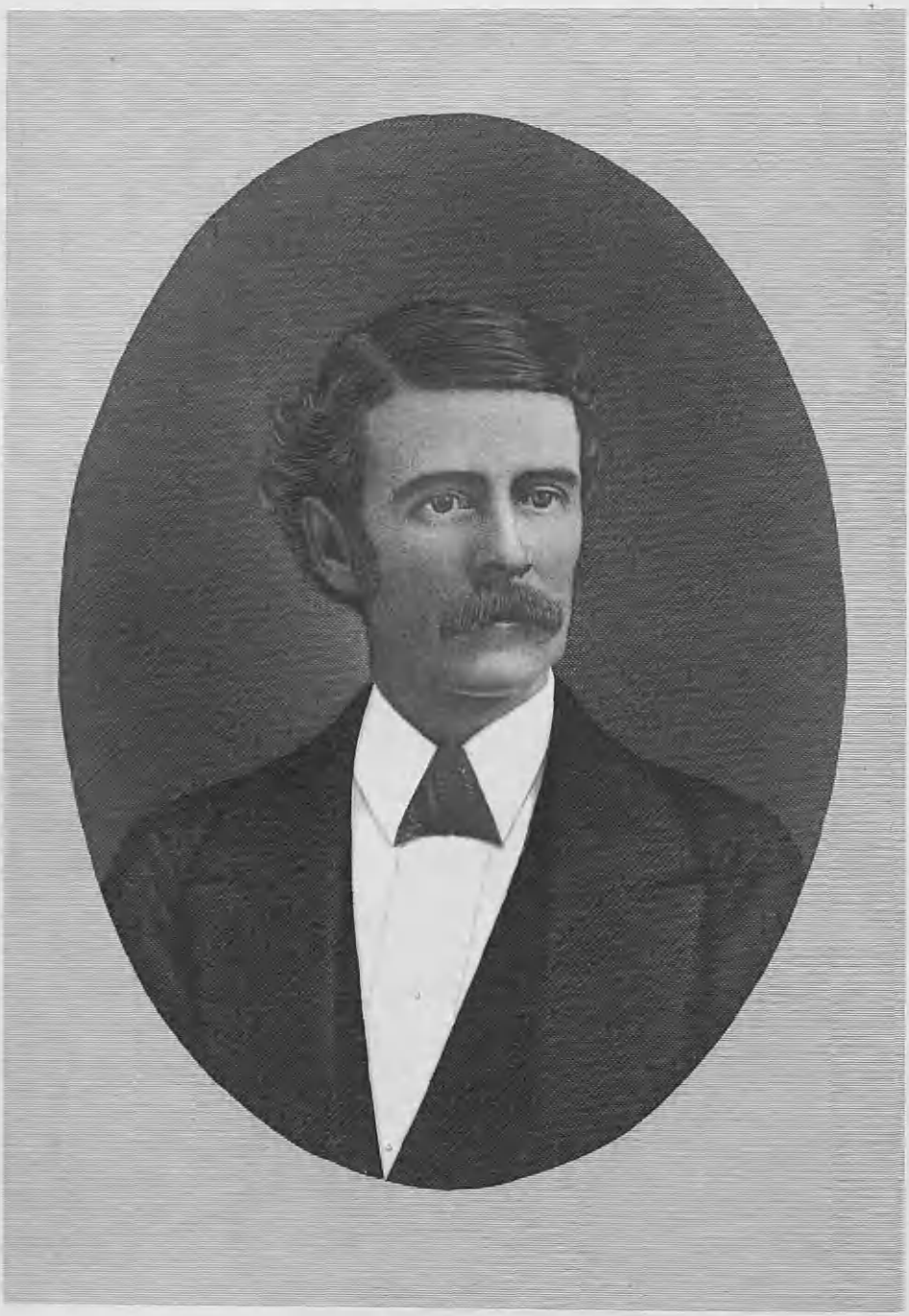
Another jealously guarded secret of the business of that earlier day did Mr. Ayer bring into the open and that was the information which the agents had concerning the publications of the country. They were a very substantial part of the art and mystery of advertising as conducted at that time, but as the number of these papers increased very rapidly their light could not long remain hid under a bushel. To keep facts concerning them in compact and convenient form became more and more difficult, and it was a large order that Ayer & Son undertook to gather the information concerning sections of the country in which it was proposed to advertise. They concluded from their own experience that other advertisers would be interested in the same information, and shortly after began the publication of the "American Newspaper Annual Directory," which lists and describes all the publications in the United States and Canada that carry advertising, some 22,000 in number, and likewise gives a gazetteer description of the 11,000 cities and towns in which they are published. There are numerous other items of information in this book, which fills a most necessary need in the advertising and publishing world, in fact without it the publications of the country could not be found by each other and by those who wish to advertise in them, and chaos would result.

Notwithstanding the wonderful things that he accomplished in the advertising field, Mr. Ayer, whose nature was not one to so rejoice in what has been done as to forget what may still be done, felt that he had never overtaken his ideal. His belief was that "the best is yet to be," and he always felt that it was a part and a privilege of his organization to hurry its arrival.

There was another activity in which Mr. Ayer became interested, and it also started from a little beginning. When he was but a lad of ten he was taken on a visit to his uncle, George F. Post, who resided at Meredith, New York, and who served that little community for more than thirty years as pastor of the Baptist church at Meredith Square, as it was then called. It was in this way that a lifelong attachment on the part of Mr. Ayer began for the woods and streams of Delaware county, which is situated among the foothills of the Catskills, some seventy miles west of the Hudson. Meredith, which is still a small settlement, lies between the thriving towns of Delhi and Oneonta, six miles from another railroad connection, East Meredith, on the Ulster & Delaware railroad. The elevation of the hamlet is 2,240 feet, which makes it the highest all the year round post office in the State of New York. Some of the rain which falls on its only street reaches the sea by way of the Susquehanna and some by way of the Delaware river. As the years passed on in the midst of his great activities in his business, Mr. Ayer felt the need of a resting place in the country for his wife and children, and it was quite natural that his thoughts and his feet should turn to these hills. He purchased a little land and built a cottage, and around that hub revolves now an unusual development. For true to his instinct to be doing something, Mr. Ayer bought a farm, and the next step was to make it a better farm, and this program he followed for many years, conceiving the idea of raising stock and producing milk and butter, as time passed. He obtained the best breed of Jersey cattle, and the best individuals in the country were soon purchased and made at home on what was soon named "Meridale Farms." It was

but a step from this to try to interest the farmers of the neighborhood in producing butter, and then the best butter that could be made, and to find a market for it. So from this foundation grew an unusual business organization conducted now under the name of Ayer & McKinney. The "Meridale Farms" now occupy more than 2,000 acres of land where the herd of seven hundred Meridale Jerseys are at home and where butter and milk are produced in large quantities. In the last year for which figures are available more than $1,250,000 was paid to four hundred and thirty farmers of Delaware county for milk. The highest output of butter for any one day is 8,126 pounds. Meridale butter is sold largely in New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City, but it has won a much wider recognition as the standard of butter excellence. A by-product is milk powder, of which large quantities are now being marketed. The Meridale herd is being continually reinforced by the finest individuals to be found on the Island of Jersey, the production of milk being the determining test in selection, while the sons and daughters of the herd are being sent to every State and to many foreign countries to improve the milk and butter of the world. Such in brief outline is the story of "Meridale Farms" starting as a summer resting place for one family, and because of the determination of one man to do something worth while, it has developed into a great business enterprise, furnishing hundreds with better living and serving thousands with better food.

Francis Wayland Ayer, together with his father, had close affiliation with the Baptist church. Nathan Wheeler Ayer had always regarded the church as an institution that keeps Christianity alive in the world, and therefore worthy of his practical support. Accordingly, when he removed from Philadelphia to Camden in 1869, he looked around for the church field most in need of help, and concluded that it was the North Baptist Church, which had recently been formed from a Mission of the First Baptist Church, the first of that denomination in Camden. Here the father and son settled down and went to work, and the son has worked ever since, giving without measure of his thought, his time and his means for more than fifty years. During that entire period he was superintendent of the Sunday school. After some years Mr. Ayer became interested in the Camden Young Men's Christian Association, and led a campaign for money to erect the fine building which is now the center of its work. Since 1899 Mr. Ayer has been president of this organization, which now numbers more than two thousand members and leads the State of New Jersey in a number of lines of endeavor. He was also chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey, which is responsible for a remarkable growth throughout the State. For years, too, he had been a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and during the World War, devoted much time to the endeavor to make that great organization as effective as possible in serving men of the United States army. The central body of Baptists in New Jersey is known as The State Convention. Years ago the potential importance of that organization to the welfare and development of the denomination appealed to Mr. Ayer, and for many years he had been not only its president, but its untiring promoter and supporter until it stands today in the front rank of such State organizations. Under Mr. Ayer's leadership it first employed a paid executive. This later led to the formation of an organized staff, and was followed by the consolidation of all the Baptist organizations in the State, together with the raising of a church edifice



Jno. A. Nicholls

fund, which has proved to be of vast assistance to the new church enterprises. It was but a step further for Mr. Ayer's interest to extend from State to National organization, the Northern Baptist Convention, which represents some ten thousand churches and which centralizes and directs the national work of the Baptist denomination at home and abroad. Mr. Ayer served as president of this body, and was active in its councils and plans for many years. He was chairman of the Baptist Laymen's Movement which first undertook to raise $1,000,000 for missions, and later accomplished the task of raising a greatly increased budget of $6,000,000. His success in the enlarging of these undertakings was due to Mr. Ayer's indomitable energy, his devotion to the denomination, his belief in the close cooperation of all denominational agencies, and his recognized ability as a Christian, business layman.

In September, 1888, Mr. Ayer became a director of the Merchant's National Bank of Philadelphia, and found in this new activity much of interest, and he followed it enthusiastically. He became president of the bank in 1895, serving until the election of William A. Law as his successor in 1910, when he became chairman of the board. The growth in volume of business and the increased importance of the Merchants' National Bank, from 1888 to 1910, were in large measure due to the personal energy and forethought of Mr. Ayer. He had much to do with the merger of the Merchants' National Bank with the First National Bank, which was effected in July, 1910, since which time he served the First National as a director.

As a pioneer and successful leader in the advertising business, as head of large farm and banking interests, and as a church organizer, Mr. Ayer has stood for all that is highest in ideals and accomplishment, and the indomitable qualities of his manhood and character raised his endeavors and his life to a level that brought universal tribute for the benefits of his splendid work. In no country in the world has advertising in publications had anything like the development with which we of the United States are familiar. Its keyword has been "Growth," growth in scope, in character, in influence; growth in medium, circulation and outlay; growth in agents, advertisers and workers. Everywhere is seen this growth, and yet advertising is still in its infancy. As Mr. Ayer so firmly believed: "The best is yet to come" and his life work was the mile-stone pointing the way. He put his hand "to the advertising plow and with the help of the Lord he finished his furrow."

NICCOLLS, John A.,

Leader in Coal Industry Development.

The name Niccolls is undoubtedly derived from the ancient given name of Nicholas, but it is spelled in such a great number of ways, the name varying even in one line of descent to an amazing degree, and the family has spread to such various parts of the world, that it is uncommonly difficult to trace it to a common origin. It is spelled Nichols, Nicholls, Niccolls, Nicole, and is also found as Nicholas and under still more corrupt and modified spellings. The particular branch of the family of interest is an old one in Pennsylvania, although the exact date of its founding is not known.

Arms—Azure, three pheons argent, points down, on a chief of the last a thistle proper between two trefoils slipped vert.

Crest—A naked arm couped at the elbow and erect proper, charged with a pheon sable, and holding in the hand a bow or, stringed argent.

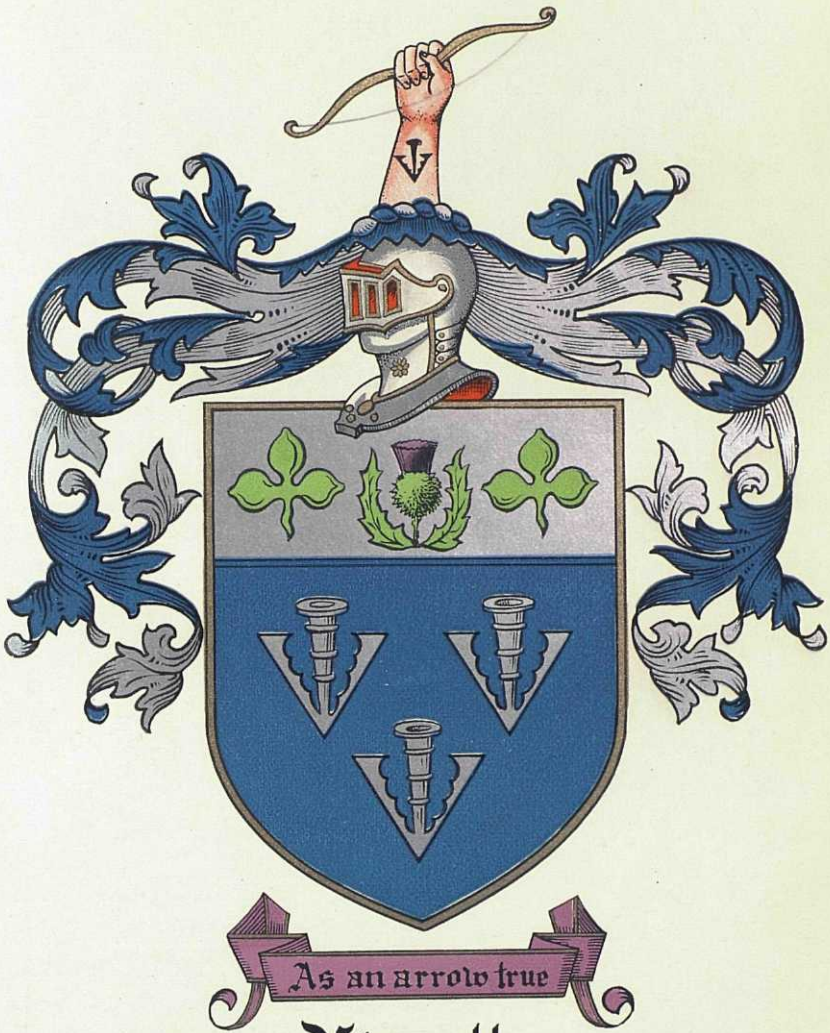
Motto—As an arrow true.

(I) John Nicolls, the first of the name of whom definite record is extant, resided in or near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland

county, Pennsylvania. His name is spelled in different forms in records of that region, where he was a well-to-do farmer, prominent in public life and the first Whig sheriff of Westmoreland county. This office was at that time an appointive one and he held it for three years, from 1822 to 1825. His death occurred May 10, 1842, and he is buried in St. Clair Cemetery, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He married and was the father of the following children: 1. John N., born April 23, 1810, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, grew to manhood on his father's farm. He later moved to Harrison, Ohio, where he as a large holder of western lands, owning at one time as many as thirty thousand acres in Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas. He lived during his latter years at Bloomington, Illinois. He married, in 1829, Elvira Smith, of Greensburg. 2. Dr. Robert, a physician and surgeon; went to California, where he became noted in his profession. He served during the Civil War in the Union army as a surgeon, and was a well known and prominent man in his adopted community. 3. James, died in early life in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. 4. Thomas H., of whom further.

(II) Thomas H. Niccolls, son of John Nicolls, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and died in 1854. He was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and studied law under the preceptorship of the celebrated lawyer, Edwin Cowan, a leader of the Westmoreland county bar. He was admitted to the bar, and was beginning a most promising career when sudden death claimed him. He was travelling in the South with his wife and had reached Cincinnati, Ohio, on their return, when he was stricken with cholera and died, aged thirty-one years. He married Elma Eberhart, born in Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, died in 1895. She married (second) a Mr. Lenhart. She was the daughter of William Eberhart, a pioneer glass manufacturer of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, born of German parents. Issue of Thomas H. and Elma (Eberhart) Niccolls: 1. John A., of whom further. 1. William J., died in August, 1889; a merchant of Greensburg, Pennsylvania; married Isabella, daughter of Judge Clark, of Greensburg. 3. Thomas, died in California in 1917. 4. Laura J., married Dr. James Krepps, deceased, at one time a prominent physician of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where their son, Dr. Allen Krepps, is now living.

(III) John A. Niccolls, eldest son of Thomas H. and Elma (Eberhart) Niccolls, was born November 27, 1846, in Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. As a child he attended the local public schools, but when only eight years old his father died, an event which materially changed the circumstances of the family and the conditions under which the lad grew up. He remained in his native home, however, for some seven years longer and then, at the age of fifteen years, removed to the home of an uncle, John N. Niccolls, who resided in Bloomington, Illinois. This Mr. Niccolls was a wealthy ranchman, having met with notable success in that region and was indeed his nephew's namesake. He remained with this uncle a number of years and was treated by the latter as a son. John N. Niccolls sent the lad to school and later to Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. After his graduation from this institution he was placed for a time in charge of one of his uncle's many farms. The latter did not approve, however, of this line of work for the young man and persuaded him from continuing in it, although the young man had a distinct taste for it, by the argument that he was physically unfit to carry on his strenuous tasks. Accordingly John A. Niccolls determined to engage in a mercantile career, and with this end in view, entered the employ of the large commercial



Niccolls

Lenora M. (Thompson) Niccolls

house of a Mr. Rice in Bloomington, Illinois. Mr. Niccolls, the uncle, arranged with Mr. Rice to reimburse the latter for all salary paid during the time necessary to learn the business, but this arrangement was brought to a quick termination by the surprising facility with which the young man took hold of his new work and the rapidity with which he made himself of value to his employer. Mr. Rice told the elder Mr. Niccolls that the young man had become well worth his salary and that he would continue to pay it himself. In this employ Mr. Niccolls continued for some five years and became the right hand of Mr. Rice in the conduct of his large business,—learning every detail of its operation and becoming fully capable of handling it in the absence of his employer. At the end of that period, however, Mr. Rice died, and Mr. Niccolls, in company with a cousin, left that part of the country and went to Ottawa, Kansas, where they took charge of a ranch belonging to John N. Niccolls. In the year 1871, however, after about twelve months of this work, Mr. Niccolls returned to the East and once more made his home in his native Fayette county. He established a dry goods and shoe store in Brownsville, and here conducted a successful business for some eleven years. He then removed to Irwin Station, Westmoreland county, but remained there only about a year, then removed to Uniontown, which ever afterward remained his home and the headquarters of his business operation. It was in 1883 that he first came to Uniontown, and he at once opened a large dry goods and carpet establishment in the Opera House block, which is now occupied by the post office. From there he moved around the corner to a building on Main street, opposite the site of the present First National Bank. Successful as he was, however, Mr. Niccolls saw in the great development of the coal industry in this region still larger opportunities awaiting his talents, and in 1890, seven years after coming to Uniontown, he sold out his mercantile interests and brought to an end that part of his career.

Two years previously, in 1888, he had become associated with his brother-in-law, Josiah V. Thompson, president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, in dealing in coal lands, and this activity came to transcend his other interests in importance. He was extremely successful in his operations in coal lands, and met with uniformly fortunate results, so that it used to be said of him that he did not know what it was to fail. Throughout all these operations his only methods were those of the most scrupulous integrity, and his fair dealings were proverbial. His keen foresight and general business ability soon made him one of the best known figures in this, one of the largest of the State's industries. Although always interested in public affairs, and a man of independent and keen intellect, Mr. Niccolls' business interests were of such exacting character that he found it impossible to devote as much time to public affairs as his tastes would have impelled him to give. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but later became associated with the Republican party, and was decidedly prominent in the work of the local organization. He would never accept any public office, however, preferring the quiet of his home life and the uninterrupted family intercourse of the private citizen to any honors that public life had to offer.

John A. Niccolls married, September 18, 1873, Lenora Markle Thompson, a daughter of Jasper Markle Thompson, and a descendant of a well known family of Uniontown (see Markle and Thompson lines). Mrs. Niccolls was educated in the Washington Female Seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania. Upon coming to Uniontown, Mr. and Mrs. Niccolls moved into the old home of Judge Veech, who preceded Mr. Thomp-

son as the owner. This charming old mansion is situated on the corner of West Main street and Mount Vernon avenue, and since the death of Mr. Niccolls has continued to be Mrs. Niccolls' home. Mr. and Mrs. Niccolls were the parents of one daughter, namely, Lida, born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1875. She married (first) Gerald Purcell-Fitz Gerald, and they were the parents of three children, John, Gerald and Edward. She married (second) Prince Victor Von Thurn and Taxis, and resides at his country seat in Hungary. She is a devoted mother, a lady of fine intellectual attainment.

Mrs. Niccolls is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and is an interested member. She is particularly interested in its philanthropic undertakings and contributes liberally in their behalf. She is one of the most prominent figures in the social life of the community, and is held in the highest esteem and regard by her large number of acquaintances.

Mr. Niccolls was one of the most energetic of men. His youth was without those hardships that so many of our successful men have undergone in their struggle up to fortune. Although his uncle was a wise man and did not allow the lad many of the luxuries that have since been thought necessary, nevertheless there were certain advantages that he enjoyed, such as an excellent education and association with the kind of men whose friendship smoothed the way for his entrance into business. But these things, that have spoiled the promise of many brilliant youths, did not operate disadvantageously upon Mr. Niccolls, who threw himself heart and soul into his work, and of his own efforts became a power in the financial and industrial world and a recognized authority on business methods generally. Nor was his private virtue less than his public ability. He was a man of the strictest integrity in all the relations of life, and few people realized more clearly the obligations of charity to the individual and of morality to the community. His family life was ideal and he was devotion itself to the members of his household, striving unweariedly for their welfare and happiness. A man of education and wide reading, he was a delightful companion, and his courtesy and genial spirit fused into friendship the lighter bonds of acquaintanceship, so that there have been few men in the history of the city who, at their death, left a sense of real loss in the hearts of so many people.

(The Thompson Line).

In England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, the family name now generally known as Thompson is ancient. In the southwestern part of England it was spelled Tomson, in Scotland Thomson, and in Ireland Thompson. Probably it was derived from Thom, son of Thom or Thomas, Thomasson, son of Thomas.

Arms—Or, on a fess indented azure three stars argent; on a canton of the second the sun in his splendour.

Crest—A cubit arm erect vested gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand five ears of wheat.

Motto—In lumine lucem.

The Rev. John Thompson, who was settled in the ministry at Berwick, on the Piscataquay river, in Pennsylvania, is believed to have been of the family to which James Thomson, the English poet, and Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental congresses, belonged. In New England several of the name were among the pioneers: John Thomson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, James Thompson, of Salem, Massachusetts, Anthony Thompson, William Thompson and John Thompson, of New Haven, Connecticut. Robert Thompson, father of Judge Ebenezer Thompson, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who died in 1752, was Scotch-Irish. Some of the

Princess Von Thurn and Taxis

Thompson

Pennsylvania Thompsons are his descendants.

Besides the New England families, settlers of the name were early in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia. In the upper part of the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, the Thompsons were especially numerous, including Robert Thomson, in Middleton township; Josh or Joseph Thomson, in West Pennsborough; Hugh Thomson, John Thomson, Josh or Joseph Thomson, Sr., Josh or Joseph Thomson, Jr., and William Thompson, in Hopewell; Joseph Thomson, in Lurgan, and Anthony Thomson and Moses Thomson, in Antrim. William Thompson was collector of taxes in Hopewell township in 1745. Another William Thompson was General William Thompson, of Revolutionary renown. He lived near Carlisle, and had command of the first Pennsylvania battalion organized at the outbreak of the war. The companies which formed this battalion marched to Cambridge. It was afterward the First Continental Infantry and the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line. Colonel Thompson was captured at Three Rivers, and was promoted to be brigadier-general before his exchange, which was so long delayed as to neutralize his subsequent military usefulness.

Members of this family have married into other prominent pioneer families of Pennsylvania, and their connection with the Jacks and the Markles has been of a particularly interesting character. The armorial bearings of the Jack family are:

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between two crescents, in chief gules, and in base an armed arm of the second, holding a sword proper, hilt and pommel or.

The arms of the Markle family are those of Mercklin of Lorraine, granted April 1, 1344.

Arms—Azure, a fesse argent with three martlets of the same.

(I) Thomas Thompson, the ancestor of the Thompson family of Western Pennsylvania, was an early settler in what is now Hamilton township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he bought on Bushy run a tract of land from John Huston. He died about 1782. The Christian name of his wife was Martha. Issue: 1. Alexander, who so far as is known, died without leaving children. 2. Samuel, who married and had eight children. 3. Mary, died unmarried. 4. Joseph. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Margaret, married William G. Archibald. 7. George.

(II) William Thompson, son of Thomas and Martha Thompson, was reared among the Jack, Finley, and other noteworthy Scotch-Irish families of Western Pennsylvania. Before the Revolution he removed to Mt. Pleasant township, in Westmoreland county, where his eldest son, Joseph Thompson, was born in 1773. In that section he was active in repelling the sanguinary incursions of the Indians on the western frontier. During the Revolution he was devoted to the patriot cause, and was one of General Washington's most trusted scouts. He served throughout the war, being in the battles at Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton, Princeton and at the siege of Yorktown.

After the war he was active in defending the frontier against the assaults of the Indians. Being of an adventurous turn, and inspired by the pioneer spirit, he joined with his compatriots in the movement to Kentucky in 1789. He made this journey with two or three flatboats laden with horses, cows, and agricultural implements. On his way down the river the Indians stole his outfit and he started in pursuit of the marauders. Having had large experience as a scout, and being thoroughly familiar with border warfare, he plunged ahead of his party and penetrated into the country as far as where the city of Cincinnati is now

located. Some six weeks later he returned to Maysville, Kentucky, then Simon Kenton's Station. The hardships and privations of this journey broke him in health and he never recovered. He died in Kentucky in 1789. William Thompson married Mary Jack, daughter of John Jack, who was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and an early settler of Westmoreland county, where he was active in fomenting the Revolution, and assisted in framing and promulgating the Hannastown Declaration of Independence, May 16, 1775. Issue of William and Mary (Jack) Thompson: 1. Joseph, born in 1773. 2. William R., born in 1780. 3. John. 4. James. 5. Ellen. 6. Hugh, born in 1787, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, and was drowned in the Ohio river at Manchester, Ohio, in 1815, with his wife, father-in-law, and all his children, except his daughter, Mary Thompson, who was born November 13, 1811, and married John Logan. 7. Andrew Finley, of whom further.

(III) Andrew Finley Thompson, youngest son of William and Mary (Jack) Thompson, was born in Simon Kenton's Station, Mason county, Kentucky, in 1789. With three of his brothers, he became a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit by General Hull in August, 1812, which brought his military careeer to an end. After his release he made his way on foot from Detroit to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was married. He then went to Mason county, Kentucky, and lived there until the death of his wife. Then he took two of his children, Mary M. and Jasper M., back to Pennsylvania to the home of their grandmother, Mary (Rothermel) Markle. He died of consumption at Mill Grove, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, before he was able to return to his Kentucky home. Andrew F. Thompson married Leah Markle, daughter of Gaspard Markle, one of the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania. She was not only the youngest daughter, but the youngest of a family of twenty-two children. Issue of Andrew Finley and Leah (Markle) Thompson: 1. Mary Markle, married James Potter Crothers, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They removed to Fairchance, Fayette county, where both died. Issue: i. William Crothers. ii. Leah A. Crothers, married and lives in Kansas. iii. Cyrus P. Crothers, died young. 2. William Logan, died unmarried. 3. Jasper Markle, of whom further.

(IV) Jasper Markle Thompson, son of Andrew Finley and Leah (Markle) Thompson, was born near Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, August 30, 1822, and died March 15, 1889, at his residence in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, two and a half miles west of Uniontown. When he was three years of age, his parents being deceased, he was taken to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his grandmother, Mary Markle, until her death in 1832, when he went to live with a cousin, General Cyrus P. Markle. He was educated in the old subscription school, and spent his early life in farming, clerking and bookkeeping, on the farm and in the store and paper mills of his cousin. In April, 1850, he located in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm, but soon sold it and later in the same year removed to Menallen township, where he purchased a farm two and a half miles from Uniontown. Here he resided, farmed and dealt in live stock until 1862. In that year he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, in which office he served most efficiently for four years, then resigned and returned to his home and farm. He col-

L. W. Thompson

Eliza (Caruthers) Thompson

lected and paid over to the Government during his four years' service over two million dollars, having in one day collected one hundred thousand dollars on whiskey alone. He held two commissions under President Lincoln, covering four years as collector and receiver of commutation money.

In 1863 he became one of the organizers and original directors of the First National Bank of Uniontown, the leading financial institution of that place. He was elected president of the bank, June 11, 1870, and continued at its head until 1889, the year of his death. This bank was established in 1854 by John T. Hogg as one of his chain of private banks; later it was owned by Isaac Skiles, Jr., until 1864, when it was organized as a national bank, its number on the list of national banks being two hundred and seventy. Under President Thompson the bank prospered and entered upon its most successful career. He was a wise financier and laid deep the foundations upon which a great edifice has risen. He was also president of the Uniontown Building and Loan Association, president of the Fayette County railroad, president of the Fayette County Agricultural Society, trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and a director of the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, then he cast his lot in the new party. In 1868 he was a presidential elector, and cast his vote for General U. S. Grant for president. In 1873 he was elected to the State Legislature from Fayette county, reversing a normal Democratic majority of one thousand votes by a majority of 1,031 for himself. For nearly thirty years he was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, of Uniontown, of which he was an active worker until March, 1889, when he died of pneumonia on his hurried return from a business trip from Florida and Alabama, having caught a severe cold in Kentucky which developed so rapidly that he died the evening following his return home. His was a strong character, and if a reason can be given for his success in life it was due to his strict attention to business and his devotion to duty. He was consistent in the discharge of his religious obligations, and was generous and unostentatious in his charities.

Jasper M. Thompson married, in February, 1846, Eliza Caruthers, youngest daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Elliott) Caruthers, of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a ruling elder in the Sewickley Presbyterian Church. The mother of Samuel Caruthers was a daughter of Lieutenant John Potter, first sheriff of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from 1750 to 1756, and her brother, General James Potter, was a trusted officer and friend of General Washington during the Revolution. Issue of Jasper M. and Eliza (Caruthers) Thompson: 1. Ruth Anna, educated in Washington, Pennsylvania, Female Seminary; married in 1875, Dr. J. T. Shepler, deceased, of Dunbar, Pennsylvania. She is now living in Uniontown. 2. Lenora Markle, educated at the same institution as her sister; married in 1873, John A. Niccolls, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania (see Niccolls III). 3. William M., born November 13, 1851; married Catherine May Ruple. Lives on the home farm. 4. Josiah Vankirk, born February 15, 1854; married Mary Anderson. Both his sons, Andrew and John Redburn, are married, and reside in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Andrew Thompson married Lida Grimm, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of Mary Redburn, J. V., Caroline Fredericka, and Evelyn Louise.

(The Jack Line)

Four Jack brothers, Patrick, James, John and Andrew, were among the earliest pioneers of the Conococheague valley. They

were natives of Ireland, and descended from noble ancestors, one of whom was a ministerial sufferer in the reign of King Charles II, in 1661. They settled in what is now Guilford township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, probably as early as 1735.

Patrick Jack, the eldest of the brothers aforesaid, was an active and energetic frontiersman. As early as 1739 he joined with Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, in a guarantee of the arrears of the Rev. Samuel Thompson as supply to the people of Falling Spring. Late in life he removed with his family to North Carolina, where he died. He and his sons were among the leaders in public life in Western Pennsylvania and in North Carolina in the pre-Revolutionary period. They were active in May, 1775, in promulgating the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. He married Lillis McAdoo, and had nine children: James, of whom further; John, Samuel, Robert, Charity, Jane, Mary, Margaret, Lillis.

James Jack, eldest son of Patrick and Lillis (McAdoo) Jack, and in his mature years known as Captain James Jack, was born about 1732, and died December 18, 1822. He had the preeminent distinction of being the bearer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence from Charlotte to Philadelphia, accomplishing the journey on horseback, a dangerous and exhausting undertaking. He married, November 20, 1766, Margaret Houston. His children were: 1. Cynthia, born September 20, 1767; married A. S. Cosby. 2. Patrick, born September 27, 1769; died in 1820; was colonel in the Eighth Regiment of the United States Infantry in the War of 1812; was prominent in social life, and a member of the State Senate. 3. William Houston, born June 7, 1771. 4. Archibald, born April 20, 1773, died young. 5. James, born September 20, 1775.

James Jack, the second of the four pioneer brothers, settled near Newville, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1778. His wife, Jean, was born in 1729. His children were: 1. Patrick. 2. Eleanor, married James Scroggs. 3. Elizabeth, married William McFarland. 4. Mary, married John Herron. 5. John, born in 1748, and later removed to Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county. 6. James. 7. Cynthia, married James Hemphill. 8. Agnes. 9. Hannah. 10. Margaret. 11. Jemima. 12. Martha.

Patrick Jack, son of ————, was born in 1730, and died in Hamilton township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1821. When he was a young man he was captain of a company of scouts on the Conococheague, and was designated by Captain George Croghan to beat up the savage allies of the French in front of Braddock's camp, but the disparaging remarks with which he was received caused him to withdraw with his command. He was a captain in the Cumberland county militia during the Revolution and saw much active service. It was from this Patrick Jack that came the famous myth of "the wild hunter of the Juniata." He married Martha Finley, daughter of John Finley. His children were: 1. John Finley, who was admitted to the Chambersburg bar in 1796. 2. Jane, born in 1762, died in 1858; married —— Stewart. 3. Mary, born in 1767, died May 29, 1852.

John Jack, one of the four pioneer brothers, removed to Westmoreland county before the Revolution. He assisted in promulgating the Hannastown Declaration of Independence, and was active in defending the western frontier against the Indians during the ensuing war. He died about 1808. The Christian name of his wife was Eleanor. His children were: 1. Jane, who married ———— Clark. 2. Mary, married William Thompson. 3. Patrick, died in Westmoreland county, in 1833. 4. Thomas

S., died about 1814. 5. Joanna, married John Robertson. 6. Elizabeth, married John Markle. 7. Ginsey, married Andrew Finley. 8. Rebecca, married Henry Fulton, a cousin of Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

Mary Jack, daughter of John and Eleanor Jack, married William Thompson (see Thompson II).

(The Markle Line).

The Merkel family of Berks county, and the Markle family, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, sprang from the same emigrant ancestors. Previous to the religious wars in Germany, the family was a prominent and highly respectable one in Alsace-on-the-Rhine. The name was originally Mercklin or Merklin. At the time of the Reformation the Merklins became followers of Martin Luther. In the Pennsylvania records relating to Berks county, the family name is spelled Merkel, Merkle, and Merckle. In the "Pennsylvania Archives" it is sometimes printed Mergle and even Mertle. The Westmoreland county branch of the family has always spelled it Markle.

(II) John Christian Markle (or Merklin), son of John George Merklin, and the ancestor of the Markle family of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was born in Alsace-on-the-Rhine in 1678. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he, with his parents, fled from Germany to Amsterdam, Holland, where he married Jemima Weurtz, or Wuertzen, a sister of Admiral Weurtz. In 1703 he arrived in Pennsylvania and settled at Moselem Springs, Richmond township, in what is now Berks county, where he purchased 1,500 acres of land from William Penn. He was a coachsmith by trade, and established wagonmaking and blacksmith shops and built a grist mill on this property. He died there about 1766. He was a Lutheran, and one of the original members of Zion's Lutheran Church in 1746.

(III) Gaspard Markle, son of John Christian and Jemima (Weurtz) Markle, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1732. He married (first) April 1, 1753, Elizabeth Grim, of the old Grim family of that county. In 1770 he removed to Westmoreland county, and there his wife died. Returning, in 1776, to Berks county, he married (second) Mary Rothermel, of the family of which Peter F. Rothermel, the celebrated artist, who painted the Battle of Gettysburg picture, was, in a later generation, a distinguished representative. Mary Rothermel's brother, Joseph, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island in August, 1776. He died of his wounds in one of the British prison ships in New York harbor. Taking his young bride to his new home west of the Alleghanies, Gaspard Markle built a mill on Sewickley creek, in which was ground some of the first flour manufactured west of the mountains. He died in 1819.

(IV) Leah Markle, youngest daughter of Gaspard and Mary (Rothermel) Markle, married Andrew Finley Thompson (see Thompson III).

(IV) Joseph Markle, eldest son of Gaspard and Mary (Rothermel) Markle, was born on Sewickley creek, February 15, 1777. During his youth and early manhood, all the salt and many other necessities used by the western people were carried over the mountains from the eastern cities on pack horses. As a lad, Joseph Markle became one of the most venturesome of the packers engaged in this trade. In 1799, when he was only twenty-two years old, he made a trip to New Orleans on a flatboat loaded with flour from his father's mill. Leaving Robbstown, now West Newton, in March, he was six weeks on the voyage. He was beset by many perils, but finally arrived at New Orleans

in safety with his cargo. He returned by the "wilderness route," going from Natchez to Nashville by the Indian trail through the Chickasaw nation. From Nashville he returned by way of Lexington, Kentucky, and Chillicothe, Ohio. When his father retired from business, about the time of his return from New Orleans, the young man undertook the management of the mills and farms that Gaspard Markle had established, and conducted them with great success. In 1806 he erected another grist mill, and in 1811, in partnership with Simon Drum, of Greensburg, the father of Adjutant General Drum, of the United States army, he built a large paper mill, the third of the kind west of the Alleghanies. In the War of 1812, he organized a company of light dragoons, and four members of the Markle family were with him on this military enterprise. Captain Markle and his troop of light dragoons remained in the service for eleven months, participating during that period in the battle of Mississinewa and in the siege of Fort Meigs. Upon the expiration of the term of enlistment of the troop, General Harrison in general orders thanked Captain Markle, his subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers for their good conduct while under his command. "In the course of eleven months' service," he said, "in which they have performed as much severe duty as any troops ever did, the General has found as much reason to applaud their steady and subordinate deportment in camp as their coolness and valor when opposed to the enemy." Soon after his return from the army, Captain Markle was elected major-general of the Pennsylvania militia for the district comprising the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland. While thus serving against the British and Indians, the dam of his paper mill was swept away by flood, but it was rebuilt under the superintendence of his wife during his absence. This mill continued to manufacture large quantities of paper for many years, supplying the markets of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. The flour mill also was kept in constant operation. Unfortunately, by lending his name to friends, he became deeply involved, and in 1829, to relieve himself, he transferred the paper mill to his two sons, Sheppard B. and Cyrus P. Markle, on condition that they should meet his obligations. Every dollar of this debt was paid. General Markle retained the old homestead, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Sewickley, where he died March 15, 1867, at the ripe old age of ninety years and one month. In politics General Markle was a staunch Republican of the Jeffersonian school. His first vote for president was given to Mr. Jefferson in 1804. In 1808 he voted for Mr. Madison. In 1812, being in service with the army, he was unable to vote. He voted for Mr. Monroe in 1816 and 1820, and supported John Quincy Adams in 1824. In 1828 he voted for General Jackson, but became estranged from him on the question of a protective tariff. He was a steadfast supporter of his old commander-in-chief, General Harrison, in all his presidential aspirations, and also of Henry Clay. He subsequently supported every Whig and Republican candidate for president until his death. He was often urged to take a civil office, but save on one occasion, he declined to give consent to nomination. He was twice nominated, once for the Assembly, and in 1838 for Congress against his earnest protest. In 1844 he accepted the Whig nomination for governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated, although he fell short of election by only 4,000 votes in a year when Mr. Clay lost the state by 8,000 votes. During the Civil War, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, although eighty-four years of age, he promptly responded to the

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call of his country, and was elected captain of a company formed in the neighborhood for home defense.

General Markle married (first), January 18, 1805, Elizabeth Painter, daughter of Judge Jacob Painter. She died December 6, 1815. He married (second), September 27, 1825, Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Colonel Joseph Lloyd, of Westmoreland county. She died December 30, 1868.

HARDMAN, Lamartine Griffin,

Physician, Manufacturer, Banker.

A native son of the Empire State of the South, Dr. Hardman of the present, as did his father, Dr. and Rev. Hardman of the past generation, has worthily borne the honored name entrusted to their keeping. The senior Dr. Hardman, William Benjamin Johnson Hardman, was a physician of Harmony Grove (now Commerce), Jackson county, Georgia, and a minister of the Baptist church. During the period of the Civil War, 1861-65, Dr. Hardman acted as the home physician and surgeon to the soldiers and their families. He married Susan Elizabeth Colquitt, of an illustrious Georgia family, and they were the parents of Lamartine Griffin Hardman, whose career is herein reviewed.

While Dr. Hardman is a highly educated physician and surgeon, and since receiving his degree in medicine in 1877, has practiced his profession with great success, his career also includes success as a business man, financier, and public official and legislator.

Lamartine G. Hardman was born in Harmony Grove (now Commerce), Jackson county, Georgia, April 14, 1856. He began his education in the Commerce public school, and prepared for the profession of medicine at Georgia Medical College, Augusta, Georgia, whence he graduated M. D., class of 1876. He further prepared at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, there received an M. D., in 1877 and later he pursued another post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, at the New York Polyclinic, and Guy Hospital, London, completing his course at Guy Hospital in 1890. In June, 1922, Dr. Hardman received from the University of Georgia the degree of B. S.

During the years which have intervened since receiving his M. D. degree, Dr. Hardman has practiced medicine and surgery at Commerce, the place of his birth and the scene of his father's practice. He has won high standing in his, the oldest of all professions, and holds honorable rank among his contemporaries.

Seeing the need of a Sanitorium in North Georgia, the nearest being in Atlanta, at that time, he built a commodious brick structure, furnished with X-ray and other modern apparatus and appliances, all of which were the very latest improvement. In connection with his practice, he had a number of medical students who came to study under him—many of them now successful practitioners.

Dr. Hardman was the first on record to have used an Intravenous Injection. In July, 1885, he injected into the femoral vein of a dog three drachms, or one hundred and eighty drops, of tincture of Indian hemp, which completely anesthetized the dog, so that any operation could be performed without the slightest motion of the animal. The breathing and heart action were that of an animal soundly sleeping, and it remained under the influence for two hours, completely recovering, there being no unpleasant symptoms whatever. The anesthesia was complete in four minutes after the injection. Dr. Hardman paid a high tribute to Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of sulphuric ether as an anesthesia, on March 30, 1842, when he donated through the Jackson County Medical Society a monument to Dr. Long, which was erected at

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Jefferson, Georgia, near the spot where the discovery was made. This memorial has excited the interest and gratitude, not only of the medical fraternity of Georgia, but the fraternity of the whole world where ether has been used as an anesthetic and of every beneficiary of this wonderful discovery of Dr. Crawford W. Long.

Dr. Hardman is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society; Ninth District Medical Society; the Medical Association of Georgia; American Medical Association, and of the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway System.

Usually a man who makes a success in his profession is more or less one-idead in his aims and knowledge, but Dr. Hardman is a man of many interests. Having been born and reared on the farm, he became more interested from time to time, and as a majority of his patients lived in the country, he talked to them of the things nearest their hearts, which was agriculture. In these conversations he was led to believe that farming could be made more profitable under careful management; he bought up land, studied irrigation and drainage, terracing, and diversification of crops, and brought up his land to a high state of cultivation. He is now one of the largest land owners in Northeast Georgia.

In 1892 the Northeastern Banking Company was organized, under his leadership, which has a capital of over $100,000. He was made president and holds that office today. He also started the first oil mill in that section, and as president of the Hardman Oil Mill and Ginnery, he became interested in the study of cotton, and after making himself thoroughly conversant with this subject he turned his attention to grain and soon became president of the Hardman Roller Mills. He now owns and operates the Nora Mills on the Chattahoochee, in White county, Georgia. He is president of the Commerce Telephone Company, also of the Hardman Drug Company, which he organized. He is likewise the executive head of the Harmony Grove Cotton Mills, which is being successfully operated with a capital of nearly $1,000,000.

In addition to these multitudinous interests, for eight years Dr. Hardman represented his county as a staunch Democrat in the Georgia Legislature. He led in the movement requiring elementary agriculture to be taught in the common schools. He also secured the passage of the Joint Resolution asking Congress to send a commission to Georgia to investigate the advisability of taking up drainage and irrigation in the State. It was Dr. Hardman who introduced the bill providing for diphtheric anti-toxine to be furnished free by the State to the poor. He also introduced the bill providing for the State to furnish free the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia. Up until the time of his election to the Legislature, Georgia had no Board of Health, but during his term of service he secured the passage of law creating this body. In 1907-08 he represented his district in the Georgia Senate, and together with Judge Covington, and Hon. W. J. Neel, was author of the prohibition bill which banished whiskey from the State of Georgia. Since 1907 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia, and is still serving (1923) while for the same length of time he has been serving as a director of the Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia; in addition to these responsibilities, Dr. Hardman is a trustee of Shorter College, Rome, Georgia, and of the Bleckley Memorial Institute, Clayton, Georgia. He is also a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. In 1914, Dr. Hardman was a candidate for Governor of Georgia, and lacked only a few

Edward D. White

votes of being nominated—having carried more counties in the state than any of his opponents.

During the Spanish-American War, he was appointed assistant surgeon, but did not accept, preferring to carry on quietly his daily tasks, helping and healing those around him. During the recent World War, he served as fuel administrator for Georgia, for which services he received the whole amount of one dollar. The voucher for this one dollar was prized so highly by Dr. Hardman that he had it framed and it now hangs in his office. For several years he was a member of the Ocean Pond Fishing and Hunting Club, of Valdosta, Georgia. In religious faith he is a Baptist, a member of the First Church of that denomination, Commerce, Georgia.

Dr. Hardman married, in Valdosta, Lowndes county, Georgia, March 26, 1907, Emma Wiley Griffin, daughter of Jasper Newton and Josephine (Staten) Griffin. Dr. and Mrs. Hardman are the parents of four children: 1. Lamartine Griffin, Jr., born July 5, 1908. 2. Josephine Staten, born September 30, 1910. 3. Sue Colquitt, born November 25, 1912. 4. Emma Griffin, born July 28, 1919.

The family home is in Commerce, Georgia, while the summer months they spend at their beautiful home "Elizabeth on the Chattahoochee," in Nacoochee Valley, and the Christmas holidays they spent at their winter home, "Alcyone," which is located in the northern part of Florida.

WHITE, Edward Douglass, LL. D.,

Chief Justice United States Supreme Court.

Edward Douglass White was born in the parish of LaFouiche, Louisiana, at the home plantation, November 3, 1845, son of Edward Douglass and Catherine (Ringgold) White, his father the seventh governor of Louisiana. He was a paternal grandson of James White, who came to Louisiana before it was ceded to the United States in 1803, and after its purchase from France James White became the first parish judge of the Attakapas region in Southwestern Louisiana.

The lad, Edward D. White, attended Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland, for which he prepared under private tutors. Later he was a student at Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C. He was a student there at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was recalled to his home, finishing his education at Jesuit College in New Orleans. Later he entered the Confederate army and continued in the service until peace came in 1865. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Edward Bermudas, who later became chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. In 1868, Edward D. White was admitted to the Louisiana bar and at once began practice.

With law practice he became interested in politics, and in 1874 was elected State Senator. At the expiration of his four years' term, Governor Nichols appointed Senator White associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, an office he filled until the adoption of a new State constitution in 1891, which created a new court. In 1891 he was elected United States Senator from Louisiana as a Democrat, receiving in the joint session of the State Legislature 119 votes against 11 cast for his Republican opponent. On February 19, 1894, he was appointed by President Cleveland associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and on December 12, 1910, he was appointed by President Taft to the high office of chief justice of that court, an office now held by former President Taft. Chief Justice White held the office for eleven years, until his death in 1921, having been a mem-

ber of the Supreme Court of the United States for twenty-seven years, and a jurist for forty-three years.

He was a man of profound learning, a deep thinker, and as an expounder of the law and the constitution held very high rank. He received from Georgetown College the degree of LL. D., in 1892; from St. Louis University the degree of LL. D., in 1904; from Harvard University the degree of LL. D., in 1905; from Trinity College the degree of D. C. L., in 1911. He was also chancellor of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

BAILEY, Henry LeRoy,

Noted Hotel Manager.

A native son of the Empire State, Mr. Bailey from boyhood until his retirement near the close of life gave himself almost exclusively to hotel management, rising rapidly from bell boy to manager. He left New York State in early life and during his career was connected as manager with some of the leading hotels of the country. He spoke French and German fluently, and this command of three languages gave him especial prestige as a hotel man. He had the happy faculty of remembering names and faces, and his gift in this particular was almost uncanny and often startling to those whom he had not met for years. Genial and friendly, these added graces of mind made him irresistible as a "mine host," and he was very popular. He was of French-Canadian parentage, his birthplace, Plattsburg, New York.

Henry LeRoy Bailey was educated in the schools of Plattsburg, New York, and there began his connection with the hotel business as a bell boy. He rose through different grades of promotion until he became so thorough in every detail of hotel operation that he applied for managerial responsibility, and in that rank he was connected with may well known and prominent hotels in different parts of the United States. He spent several years of his prime in the State of Indiana, where as either chief clerk or manager he was connected with hotels in Lafayette, Evansville and Indianapolis.

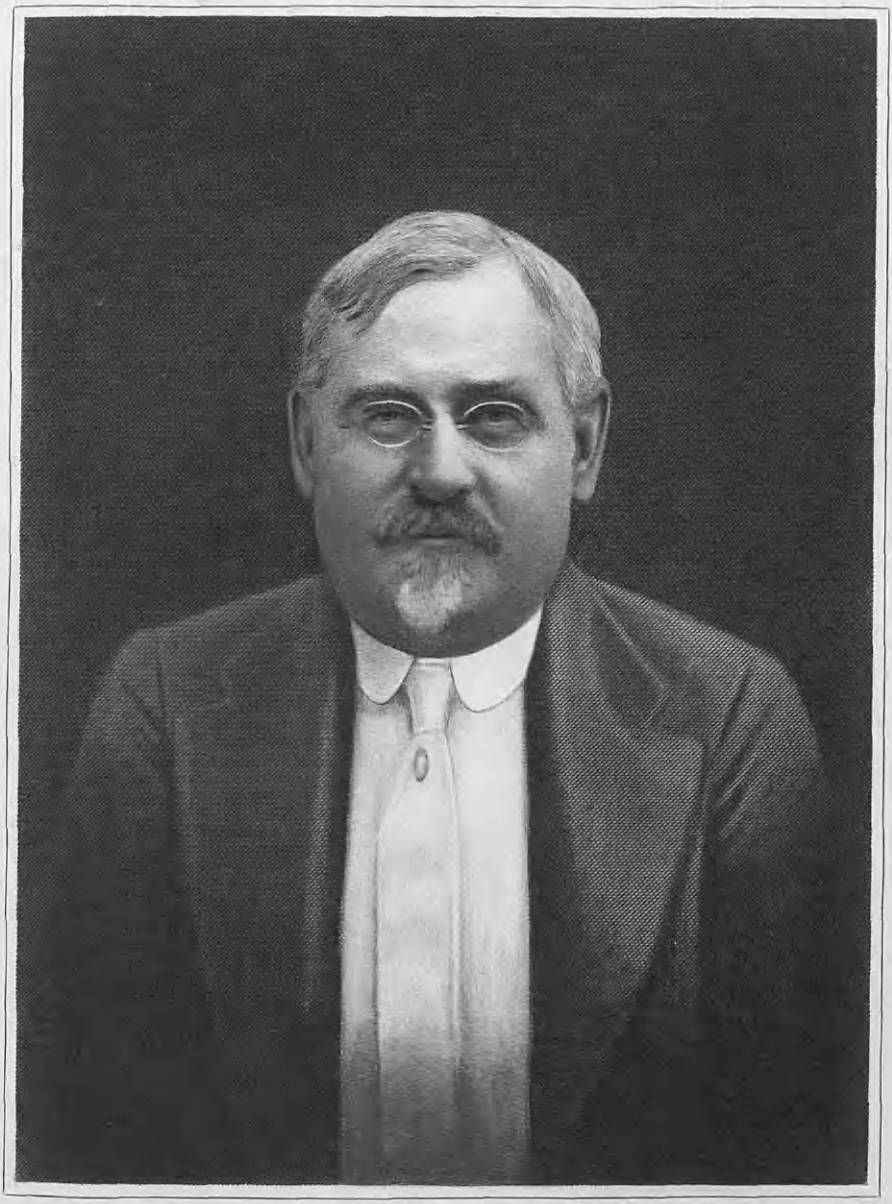
Early in the twentieth century he located in Birmingham, Alabama, "The Steel City," and with C. H. Nabb, engaged in the operation of The Hillman, and the old Florence hotels. With the retirement of Mr. Nabb, Mr. Bailey assumed the exclusive management of The Hillman, and operated that house very successfully until about 1917, when he retired and became manager of The Anniston Inn at Anniston, Alabama, in connection with the great influx of soldiers training at Camp McClellan. With the closing of that camp Mr. Bailey returned to Birmingham, where for a time he was manager of the Barker Bakery, but his health failed and he retired from all business connection. He passed away at his home, No. 1749 Thirteenth street, Birmingham, Alabama, July 24, 1922, and was laid at rest in Elmwood Cemetery. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Bailey married, in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1882, Harriett Ober, daughter of David and Clementine Ober, who survives him, a resident of Birmingham. To Henry L. and Harriett (Ober) Bailey seven children were born: LeRoy, Cecelia, Louise, Clementine, Edna Frances, Richard, Hugh J.

HOWE, George Rowland,

Manufacturer, Exemplary Citizen.

In 1889, four years after his father's death, George Rowland Howe brought the material together for a "Filial Tribute to the Memory of Reverend John Moffat Howe, M. D.," an expression of one of the great loyalties of his life. It was eminently



H. L. Bailey

fitting that in 1920, three years after his passing, his son, Herbert Barber Howe, in the same spirit of filial love and fidelity should have completed a volume entitled "George Rowland Howe, 1847-1917, A Son's Tribute." This latter volume, prepared primarily to preserve the inspiring record of his splendidly useful life, also embodies the result of extensive genealogical labors by George Rowland Howe, performed personally in this country and during several journeys abroad and also through the instrumentality of others. Mr. Howe wrote in 1901:

> I come from stock that have sacrificed everything for their country and conscience sake. Without our country everything that stands for liberty, conscience, God seems lost to suffering humanity. I told my father that the stock should not degenerate in my generation—and I meant it too even if it took my life. And I have ever tried to be true to my vow and to pass on to those who were to come after me an untarnished name, and the record of a clean life even if it could not be a great life.

How closely he held to this aim and how splendidly he achieved in the building of a life uplifting to contemplate and beautiful in its ideal and practical symmetry can be appreciated in even this brief review of his work, prefaced by an outline of the ancestry in which he took such just pride.

(I) George R. Howe was of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by John How, the first of the innkeepers "by the name of How," immortalized by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Of the family in England, long and persistent inquiry has failed to give exact information, although many interesting facts concerning English Howes and Hows have been disclosed. John How was born in England, in 1602, came to New England in 1639, and was the first white settler of Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he died in 1687. Tradition says he had by his wife, Mary, twelve children, but his will names only eight. He opened the first tavern at Marlboro about 1661, and in 1683 his grandson built the famous "Red Horse Tavern" ("The Wayside Inn"), at Sudbury, Massachusetts, kept by the family for four generations, being closed by the death of 'Squire Howe, in 1860.

(II) Colonel Thomas How, son of John and Mary How, was born in 1656, died in 1733. He was best known as an Indian fighter, was a deputy to the General Court, and one of the Crown justices of the peace. He married, June 8, 1681, Sarah Hosmer, and they were the parents of six children. He lived in Marlboro, and although he was one of the twenty-two proprietors of the new town of Leicester, he never lived in that town.

(III) Jonathan How, son of Colonel Thomas and Sarah (Hosmer) How, was born in 1687, and died in 1738. He was also a resident of Marlboro, a farmer and a man of means. He married, April 5, 1711, Lydia Brigham, and they were the parents of eight children.

(IV) Bezaleel How or Howe, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Brigham) How, was born in 1717, and died in Leicester, in 1750. His farm of one hundred acres is now the center of Paxton, Massachusetts (then Leicester). He left a widow, Anna, and six children.

(V) Major Bezaleel (2) Howe, youngest of the children of Bezaleel (1) and Anna Howe, was born in Leicester, in 1750. He entered the Continental Army, April 20, 1775, prior to the battle of Bunker Hill, and served until the end of the war, when he commanded the escort in charge of General Washington's personal papers and baggage which they were conveying from Rocky Hill to Mount Vernon. His service was in the First New Hampshire Regiment, and he was honorably discharged at the army post on Constitution Island (near West Point December 20, 1783. He was

brevetted captain, October 10, 1783. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, his certificate bearing date of December 10, 1785, and is signed by General Washington. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry, March 4, 1791, promoted captain, November 4, 1791, major, October 10, 1794, honorably discharged November 1, 1796. After five years of service in the regular army Major Howe settled in New York City and was appointed to a Custom House inspectorship. He married, February 15, 1800, Catherine Moffat, born in 1754, died in 1849, daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Little) Moffat, granddaughter of William and Margaret Moffat, and great-granddaughter of Samuel and Ruth Moffat, her great-grandfather settling in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey. Major Howe died in New York City, September 3, 1825, and was buried in the Dutch Reformed burial ground in Houston street, New York City, and half a century later his remains were moved to Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

(VI) Rev. John Moffat Howe, M. D., son of Major Bezaleel (2) and Catherine (Moffat) Howe, was born at No. 12 Rose street, New York City, January 23, 1806, died at his home, No. 84 Howe avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, February 5, 1885, and was buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery. He became a "local preacher" of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was constantly in demand for pastoral work in New York City, and later in Passaic, New Jersey. He was one of the pioneers of the dental profession, his office being located at No. 227 Grand street, and there his sign was a familiar landmark for many years. In 1853 he removed with his family to Passaic, New Jersey, and for many years went back and forth to his business in New York City. He was president of the village board of school trustees in 1856; built the academy and maintained it as a private school for years; was a member of the State Board of Education for nearly twenty years, first appointed by Governor Marcus L. Ward in 1866; and was intimately associated with the rise and progress of the Methodist Episcopal church of Passaic. He donated the land on which the church edifice now stands, and served the congregation as pastor without salary in 1865-66. Dr. Howe married, May 7, 1846, Emeline Barnard Jenkins, born in Hudson, New York, April 16, 1821, died in Passaic, New Jersey, December 21, 1906. Mrs. Howe was a descendant of John Tilley and John Howland of the "Mayflower." Their married life extended over a period of nearly forty years. Dr. and Mrs. Howe were the parents of six children: George Rowland, to whom this review is dedicated; Edwin Jenkins, Charles Mortimer, Ella Louise, Emeline and Susan Elanora.

(VII) George Rowland Howe, eldest son of Rev. John Moffat and Emeline Barnard (Jenkins) Howe, was born at the family home, No. 227 Grand street, New York City, October 21, 1847. He was for a year a student at New York University, class of 1868, but in 1866 he entered the employ of Carter, Hale & Company, manufacturing jewelers of Newark, New Jersey, a business founded in 1841 by Aaron Carter, James A. Pennington and Michael Doremus, under the firm name of Pennington, Carter & Doremus. In his diary of that period he wrote: "The factory being in Newark, I had to board with Aunt Susan Holden (on Mulberry street) at five dollars from Monday to Saturday. My wages were settled at five dollars a week and from March to July, that was the amount I received. But after several talks with Mr. Carter and a note from father on August first, my wages were raised to eight dollars a week from July first. How long before I shall again have a raise I do not know, but

(The text is faded in the book)

this I do know that all through my short life (eighteen years old the twenty-first of last October) a merciful Providence has most kindly opened my way before me and given me every needed blessing. I pray God to continue to open my way before me and to help me to walk before Him blameless, and may I be enabled to use even what little money I now have in a proper manner and in such a way as shall most glorify His name." Two weeks later he wrote: "With the little money I have I cannot do much, but I mean by God's help to give one-tenth to Him, and should He spare my life and I prosper in business, to continue to do so. It is for this reason that I bought this book that I might keep an account of my earnings." In his diaries a frequent entry is "Church," and this pledge is recorded: "Agreed to pay towards minister's salary ten dollars for this conference year." The resolve he had made he was carrying out, he was tithing his earnings. Years afterwards, when he was a member of the firm, the credit side of his "Church and Charity" account was headed "one-tenth of what I received from C. S. & Company." The various firm changes follow: 1843, Carter & Doremus; 1844, A. Carter, Jr.; 1845, Aaron Carter, Jr., & Company; 1847, Carter, Beam & Pierson; 1848, Carter, Pierson & Hale; 1866, Carter, Hale & Company; 1867, Carter, Howkins & Dodd; 1875, Carter, Howkins & Sloan; 1881, Carter, Sloan & Company; 1895, Carter, Hastings & Howe; 1902, Carter, Howe & Company. Mr. Howe was associated with Aaron Carter in this business for over thirty-five years, the warmest friendship existing between them. In 1869, Mr. Howe became traveling salesman, remaining on the road for eleven years. In 1876 he was admitted to a partnership in Carter, Howkins & Sloan, and in 1881 was placed in charge of the company's factory at Park and Mulberry streets, Newark, continuing as factory manager for twenty-nine years, 1881-1910. He stood high among men of his guild, in 1892 was vice-president of the Jewelers' League of New York City, and for several years previous had been a member of the executive committee. He was one of the organizers of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Association of Newark, and several times was chosen president of the association. He was chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, Newark Board of Trade, 1909-10-11, and in November, 1908, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives as spokesman for the jewelers of Newark, New Jersey and New York City.

When, after a successful business life as a manufacturer of jewelry, George R. Howe withdrew at the age of sixty-nine, the manner of man he was is attested by the fact that he was at once called to other responsibilities. His own words in a letter to his son expressed his surprise and appreciation:

> After careful thought, a year or more ago it seemed best for me to give up active work at the factory. This done, of course came the reaction and the feeling that I was a back number, had reached the summit and was on the down grade. All true, no doubt, but mighty hard to accept. No sooner was this past recall than, without seeking of any sort, direct or indirect, and without my knowledge, I was called to the directorship in the National Newark Banking Company and in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, while the Howard Savings Institution called me to increased and increasing administrative work in its affairs. But it has been a pleasure to me to serve the three leading conservative institutions of the city and State and to be thrown closely with some of the best men of the State.

Mr. Howe was a resident of three communities, Passaic, Newark and East Orange, Newark becoming his home in 1880, East Orange in 1888. A man of intense public spirit, he took a deep interest in whatever affected the well-being of these

communities, and gave his hearty support to all good causes. He rendered the following public services: Member of the Board of Education, East Orange, 1893-98; president of the Municipal Art League of East Orange, 1904-11; presidential elector for Taft and Sherman, 1908; appointed by Governor Fort on the First Industrial Education commission of New Jersey, 1908. His work for parks and parkways in Essex county had far-reaching results, for he was a man of vision and declared himself boldly. He was the leading factor in the fight which kept the "trolley" off Park avenue in 1894, and did much to develop that important avenue connecting Newark and the Orange mountains. It was this "fight for Park avenue" that strengthened the hands of the friends of the parks, and in no small way contributed to the present fine park system that is the boast of Essex county. He was an ardent admirer of Judge Franklin Fort, his personal and political friend. Mr. Howe was a delegate to the State Convention which nominated Judge Fort for the governorship, and was very active during the campaign. He was appointed by Governor Fort on several commissions, and was offered a position as lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, but this he refused. In 1869 he was made a Mason in Passaic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, demitted in 1884, to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Newark, and in 1898 to Hope Lodge, of East Orange. He also was a member of chapter, council and commandery, taking the Knight Templar degree in 1901 in Jersey Commandery, No. 19, of East Orange. He was elected a member of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in 1889; member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, 1893; member of the New Jersey Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, 1897; member of the New England Society of Orange, 1899; member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey, 1900; vice-president New Jersey Historical Society, 1905-17; vice-president general, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, 1908. But Mr. Howe's idea of community service was first and foremost through the church. Between his profession of faith in 1861, when a lad of fourteen, in the Methodist Episcopal church at Passaic, and his passing in 1917, four churches carried his name as a communicant, and he founded a fifth. In each he devoted much time to efficient management, but even more to Bible teaching. He will probably be remembered by more people as a Bible class teacher than by any other service he rendered. For twenty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Passaic, 1861-1881; teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school and a trustee. In 1881, when business caused him to remove to Newark, he united with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and there spent eight happy years, distinguished particularly by his work among young men. He taught an afternoon class in the Sunday school, and was a member of the board of trustees. From his work in St. Paul's he naturally was drawn into the Newark Young Men's Christian Association. For fourteen years, 1881-1895, he was active in that organization, and after his retirement as president, in 1894, became a trustee, and served until his death. The present building on Halsey street was something he worked for with all his might, and at its dedication, October 15, 1903, he accepted the keys on behalf of the trustees. When he retired from the presidency, an editorial, headed, "Our Former President," appeared in the association monthly "Messenger." In part it said:

What our Association most needed when Mr. Howe took the helm was activity and Christian aggressiveness—to call all hands on deck for work. And we can fairly say that we believe our

Association never has seen better service in its legitimate sphere than under his leadership and direction. Some men by their energy and spirit stimulate and inspire their associates and this with the blessing of good judgment seemed to be emphasized in Mr. Howe.

In 1888, Mr. Howe moved to East Orange, and there united with Calvary Methodist Church. His ten years of membership there were characterized by his large Bible class, and his work on the official board. Soon after building his home at Park and Arlington avenues, East Orange, in 1890, he started a Sunday school at the corner of Grove street and Park avenue, and five years later had the satisfaction of seeing the Park Avenue Chapel organized as a self-supporting church. Largely through the personality of Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., the pastor, Mr. Howe was attracted to the First Presbyterian Church on Munn avenue, of which church he became a member in 1899, so continuing until his death. It was in connection with that church that he organized the Young Business Men's Club, and led its Bible class for many years. In many ways his days in Munn avenue were the richest in his life. He had kept pace with the years, was looking forward to the solution of great municipal and religious problems, and his public spirit was ready for every opportunity. It was during that period that he wrote his tribute to Aaron Carter, and his appreciation of Henry H. Hall. "Colonial Times and Settlers in Essex County" was published in November, 1899, and his work for the New Jersey Historical Society, and his efforts to develop industrial educational opportunities, are all found in those days of inspiring friendship in Munn avenue church.

On May 30, 1911, the stroke came that brought his long period of invalidism. In accepting his resignation from the insurance company the president under date of April 3, 1912, wrote:

Mr. Howe was well known and highly esteemed by the Board when he was elected, and in his all too short term of service he had not only strengthened the esteem in which we held him, but had shown a peculiar ability in the duties of his office. We feel that his withdrawal is a great loss to us personally and to the interests of the company. Men like Mr. Howe in personality, in character, and in ability, are few and far between, and it is with uncommon regret that we part with him. If our Board were not so restricted in number we would ask Mr. Howe to remain a member and await his recovery.

George Rowland Howe married, at Homer, Cortland county, New York, June 11, 1879, Louisa Anna Barber (see Barber VII). Children: 1. George Rowland, Jr., born at No. 16 Linden street, Newark, December 20, 1880, died at Homer, New York, in September, 1881. 2. Herbert Barber, born at No. 16 Linden street, Newark, October 25, 1882; a graduate of Williams College, and a minister of the Presbyterian faith; served overseas in the World War with the Young Men's Christian Association, and was appointed, in 1922, director of Earl Hall of Columbia University. He married, at Mount Kisco, New York, April 26, 1910, Elizabeth Blossom Runyon, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 17, 1883. Children: Alice Runyon, born at Paterson, New Jersey, April 12, 1911; Jane Eno, born at Mount Kisco, New York, September 18, 1913; Emeline Barnard, born at Watertown, Connecticut, November 23, 1914; and David Fitz Randolph, born at Watertown, Connecticut, December 2, 1917. 3. Ruth Eno, born at No. 62 East Park street, Newark, April 22, 1886; married, at East Orange, October 15, 1913, Milo West Wilder, Jr., and has two sons: George Howe Wilder, born at East Orange, June 15, 1916; and Samuel West Wilder, born at Orange, April 10, 1921.

George Rowland Howe died at his home in East Orange, June 9, 1917, and is buried in Rosedale Cemetery. As he lay in his last

illness, Dr. Ludlow, writing in "Along the Friendly Way," paid tribute to him in these words: "One of the grandest men I have ever known, as unselfish as he was brainy, incessantly giving of his time and money to upbuild his community. Today a hopeless paralytic, his malady brought on by excessive exposure in the cause of others. A thousand philosophies could not disentangle my thoughts as I sit looking at his picture."

(The Barber Line).

(I) Lieut. Thomas Barbour came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in the ship "Christian," in 1635. He was settled in Windsor, Connecticut, March 28, 1637; learned the trade of a carpenter; was freeman in 1647; sergeant, 1648; was a soldier in the Pequot War; was settled in Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1657; was lieutenant of the first military company of Simsbury. He died in 1662, aged forty-eight years. On October 7, 1640, he married Jane, who died in 1662.

(II) Samuel Barbour, the fourth child of Lieutenant Thomas and Jane Barbour, was baptized October 1, 1648. He married (1) Mary Coggin, and (2) June 25, 1676, Ruth, daughter of John Drake, of Windsor, Connecticut.

(III) David Barber, fifth child of Samuel and Ruth (Drake) Barbour, was born May 12, 1686. He was an early settler at Hebron, Connecticut, where he inherited a large tract of land from his father. He was a prominent man in the town, justice of the peace, and captain of the train band. He married Hannah Post. Family traditions indicate that while the family name in England was Barbour—which spelling was continued by the other branches of the family in America, although previous to this, in America, the name had been spelled both ways, as shown by old records—he adopted Barber as the correct spelling of the name, and his descendants have dutifully followed his example to this day.

(IV) David (2) Barber, son of David (1) and Hannah (Post) Barber, was baptized in May, 1717, and died January 14, 1801. He married (first) a Case, and (second) Abigail Newcomb, who died March 22, 1805.

(V) Aaron Barber, son of David (2) and Abigail (Newcomb) Barber, was born in 1749, and lived during the early part of his life, in Hebron, Connecticut. He removed to Onondaga Valley, New York, where he was killed by a falling tree, March 4, 1805. He married Rachel Jones, daughter of Colonel Joel Jones, of Saybrook, Connecticut. Tradition gives honorable mention to Patience Barber, a sister of Aaron Barber, who married Judge Gilbert, of Hebron, Connecticut, and bore him twelve or thirteen children. The children of Aaron and Rachel (Jones) Barber were: Aaron, Jr., Joel, Rachel, Abigail, Jedediah, of whom further; and Mary.

(VI) Jedediah Barber, son of Aaron and Rachel (Jones) Barber, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, April 10, 1787, and died April 19, 1876. He emigrated to Onondaga, New York, in 1804; moved to Tully, Onondaga county, in 1807, and to Homer, Cortland county, New York, in 1810. He married, February 18, 1809, Matilda Tuttle, third child of Moses and Anna Tuttle. She was born July 29, 1792, and died November 14, 1872. Moses Tuttle was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner; he died at Tully, New York, February 24, 1837, and was a descendant of William Tuttle, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who embarked at Gravesend, April 2, 1635, on the ship "Planter," and arrived at Boston about ten weeks later. The children of Jedediah and Matilda (Tuttle) Barber, were: Louisa Anna, born June 2, 1810, married Jacob M. Schemerhorn; George Jedediah Jones, born June 30, 1812, died

September 11, 1888; Paris, of whom further; Elivenah, born August 15, 1817; Watts, born June 5, 1819, died May 26, 1870.

(VII) Paris Barber, son of Jedediah and Matilda (Tuttle) Barber, was born in Homer, New York, October 7, 1814, and died May 7, 1876. The family genealogy, from which the above data is taken, describes him as follows:

Paris Barber was about five feet nine inches in height; erect, active, muscular, amiable in disposition, somewhat quick tempered, impulsive, public spirited, a poet and artist in his inclinations and aspirations, a devoted lover of nature, passionately fond of flowers, foremost in all good works, earnest, devoted and effective in church work, gifted in prayer—he did not make prayers, he prayed—a man of strong faith who tested his faith by works, constant in attendance at church and prayer meeting, a regular right arm for a minister. He did not inherit his father's business ability and never accumulated property, and yet his life was a most successful one. He left a good name. He was an honest man and a gentleman.

When the Homer cemetery was projected, Mr. Barber was chosen to direct the laying out and beautification of the grounds, a commission affording fine opportunity for the exercise of his unusual talent as a landscape gardener, Frank B. Carpenter, writing of him in this connection, penned the following:

My personal acquaintance with Paris Barber began, I think, in the year 1847, the year after Cortland Academy Jubilee. The spring before, not yet sixteen years old, I had left my father's farm and taken a "studio" over the office of the Cortland County Whig, then edited and published by Rufus A. Reed, in the Sherman block. I had painted a portrait of the venerable Elder Alfred Bennett, which awakened an interest. One day Mr. Barber came to see it. He asked me some questions; found I had never been far away from home, and never seen an exhibition of paintings. Subsequently he called again and proposed to me to accompany him to New York, generously offering to pay my expenses.

In this way my first visit was made to the metropolis. Mr. Barber, interested that I should see all that could then be seen in the way of art in New York, went personally with me through the "Gallery of Fine Arts," the Governor's room at the City Hall, where the full length portraits of the governors of the state, and other historical characters were hung, and various other places where works of art were to be seen. This visit to New York, thus thoughtfully and generously arranged by Mr. Barber, for which I shall ever hold him in grateful remembrance, was one of the most marked and enjoyable of the events of my early life. He had so much of the artistic instinct himself, that he could enter perfectly into the aim and ambition of my life. He subsequently engaged me to paint the portraits of the surviving original trustees of Cortland Academy, for the library of that institution. Of the original board there were then living: Noah R. Smith, Lewis Coye, Rufus Boies, John Osborn, Townsend Ross, Lewis Owen (whose death occurred before his portrait was secured), Dr. John Miller, of Truxton, and Elder Alfred Bennett. To this number I added Mr. Jedediah Barber, President of the Board of Trustees, and Professor S. B. Woolworth, Principal of the Academy, making nine in all.

The purpose of securing these portraits was so popular that Mr. Barber conceived a scheme of a free picture gallery, to be located north of the village green, in range of the residence of Mr. Chauncy Keep. He suggested his purpose, and went so far as to submit to me a design for a small building—an octagon—something like the old rotunda in the New York City Hall, where the "Gallery of Fine Arts" was for many years exhibited. It was Mr. Barber's idea to make the portraits of the Academy trustees the nucleus of a permanent gallery of portraits of the pioneers of the town, and other works of art to be gathered from time to time. He rightly judged that a collection of this kind would not only be an additional attraction to Homer, but would stimulate a love of fine arts among the students of the Academy and the people of the town. The scheme, which looked well on paper—like many another—was never carried out, for want of means. In the old days of the County Agricultural Fair, before it degenerated, Mr. Barber was always conspicuously active. "Floral Hall" with its decorations was never so beautiful as when under his direction.

He was always inventing some new and original attraction, like the mammoth Cornucopia or the Horn of Plenty, embracing all the fruits and vegetable products of this region, which he constructed and exhibited at the State Fair. One

year he was made Superintendent of Floral Hall at the State Fair, and it was a common remark that the decorations were never known to be so attractive as on that occasion. Two years ago, when Congressional action made the Centennial exhibition a certainty, Mr. Barber, as might have been expected, became deeply interested. He conceived the idea of a collection of all the woods, grains, grasses, fruits, flowers and vegetables grown in the different states of the Union. He wrote to the Hon. R. H. Duell, representative of this district in Congress, stating the general outlines of his scheme. Mr. Duell laid the matter before the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. Mr. Barber had worked out in his mind all the details of this original and unique conception. In addition, he proposed a complete collection of the various agricultural and mechanical implements in use, from the first settlement of the country down to the present time, bringing the past and the present into vivid contrast. Such was Paris Barber's scheme. It is not too much to say that if it could have been realized, probably no department of the great exposition would have been more interesting and popular. The Commissioner of Agriculture was much impressed by the conception, and some correspondence took place with Mr. Barber; but the scheme involved the appointment of many agents in the different states, and the Commissioner did not feel authorized to assume the expense which would have been made necessary.

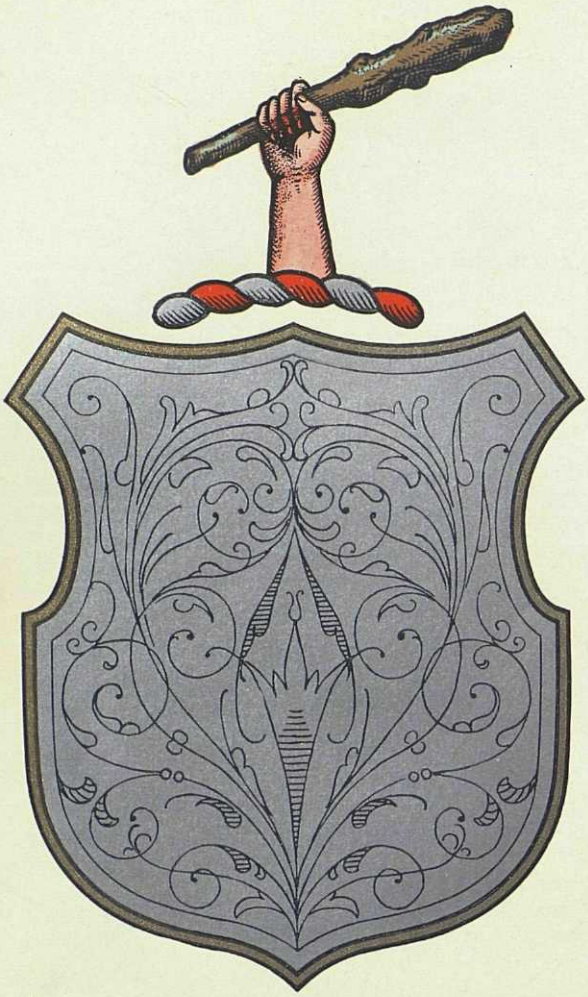
When the result was communicated to Mr. Barber, he attempted to get the Agricultural department of Cornell University interested to carry out a part of his scheme. It is no ordinary satisfaction to the writer of these lines to remember that he went to Ithaca last year on Mr. Barber's behalf—the last act of friendship he was permitted to discharge—in an effort to awaken an interest in Cornell University in Mr. Barber's purpose; but it was there, as with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington—there were no adequate means for carrying out the conception. It is quite probable that this project of Mr. Barber's was not known to many of his friends. His nature and tastes were peculiar—some would say visionary—certainly not always practical. He did not always find sympathy, for a flower-loving, nature-loving, art-loving man in a country town does not commonly find much companionship.

Paris Barber married (first) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel McClelland, of Nassau, New York. Their children were: Mary Elvenah, married Samuel W. Lovejoy; Samuel McClelland, married Catharine C. Purdy. Paris Barber married (second) in July, 1850, Lydia Jane Lewis, daughter of Salmon Eno, of New Britain, Connecticut, and widow of Horatio Lewis (after her second marriage she always wrote her name Jane Eno Barber). Children of his second marriage: Emma Jane, married Thomas Harry Hinton; Louisa Anna, married George R. Howe (see Howe VII); and Charles Eno.

George R. Howe, writing of his mother-in-law in 1893, dwelt emphatically upon the richness of her character and the sublimity of her outlook upon life, using in part the following words:

In the early summer of 1878 I met Mrs. Jane Eno Barber for the first time—about two years after the death of her husband, Paris Barber, and of his honored father, Jedediah Barber, who died within about three weeks of each other; and although subsequently we came into a very close and pleasant relationship that ripened with the passing years into mutual esteem and affection, she stands before my imagination as I first saw her, the picture of health, rather above medium height, of fine form and carriage, with a clear, penetrating gray eye, and a spirit undaunted by trial and disappointment, from which her life had been by no means free.

She was a woman of rare executive ability, strong convictions and with a supreme detestation of duplicity and sham. She inherited from her New England ancestry a vigorous constitution and what a recent writer describes as "a dominating moral consciousness—the heritage of New England—the sense of duty and right in affairs public and private;" a strong character that flashed out on occasion, even though mellowed and toned by surroundings and the flight of years. A refined, sensitive, charming woman, a thorough American, a natural aristocrat; one who took prominence in any circle in which she moved by the divine right of natural endowment, enhanced by culture, and yet free from any self-seeking or anything like strong-mindedness. A womanly woman and a sincere Christian, she showed her faith by her charity towards all men, and took pleasure in saying a kind word to and of anyone wherever possible. The natural buoyancy of her



Culver

disposition was unavoidably repressed somewhat by "the shocks and arrows of outrageous fortune," from which she was never free after I knew her; but there was a keen appreciation of the ridiculous—a sub-stratum of quiet humor that glowed like an opal and gave charm and piquancy to her conversation, in spite of surroundings, to the end. After she gave her daughter Louisa to me in marriage, and her son Charles left home because of his business, she devoted her life and energy to providing for and attending upon her oldest daughter, Mrs. Emma B. Hinton, who shortly before had returned home to her, as to a harbor of refuge—an invalid because of her unfortunate marriage—with her little son Harry, about four years of age, and for over eleven years the mother's love, the absolute sacrifice of self, the devotion of the suffering one, with the continual drain upon her sympathies, the patient waiting for returning strength, the hope deferred, the rigid economy necessary to meet the heavy financial obligations entailed by medical care and attendance on the invalid and the training and education of her little grandson, were as a setting from which the jewel of true, patient, Christian womanhood flashed and sparkled with a light the writer would have his little ones, her grandchildren, catch by reflection if that be possible, that as the privilege of appreciating her in life was denied to them, the knowledge of her character may prove an inspiration in the dark and discouragnig hours that may come into their lives.

CULVER, Lucius Lewellyn,

Man of Great Enterprise, Philanthropist.

Although at no time a very numerous family, the Culvers or Colvers are readily traced in many of the English shires. The name is found in various forms of spelling, such as Colver, Collver, Colver, Culver, and Cullver. Several excellent authorities state that the family originated in Saxony and that the descendants in England and later in America were of Saxon ancestry. In America the various branches have invariably used one or the other of the two forms, Culver and Colver, both of which are found in the old records applying to the same person. The name is the application as a patronymic of the word "culver," meaning a pigeon or dove.

Edward Culver, the founder of the family in America, came from one of the southeastern countries of England to America in 1635 with John Winthrop, the younger, son of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts. An American branch of the family bears the following crest:

Crest—A dexter cubit arm holding in the hand a club proper, underneath the crest an empty shield argent.

The name of Culver is inseparably connected with the city of St. Louis, Missouri, through the career of Lucius Lewellyn Culver in industrial and commercial relations, and through the interested and generous activity of Mr. and Mrs. Culver in civic, philanthropic, and charitable enterprises. In the two decades that have passed since his death, Mrs. Culver has continued alone the works that were formerly their joint interests, and with steadfast devotion she has made the alleviation of suffering and the aid of the unfortunate her guiding aim of life.

Lucius Lewellyn Culver was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 18, 1839. His early youth and young manhood were uneventful, his education one of fair proportions, and for a few years after his marriage he resided in Illinois, moving to St. Louis about 1876. His business career in this city covered less than a quarter of a century, but into that period he put an almost unbelievable amount of energetic labor in industrial connection. About 1881 Mr. Culver became a founder of the Wrought Iron Range Company, of St. Louis, and for a number of years was officially identified with this organization, its prosperity and successful continuance largely due to his clarity of judgment, determination in the attainment of desired ends, and close personal touch with all branches of the concern. After severing his relations with

the Wrought Iron Range Company, Mr. Culver did not immediately reënter the manufacturing field, but in 1890 organized the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of furnaces for hot water heating systems. In 1891 the business was reorganized on a larger scale as the Majestic Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Culver became president of this organization, associating with him, in 1892, Messrs. John Fowler and R. H. Stockton. Mr. Stockton was vice-president and Mr. Fowler secretary and treasurer of the company, and the manufacture of Majestic Malleable Iron Ranges was begun. This range embodied original ideas of Mr. Culver and met every domestic requirement.

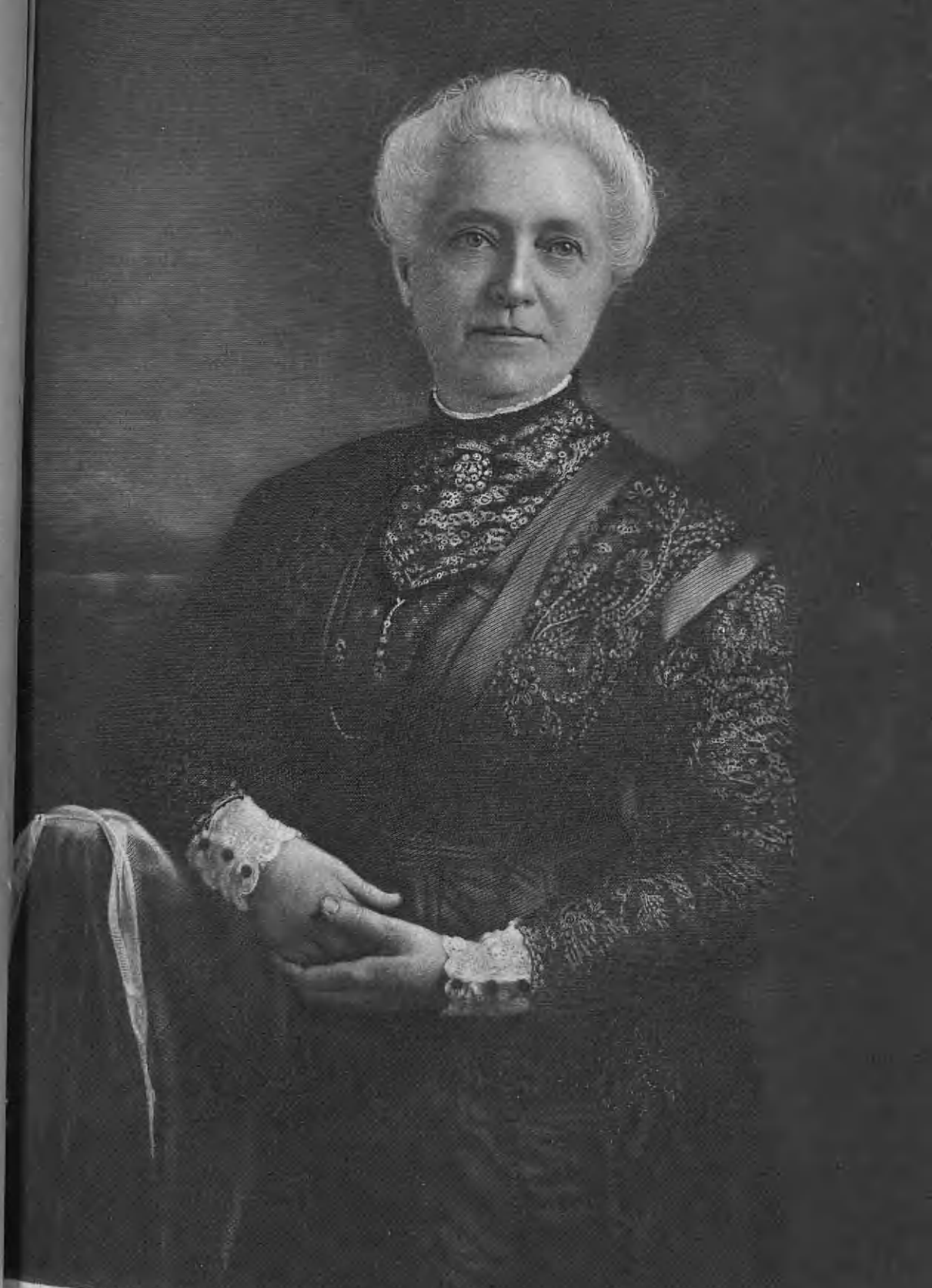
Mr. Culver was president of the L. L. Culver Manufacturing Company at the time of his death, and in addition to leadership in the determination of the policy of the company, made the active charge of the factory his especial province. In the course of his work he came to the conclusion that he had designed a range immeasurably superior to any then on the market. Notwithstanding the fact that the market for cooking stoves was at that particular time overstocked, and that prudence and conservatism would have dictated delay in introducing this new model, he formulated plans for its manufacture and sale, giving to the stove trade and to the purchasing public the first steel and malleable iron range manufactured. Its outstanding merit won general favor, and a judicious and wide-spread advertising campaign placed the new range in the lead in national demand. The result was a flood of orders that taxed the capacity of their foundry to the limit. Mr. Culver's associates attributed to his courage and proved judgment, as well as to his inventive genius, this splendid achievement, and credited to him the prosperity that attended the enterprise. He combined the qualities of the capable, industrial manager with those of the far-seeing, constructive executive, and in paths of unquestioned honor he led the way to commercial influence and material fortune.

Mr. Culver, close as was his application to the large interests that claimed so much of his time and attention, was ever ready to aid any movements for civic improvement or in any undertaking of progress. He was a dependable factor in the support of any project appealing to the high citizenship of St. Louis residents, and charitable enterprises and philanthropic works knew his generous friendship. One of these was his identification with the founding of the Culver Military Academy. Mr. Culver died in St. Louis, Missouri, February 11, 1899.

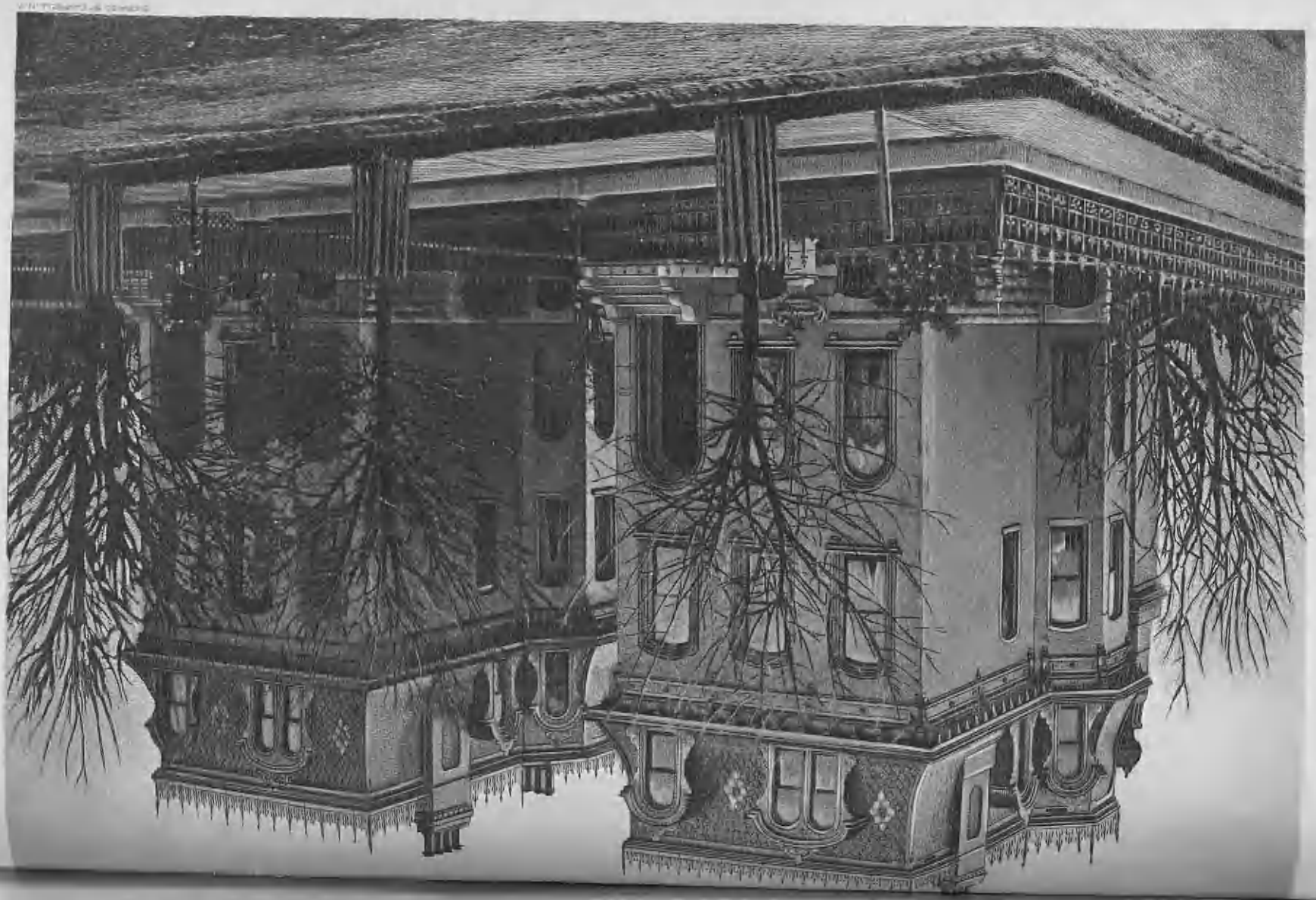
Lucius Lewellyn Culver married, in Danville, Illinois, in 1860, Mary E. Comegys, born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 19, 1841, daughter of Cornelius and Ann Bell (Dunlap) Comegys.

Mrs. Culver has continued her residence in St. Louis, where she has long been prominent socially, and where her kindly spirit and sympathetic nature have found expression in the most helpful charitable work of the city. Her life is a long record of constant devotion to her husband during his lifetime, and of watchfulness for opportunities to do good. Most of her kindly acts have been unheralded, performed solely to meet an insistent need and to fulfil the deep convictions of stewardship she so keenly feels. For a long period of years Mrs. Culver has been the loyal friend of the L. L. Culver Union Hospital Association, which is located at Whitlock Place, Crawfordsville, Indiana. The hospital building was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1892, having been erected at a cost of $12,000. It was the outgrowth of the work of the Women's Union, an organization performing systematic social service in Crawfordsville, but whose endeavors had been handicapped by lack of finances to support the hearty enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of

Lucius L. Culver



Mary L. Culver

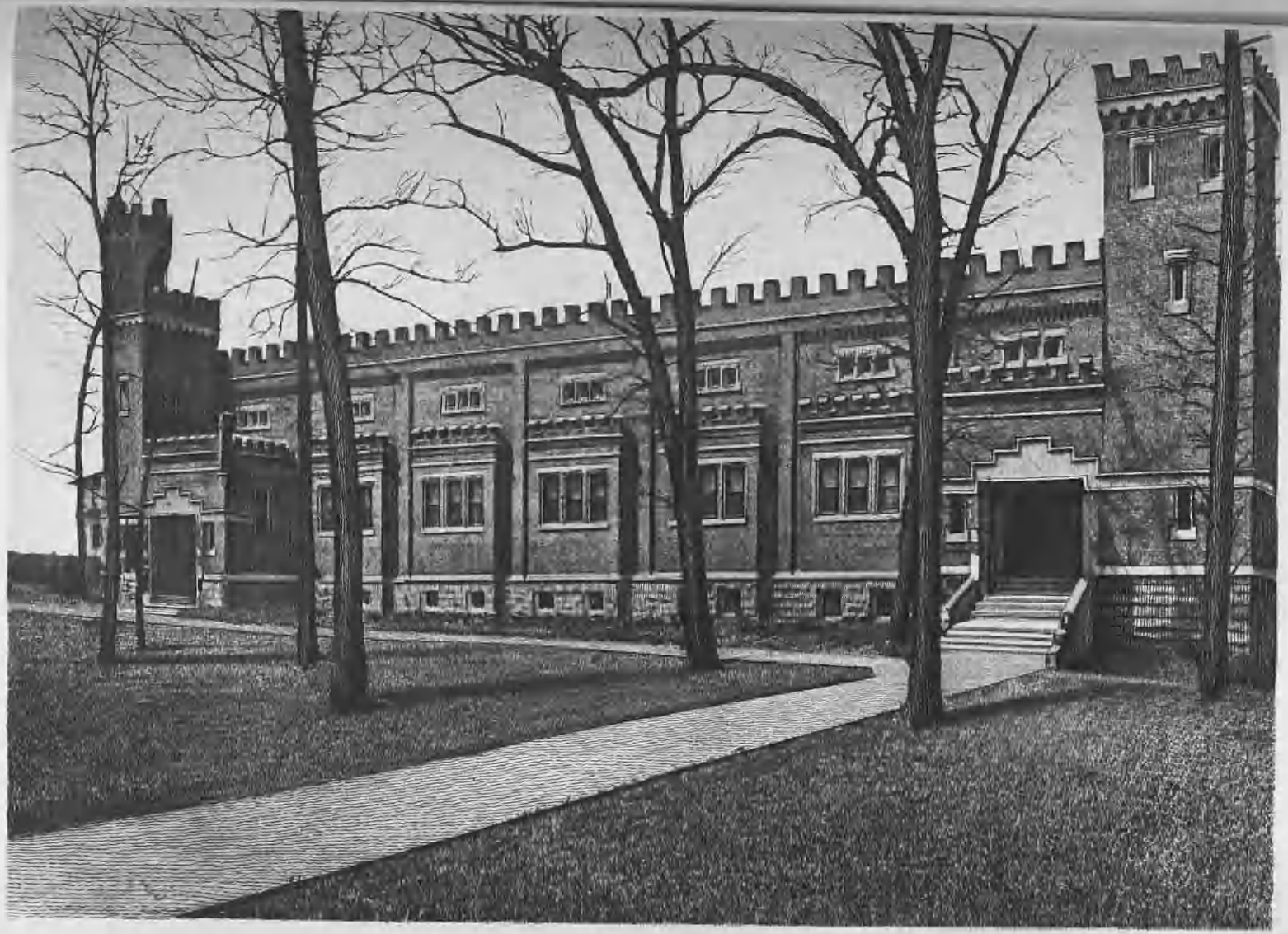


THE BLIND GIRLS' HOME

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ORIGINAL HOME

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.



CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY

CULVER UNION HOSPITAL

Anne Bell (Dunlap) Comegys

its members. Mrs. Culver became interested in their work, joined the association as a life member, and, impressed with the vision of their work, made an initial gift of $10,000 for the building of the hospital, and later added to the fund until her gift totalled $13,200. The hospital which had previously been known as the Union Hospital, its incorporated title, was renamed the L. L. Culver Union Hospital, in recognition of its benefactress, and as a memorial to her husband. The Blind Girls' Home, of St. Louis, is another of Mrs. Culver's especial interests and the recipient of her liberal aid, while no opportunity to lighten the burden of her fellows, to smooth their paths, or to help them along life's journey is neglected by her. The distinguished service of her husband and the large measure of good she has accomplished with her means and influence have made the name of Culver a blessing to St. Louis. To the St. Louis Children's Hospital at King's Highway, St. Louis, Mrs. Culver has made the gift of a building, known by her name, which has been of great value to the institution, enabling it to extend its work to meet needs and demands that have long been felt.

The Culver Military Academy was founded in 1894 in an endeavor to establish an institution that would be to America what the great English secondary schools are to England. Since the death of the founder, Henry Harrison Culver, the members of the family have invested a great deal of capital in the Culver Military Academy, not for financial profit, but in order that they might build a monument to the founder, in which his dreams would be realized. So generously have they contributed to the needs of the institution that within a comparatively few years there has been erected at Culver a plant unexcelled by any other private school in America, and approximating in completeness the equipment of the national academies. The faculty, in harmony with the spirit of the school, have not been content to follow the beaten paths, but have devoted their earnest efforts to securing the highest degree of class-room efficiency by original study and experiment. They have been aided in this by the wise provision of the trustees, under which eminent university authorities on education are invited to the institution to present to the faculty and to discuss with them advanced methods in teaching.

Culver-Stockton College, founded as a Christian University, owes its existence to a movement in the late forties and fifties of the last century to give a larger place to the Bible and religion in the education of the youth of the Nation. This movement was led by James Shannon, then president of the State University at Columbia, D. Pat Henderson, and others. The location was chosen both because of its natural beauty and suitability for the purposes of an institution of learning, and because of its geographical advantages, as enabling it to serve effectively the educational needs of three States. A charter was granted by the State Legislature in 1853, under which the school has operated in the past and under which, as amended in 1917, it continues to operate. The corporation suffered reverses during the Civil War, when the school was closed for a number of years and the building occupied by the Federal troops. At this time also its endowment was completely swept away.

Culver-Stockton College passed through the most trying experience in its history when in 1903 the main building was burned to the ground, and all of its papers and records were completely destroyed. The school at this time would have ceased to be but for the courage and devotion and sacrifice of Dr. Carl Johann, then president of the college. Dr. Johann, in spite of the lukewarmness of many and the opposition of some, raised the money for a new building, and the present main building was erected.

The college building stands in the midst of a campus of thirty-four acres which occupies the top of a hill west of the town of Canton more than a hundred feet above the Mississippi river, and commands superb views in all directions—to the North and South and East, the Mississippi valley spreads out like a map; to the West, a series of beautiful well treed hills across which the sunsets are the most wonderful that are to be seen anywhere on land.

In 1912, under the impetus of the generous benefactions of Mrs. L. L. Culver and Mr. R. H. Stockton, of St. Louis, the school took another great step forward. It was in this year that Mary Culver and Stockton halls, the college residences, and the L. L. Culver gymnasium were erected. These buildings are among the most beautiful and best equipped of their kind in the Middle West.

In 1914 the trustees and faculty of the college began to pay special attention to educational standards. During the summer and autumn of 1915 the educational forces of the school were completely reorganized. Important structural alterations were made in the main building in order to provide room for the new science departments, and thousands of dollars were raised for the equipment of the laboratories. The library was created at this time and thousands of volumes were purchased, and the new reading room with its dignified furnishings and its splendid reference library came into being. Important changes in the faculty and the curriculum were also made. President John H. Wood took office in June, 1917.

At the December, 1914, meeting of the board of trustees of Christian University, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the sense of the meeting that the names of Mr. R. H. Stockton and Mrs. Mary E. Culver, of St. Louis, should be united in the new name which it was desired to give the institution, as a perpetual memorial of their benefactions to the college, and authorizing the president to confer with Mr. Stockton and Mrs. Culver with a view to securing their consent. Shortly thereafter, a copy of this resolution was conveyed personally to Mr. Stockton and Mrs. Culver by President Todd and President Emeritus Johann.

At a meeting of the executive committee, held February 15, 1917, a resolution was adopted approving the title, "Culver-Stockton College," as the new name of the corporation, and authorizing the president of the board to promote a bill in the State Legislature to amend the charter of the institution, giving effect to this change. On February 19, 1917, a bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate Christian University,' approved January 28, 1853, by changing the name from 'Christian University' to 'Culver-Stockton College'" was introduced in the House by Mr. Caldwell. On March 13, 1917, this bill was passed by the House, and four days later, on March 17, was ratified by the Senate and became law. The new name came into use on and after June 16, 1917.

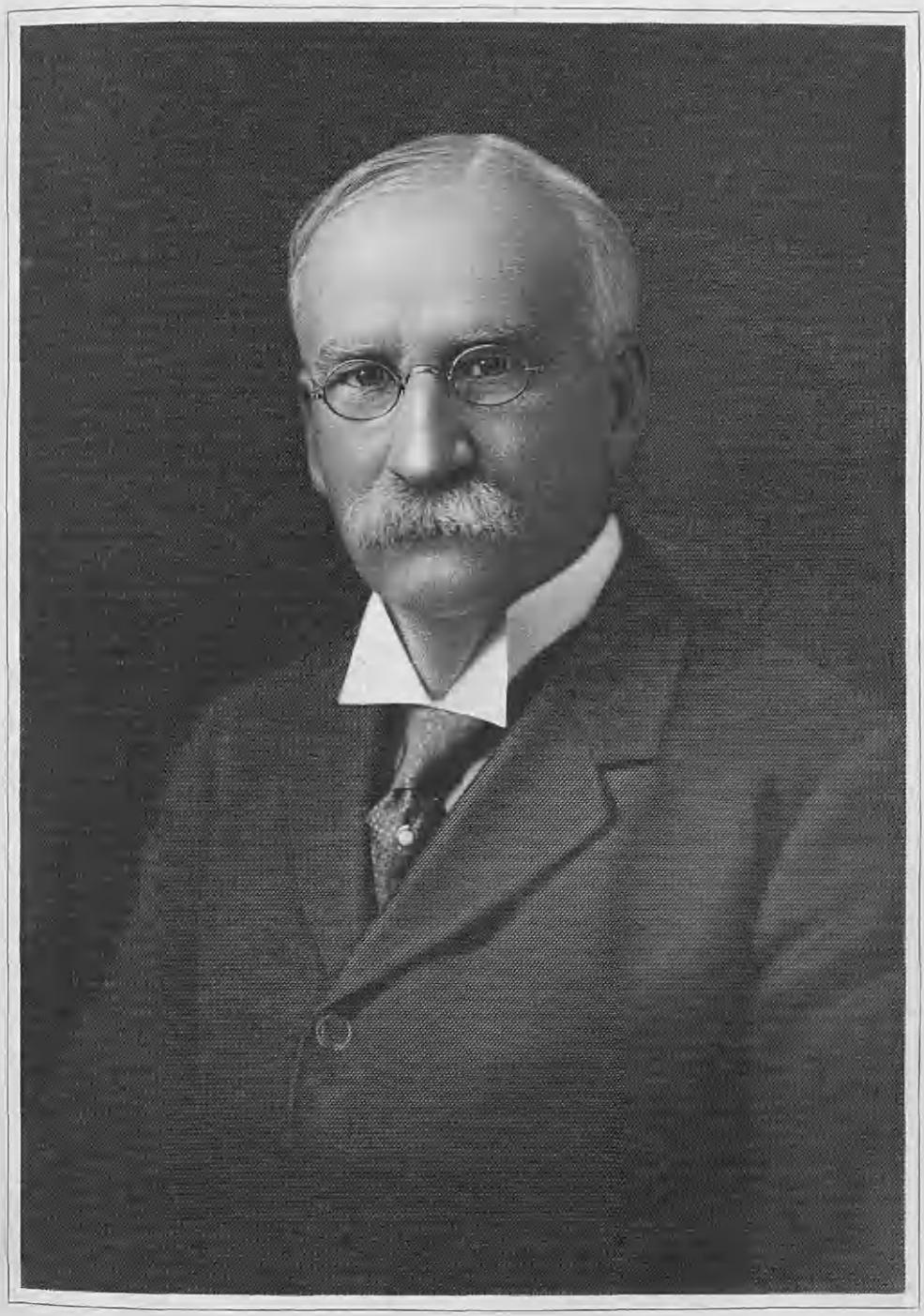
CLEVELAND, Charles Benson,

Litterateur, Art Connoisseur.

Charles Benson Cleveland, book lover, critic and art collector, traveler, sportsman, wit, raconteur, ironist at times; friend of many and friend to many, died September 11, 1921, in Evanston, Illinois.

The foe of all sham and pretense, and bordering upon the apostolic in his fervid love of truth, Mr. Cleveland never repressed his irony or satire, his criticism or fearless candor in the face of quackery, shallow profundity, affection, prudery or charlatanism, and verbal contact with him was feared in consequence by all who were not sincere in act or motive.

A lover of the beautiful and fine, espe-



Chas B Cleveland

cially in books, their bindings, typography, and illustration; markedly an individualist in his appreciation of art and artistic effort, Mr. Cleveland numbered in his closest fellowships writers, actors, poets, artists and collectors of rare books and manuscripts, and men of vision and breadth in business and the professions.

An ardent, sincere sportsman, he shared with his closest cronies and comrades his love of angling on stream and lake; golf, and the trails of thicket, wood and mountain. In all things and to all men, Mr. Cleveland lived his life as one who realized that he would not "pass this way again;" one who purposed not only to withhold no criticism of nor opposition to aught he deemed ill or false; but also to defer, neglect and leave undone no kindness he could do his fellow-man.

Descendant of the notable ancestry to which President Grover Cleveland traced, Mr. Cleveland was, like that statesman, the son of a clergyman. His father was the Rev. Festus P. Cleveland, whose paternal forbears came from Suffolk county, England, settling in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Rev. Festus P. Cleveland was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, having come West in 1855, joining the Rock River Conference, of which he was a member until 1891. He became one of the leaders in its activities, being sent as a delegate to the general conference in 1876 and 1884. He enjoyed the personal friendship of General Grant, and on several occasions was intrusted by him with important duties in connection with the secret service. He and his wife, Mary (Lyon) Cleveland, were the parents of Charles B. Cleveland, of this record, Josiah F., Festus W., and John Cleveland.

Charles B. Cleveland was born in Masonville, Delaware county, New York, February 4, 1845. He was reared in an environment placing emphasis upon the moral, spiritual and cultural values of life, and his entire after career attested the value and efficacy of these early influences. At the age of twenty years, he became a soldier of the Union army in the Civil War by enlistment at Waukegan, Illinois, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to duty at headquarters, in which capacity he served until his discharge. The date of his enlistment was February 10, 1865. His brother, Josiah F. Cleveland, joined the same regiment as first sergeant of Company H. His father was chaplain of the Fifty-third Regiment, and at the battle of Shiloh rendered important services.

In giving an account of his war record to the historian of the Grand Army post to which he belonged, Mr. Cleveland humorously described it as follows (as appears in the record book of the post): "Comrade Cleveland had the misfortune to be born a little too late to go into the war at its beginning, and when he did enter the service the old veterans finished their work too soon thereafter to enable him to reap any great amount of glory from his service." He added to the account that "the receiving of the large bounty at that time paid to recruits was about the most important part of his service," all of which was his modest manner of minimizing the worth of the patriotic motives that brought him to the colors.

After his return from the army, Mr. Cleveland became cashier in the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston at Rockford, Illinois, which in 1869 removed its office to Chicago. He continued in the service of that company until 1885, when he was appointed general agent for Chicago and the Middle West. In this capacity he continued until 1916, when he retired after a continuous service of forty-eight years. He brought to the world of affairs a receptive mind and

energetic alertness, and the success that he enjoyed was fairly won. He took no interest in the numerous "wildcat" investments that have entrapped so many "hardheaded" business men, having the vision to penetrate the ultimate disasters to which they led.

Mr. Cleveland, although a humorist and possessed of striking traits in the ordinary affairs of life, was a foe to sham and pretense, which he scorned. He indulged often in wit and repartee, and parried the return blows with unfailing good humor. His forceful criticism of men and their actions was keen and discriminating, and were by no means confined to those occasions when their object was far from the scene. He was a man totally devoid of fear. If there be those who would criticise his outspoken candor and his positive adherence to his own well considered beliefs, let them recall that passage in the Sermon on the Mount where it is enjoined upon those who would accept the Master's teachings, "Let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay;" for this man in his opinions and utterances was a shining example of that wonderful text.

Mr. Cleveland was fond of the society of his Methodist bre hren, especially of those who by reason of their elevated religious character and abilities had won distinction in their profession. His tastes were eminently artistic, and he enjoyed a wide reputation as a critic of painting and as a collector of literary treasures. He was a diligent reader of his favorite authors and memorized long passages from their works. His recommendations for those seeking guidance in reading were highly valued. He enjoyed the deep regard and friendship of the brothers, Eugene and Roswell Field, and in his library are copies of many works with fly-leaf inscriptions by them as well as other authors. He was especially the patron of the art of fine book binding, which has experienced such a remarkable revival in the last few years. In his library, still intact in the possession of his widow, Frances (Thirlkeld) Cleveland, are many of the finest examples of artistic bindings to be found in the country, most of which are "uniques," as he could not tolerate the ordinary bindings of the publishers, excellent as they might be. When once he admitted a book into his library it must be of the highest grade of excellence, both as to its contents and style of binding, the latter never regarded as complete without the finishing touches of "doublures," or cover linings, ornamental "end papers" and other expressions of the bookmaker's art. His library also contained exquisite examples of hand printing from the Kelmscott Press, founded by William Morris, and illumined bindings by Cobden Sanderson, Riviere, David, Zanesdorff, and the Doves Bindery. Always when travelling Mr. Cleveland carried a miniature set of Shakespeare, well worn and thumbed from constant use. A similarly bound set of Burns and other poets travelled with him to be lovingly perused.

The Bibliophile Society of Boston counted him as a valued member, and he became the owner of all their publications. He was also a member of the Caxton Club, of Chicago. A society of kindred spirits was formed in Chicago in 1908 which adopted the singular name of "Dofobs," each letter being the initial of a word, the whole forming a sentence known only to the members. Mr. Cleveland was one of the original members, and in his library are numerous publications bearing the imprint of the society. The constitution contains the following statement regarding its purposes: "its primary object shall be to give a monthly dinner at which the conversation shall relate to books, bookmen, and bookishness, for the entertainment and education of its members, and for the spread of general intelligence." The membership of the "Dofobs" further agreed to banish from

Augustus J. Moses

their social gatherings all reference to mean and sordid things. He was fortunately the possessor of an ample income during the greater part of his life, and had by a well-balanced business judgment and upright dealings accumulated a moderate fortune. A large share of his income was devoted to outlays for worthy causes and enterprises of which he was a liberal patron.

Mr. Cleveland's extensive and continuous travels for twenty years through the art centers of Europe developed an ability as an art connoisseur excelled by few, many of his paintings having been collected on these travels, Mr. Cleveland specializing in the modern Dutch school. His collection contained numerous examples of Joseph Israels, Neuhaus and Anton Mauve. His collection contained also many fine etchings.

In contrast to his scholarly tastes and predilections, Mr. Cleveland's keen interest in outdoor sports, such as fishing, canoeing and golf, was remarkable. He set the example of going into the wooded regions of Northern Wisconsin, and living there part of the summer season in log cabins, and in the employment of competent guides to conduct the visitors over the trails connecting the numerous lakes which abound in that region. He was the friend of all the tourists who needed intelligent guidance in the choice of locality and outfits, and directed them to the best fishing grounds. He advised hosts of friends what to obtain in the way of the best fishing tackle. Many men and their families will recall his enthusiasm and acknowledge him as responsible for the new meaning they derived from a vacation in the woods. Always an advocate of the highest quality of reels, rods and lines, he constantly carried specimens of the most approved apparatus, and was an authority in all these subjects, in which he took such hearty interest. He was, in short, "the guide, philosopher and friend" of those who have since become the devotees of the great outdoor life. Every winter for more than twenty-five years he spent at Bell Air, Florida, where he enjoyed his winter out-door sport of golf with men of similar taste who congregated there. He was a life member of Glen View Golf Club, Illinois, the Union League of Chicago, and was one of twenty representative men, not college graduates, who were asked to become charter members when the University Club of Chicago was formed, also the University Club of Evanston.

Mr. Cleveland was regular in his attendance at every season of opera, but he would accept no one's judgment of their merits, forming a critical estimate of his own. He was patriotic in his support of the measures and policy of his party (the Democratic), and outspoken in his condemnation of the men whom he thought had no higher motive than securing partisan advantage. Perhaps no man, not an official, possessed such an intimate knowledge of the United States navy, its history, its personnel and its historical achievements as Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland's first wife was Theodosia Garrison, of Rockford, Illinois, to whom he was married in 1867. They had one child, Edith Garrison. After the great fire in Chicago, they moved to Evanston, and in 1871 built one of the first houses in that city, at No. 1508 Hinman avenue, their home from then on. Theodosia Cleveland's death occurred in 1919.

Mr. Cleveland's second marriage was in 1921, to Mrs. Frances Thirlkeld Coleman at her home in Los Gatos, California, after which they made their residence at Mr. Cleveland's home in Evanston.

MORSE, Augustus Irving,

Manufacturer.

Through three generations the name of Morse has been prominently identified with the textile industry, and the Morse mills

have furnished employment to hundreds of people. Augustus Irving Morse, however, was not simply an employer in his relations to those in his service, but a friend and benefactor as well. No history of the industrial development and commercial progress of Putnam will be complete without extended reference to Mr. Morse, who died in Putnam on February 11, 1915.

(I) Samuel Morse was born in England, in 1587, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 5, 1654, having come to this country on the ship "Increase." They were among the founders of Dedham, where Samuel Morse served as selectman and as treasurer from 1640 to 1642. He married, before leaving England, his wife Elizabeth, born in 1587, died in 1654. Children: 1. John, born 1611. 2. Daniel, born 1613. 3. Joseph, of whom further. 4. Samuel, 5. Jeremiah. 6. Mary, married, 1641, Samuel Bullen. 7. Abigail.

(II) Joseph Morse, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born about 1615, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1657. He came to America with his parents in 1635, and resided first in Watertown, Massachusetts, but soon removed to Dedham, where he received, in 1636, twelve acres of land for a home lot. He married, in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 7, 1638, Hannah Phillips. She married (2) 1658, Thomas Boyden, and died in Medfield, Massachusetts, October 3, 1676. Children of Joseph and Hannah Morse: 1. Samuel, born March 10, 1639. 2. Hannah, born August 8, 1641. 3. Sarah, born September 16, 1643. 4. Dorcas, born August 24, 1645. 5. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1647. 6. Joseph, born September 26, 1649. 7. Jeremiah, of whom further.

(III) Jeremiah Morse, son of Joseph and Hannah (Phillips) Morse, was born June 10, 1651, died February 19, 1715-16. He lived in Dedham, Dorchester and Medfield, Massachusetts, and was a wheelwright in calling. He married Elizabeth Hamant, daughter of Francis and Sarah Hamant. She was born 1659, and died April 25, 1733. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born June 22, 1678, died young. 2. Jeremiah, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born February 24, 1681. 4. Mary, born March 5, 1685. 5. Timothy, born December 27, 1687. 6. Benjamin, born August 31, 1692. 7. Samuel, born September 24, 1694. 8. Abigail, born October 16, 1696, died young. 9. Jedediah, born 1700. 10. John, born 1704.

(IV) Jeremiah (2) Morse, son of Jeremiah (1) and Elizabeth (Hamant) Morse, was born October 31, 1679, and died at Oxford, Massachusetts, October 10, 1717. He lived in Medfield, Medway and Oxford, Massachusetts. He married, November 19, 1700, Mehitable Cheney. She was born July 10, 1680, and died October 4, 1727, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Thurston) Cheney. Children: 1. Josiah, of whom further. 2. Uriah, born December 27, 1702, died 1704. 3. Mehitable, born 1704. 4. Jeremiah, born June 20, 1706, died 1706. 5. Jeremiah, born August 19, 1707. 6. Uriah, born September 7, 1709. 7. Thomas, born September 18, 1713. 9. Jethaniel, born October 30, 1715. 10. Abigail, born December 30, 1717.

(V) Josiah Morse, son of Jeremiah (2) and Mehitable (Cheney) Morse, was born July 1, 1701. He married, December 26, 1727, Mary Robbins. Among their children was Josiah, of whom further.

(VI) Josiah (2) Morse, son of Josiah (1) and Mary (Robbins) Morse, was born January 31, 1729, and was twice married. He resided in Walpole and Sharon.

(VII) Oliver Morse, son of Josiah (2) Morse, was a resident of Foxboro, Massachusetts. He married Waitstill Stratton, and they were the parents of Milton Stratton, of whom further.

(VIII) Milton Stratton Morse, son of Oliver and Waitstill (Stratton) Morse,

was born December 25, 1799, in Foxboro, and in boyhood removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, where he began work in a small cotton factory, his first task being that of picking cotton and placing it on the cards. He was then apprenticed by his father to a blacksmith, but when thirteen years of age returned home, the family then being residents of Attleboro. He soon secured work at braiding straw and picking cotton in Pawtucket, and in 1815 accompanied his father to a farm in East Providence, assisting in the cultivation of the land for a year. He then went to live with an uncle in Foxboro, and a year later secured employment in a cotton mill at Attleboro, where he was soon advanced to the position of overseer of the card room. From that time on his progress was continuous. He not only mastered the duties assigned him, but he gave the closest attention to the study of methods of manufacture and thought out many ways of improving these methods. At length he assumed charge of a mill at North Attleboro devoted to the manufacture of cotton thread, a mill which was in competition with the Coates mill. Here he taught inexperienced operatives the business of thread making, and as manager of the enterprise made it a most successful undertaking. After identification with other mills he began business on his own account, and purchased the Abbott Run mills at Cumberland and took charge of the property, where he installed new machinery and made substantial improvements. As the years passed on he was identified with various cotton milling interests in New England, and in 1844 machinery from the Valley Falls mills was removed to a brick mill built at Putnam, Connecticut, and owned by George C. Nightingale, of Providence. In 1857 machinery was brought from a factory at Greenville, Rhode Island, to the present stone mill belonging to Mr. Nightingale, and these mills were successfully operated by Mr. Morse under contract. In 1848 Messrs. M. S. Morse, G. C. Nightingale and S. Dorr, Jr., of Providence, built and operated a large stone mill known as the Morse mill and their business developed rapidly. In 1862 Mr. Morse and his brother, Alfred, purchased a cotton mill at Holden and also one at Farmersville, Massachusetts, but afterward he disposed of the latter and became sole owner of the former, which he continued to operate until his death. In 1872 the firm of Morse & Nightingale erected the Powhatan mill above Putnam, and Mr. Morse continued actively in business until the time of his death, which resulted from an accident on May 17, 1877, when he was almost eighty years of age. Few men have done as much to develop the cotton manufacturing interests of this section of the country. He was not only constantly improving mills in construction and in methods of manufacture, but he was constantly looking out for the welfare of employees, one thousand of whom felt that they had lost a true friend and benefactor when he passed away. He was married September 30, 1824, to Susan Blake, of Wrentham, Massachusetts, daughter of Ezra, Jr., and Fanny (Butterworth) Blake, born November 2, 1806, died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 17, 1881.

(IX) George Milton Morse, second son of the four children of Milton Stratton and Susan (Blake) Morse, was born in Central Falls, Rhode Island, August 25, 1830, and pursued his education in Providence. After his father established business at Putnam, Connecticut, he became a clerk in the company's store, but later returned to Providence. In the spring of 1850 he again came to Putnam, and in 1854 was made superintendent of the Morse mills, acting in that capacity until 1877, when he assumed entire management of the property. He became the company's

agent in that year and succeeded his father in the presidency. The Powhatan mills were erected under his personal supervision, and of the three corporations located at Putnam, Milton S. and George Milton were the managers, the entire responsibility devolving upon the latter at the death of his father. He was president of the Morse and Powhatan companies and also of the Abbott Run mills, and of the last named was treasurer also. He was likewise a third owner and manager of the Holden cotton mills at Holden, Massachusetts, but sold his interest there in 1893. It would be to give a partial and one-sided view of the character of George M. Morse if reference were not made to his activities along other lines.

He ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, and was a staunch advocate of the Republican party, which in 1891 and again in 1896 elected him to represent his district in the Connecticut Legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments and as a member of the committee on finance. He would have been accorded senatorial honors had he not persistently refused nomination to the office. The cause of education enjoyed his stalwart championship, and he served as one of the building committee of the high school in Putnam and in many other ways did much to further educational progress.

His Christian faith, dominating all that he did, made him a man of the highest personal honor and prompted his many acts for the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. In April, 1858, he joined the Baptist church of Putnam and became one of its deacons in 1880, serving in that office for many years. He held Christianity above denominationalism and ever recognized the good in others. On Friday evening and at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon he held union service in his own church, and these meetings constituted an agency which brought many followers to the cause of Christianity. He was ever a most liberal contributor to religious work, and after attending a camp meeting in 1875 he recognized the desirability of establishing a permanent camp meeting place. Accordingly he purchased land, whereon he erected several suitable buildings, including a dining hall, office and dormitory, and there developed camp meeting ground on which have been held many meetings which have been of the greatest benefit in the moral development of this section of Windham county.

On April 13, 1851, George M. Morse was united in marriage to Melora Whitney, a daughter of Whitford and Mehetable (Hopkins) Whitney, and a representative of one of the old families of Rhode Island, her ancestry being traced back to Thomas Hopkins, who came from England and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1640. He owned different tracts of land there, and about the time of King Philip's War, removed with his family to Long Island. He was several times commissioner, and was a deputy to the general convention from 1665 to 1667 and again in 1672. He was also a member of the Town Council. His son, Thomas Hopkins, born about 1650, wedded Mary Smith, and settled upon a homestead in that part of Providence which in 1731 was set off to make the town of Smithfield and later set off for the town of Lincoln. His fourth son, Ezekiel Hopkins, was a member of the Town Council of Scituate, Rhode Island in 1731, and of the State Legislature in 1745. To Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Morse was born a large family of ten children, the third in order of birth being Augustus Irving, of whom further.

(X) Augustus Irving Morse, son of George Milton and Melora (Whitney) Morse, was born December 8, 1855. He pursued a public school education, and received his business training under his father's direction, early becoming identified

GREEN or GREENE.

Arms—Azure, three bucks trippant or.
Crest—A buck's head or.
Motto—Virtus semper viritis.

ELDRED.

Arms—Or, a bend raguly sable, in base a mullet gules.
Crest—A dexter hand couped fessways, reaching to a laurel crown, all proper.

WILLIAMS.

Arms—Azure, a lion rampant, surrounded by nine pheons or.

MORSE.

Arms—Argent, a battle axe in pale gules between three pellets.
Crest—Two battle axes in saltire proper banded with a chaplet of roses.
Motto—In Deo non armis fido.

BLAKE.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three garbs sable.
Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a martlet argent.

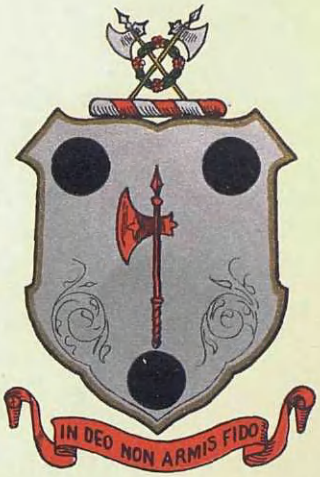
HOPKINS.

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or, three roses gules.
Crest—A tower sable in flames proper.
Motto—Pietas et pax. (Piety is peace).

Green

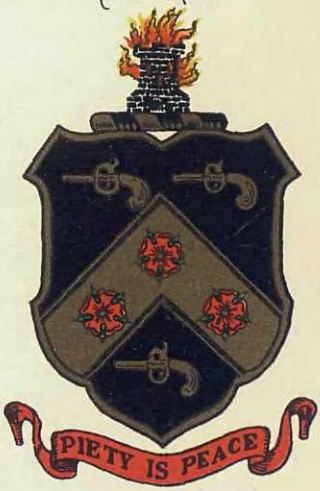
Eldred

Williams



Morse

Blake



Hopkins

with the Morse and Nightingale mills. In that connection he worked his way steadily upward. Parental authority was not exercised to bring his promotion. He won his advancement, and his ability brought him rapidly to the front. In 1893 he practically relieved his father of all responsibility and care in connection with the operation of the mills and thus became the representative in the third generation of the Morse family to be actively identified with manufacturing interests of Putnam. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but in enlarging and controlling this, many a man of less resolute spirit or of more limited capacity would have failed. He undertook the task well trained by previous experience, and he closely studied everything having to do with the management of the business from the point of the purchase of raw material until the finished product was placed upon the market. He was quick to introduce improved machinery and advanced methods of manufacture, and one of his chief interests in the business was to improve the conditions under which the operatives of the mill worked. The hundreds of employees in the Putnam establishment recognized in him a friend and benefactor just as they had in his father. It is characteristic of the Morse family that they have through three generations stood for all that is ideal in business. They have never regarded their employees as part of a great machine, but as human individuals with human interests and ambitions, and they have always been quick to reward faithfulness and capability by promotion whenever opportunity has offered. Nor did the interest of A. I. Morse cease when his employees left the factory. If sorrow or misfortune visited them in their homes he was ready to aid and assist them, which he did in such a quiet and unostentatious manner that even his most intimate friends, and oftimes his family, knew nothing of his many charitable acts. He never spoke of his benevolence, but he won the unbounded gratitude of those whom he assisted, and their loyalty to him was manifest on many occasions.

On January 6, 1879, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Annie Goddard Dyer, of Cranston, Rhode Island, a sister of Mrs. George W. Holt, of Putnam, Connecticut, and a daughter of Samuel F. and Sally R. (Austin) Dyer, of North Kingston, Rhode Island (see Dyer VIII). The name Dyer has always been prominent in Rhode Island history, and the lineage of the family is more fully given in this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Morse became the parents of a daughter, Lelia, born in Putnam, Connecticut, September 14, 1879. On November 19, 1903, she was married to Leon Townley Wilson, a lifelong resident of Putnam. For many years he was a newspaper man, but was associated with his father-in-law as his assistant in the mill business for some time. He held the office of city clerk for four years, and later entered the Federal service.

The father of Leon T. Wilson was Perry P. Wilson, a veteran of the Civil War, who was postmaster at Putnam for sixteen years. His ancestry dates back to James Wilson, who came from Lexington, Massachusetts, and was among the first settlers in Thompson Parish, then a part of Killingly, Connecticut. Mr. Wilson's mother was Mary Emily (Paine) Wilson, a descendant of the Paines and Perrys, early settlers in Woodstock. Mr. and Mrs. Leon T. Wilson have become the parents of four children: Esther M., born October 14, 1904; Leon T. Jr., born December 16, 1905; Corinne Marcella, born November 23, 1907; and Augustus Morse, born March 10, 1911.

Mrs. Morse survives her husband and occupies an attractive home in Putnam, surrounded by many comforts which her husband's industry and business ability have provided for her. There was a very

close and strong companionship between them and therefore his death came as an especially hard blow. Mr. Morse found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his wife and daughter, and his chief pleasure was obtained in their companionship at his own fireside. He was, nevertheless, a public-spirited man and was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his community. His personal characteristics and social qualities were pronounced, and he was an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness. His friends all feel that such a spirit can never be lost to the world and must have stepped into a greater, more beautiful life when the door closed upon him and shut him from mortal vision, yet they also feel that such a friend, so dear, so loyal, so great-hearted, can never be replaced to them.

Annie Goddard (Dyer) Morse, wife of the late Augustus Irving Morse, of Putnam, is a direct descendant of William Dyer, one of the settlers of the city of Newport, Rhode Island.

(The Dyer Line).

Dyer Arms—Sable, on a fesse between three goats passant argent, a martlet.

Crest—A Saracen's head in profile proper, on the head a cap or, verged around the temples chequy argent and azure.

Motto—Terrere nolo, timere nescio.

(I do not wish to frighten and know not to fear).

(I) William Dyer, the ancestor of all the Dyers of Rhode Island, was of London, England, Boston, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. While in England he was said to be a miller by occupation. He arrived in Boston in December, 1635. On account of religious differences with the authorities in Boston, he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and on March 7, 1638, signed a compact for a form of government. On April 28, 1639, he with eight others signed a compact for the settlement of Newport, himself signing as clerk of the compact and William Coddington as judge. On June 5, 1639, he and three others were apportioned land. He was secretary for the towns of Portsmouth and Newport for the years 1640-41-42-43-44-45-46-47; general recorder in 1648; attorney-general in 1650-51-52-53. He returned from England early in the year 1653, having gone there with John Clarke and Roger Williams to obtain a revocation of Governor Coddington's power. In May, 1653, he received a commission from the Assembly to act against the Dutch, Captain John Underhill, commander-in-chief upon land, and Captain William Dyer, commander-in-chief upon sea. His wife Mary went to England and returned in 1657, after a stay of five years, having become a Quakeress. On disembarkation at Boston she was put into prison by the authorities, but was released at the intercession of her husband, and leave was granted him to take her home to Rhode Island. She spent some time at Newport after this, but in 1659 she returned to Boston and was tried and condemned to death with Marmaduke Stephenson and William Robinson, but was reprieved on the very scaffold with the rope already about her neck. She was sent by the magistrates to Rhode Island and thence went to Long Island. She returned to Boston, May 12, 1660. She was brought before Governor Endicott, and because she still owned herself to be a Quaker, he sentenced her to be hanged on June 1, 1660. William Dyer was commissioner in 1661-62; deputy 1664-66; general solicitor 1665-66-68. He died in 1677.

William Dyer married (first) Mary Dyer, who died June 1, 1660, as noted above. He married (second) Catharine ———, who died in 1687. His children by the first marriage were: 1. Samuel, of

Dyer

whom further. 2. Mary. 3. William, who became collector of customs for America at New York, receiving his appointment from the Duke of York in 1674. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1675-76; in 1681 he was indicted for high treason on charge of collecting unlawful duties, and was sent to England for trial; in 1682 he returned to New York with more ample powers, no one having appeared to prosecute him; he went to Delaware from New York. 4. Mahershallalhoshbaz, (short Maher), died in 1670; married Martha Pierce, who was born September 13, 1645, died February 24, 1744. 5. Charles, born in 1650, died May 15, 1709. 6. Henry, born in 1657, died in February, 1690; married Elizabeth Sanford. 7. Elizabeth.

(II) Samuel Dyer, son of William and Mary (Dyer) Dyer, was born in Boston in the year 1635, died in 1678. He married Ann Hutchinson, born November 17, 1643, died January 10, 1717. Ann Hutchinson was the daughter of Edward (born in Alford, England, baptized May 28, 1613), and Catherine (Hamby) Hutchinson; Edward Hutchinson was the oldest son of William and Ann (Marbury) Hutchinson, who after being exiled from Massachusetts on account of differences with the established church, bought the island of Aquidneck and founded the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1642.

(III) Edward Dyer, son of Samuel and Ann (Hutchinson) Dyer, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1670. He married Mary Green, who was born January 8, 1677, in Warwick, Rhode Island. She was a descendant of Roger Williams, and a daughter of William and Mary (Sayles) Green. Mary Sayles was a daughter of John Sayles who married Mary Williams, a daughter of Roger Williams.

(IV) Edward (2) Dyer, son of Edward (1) and Mary (Green) Dyer, was born in North Kingstown (now Kingston), Rhode Island, January 6, 1701. "Arnold's Vital Records," Vol. XII, p. 83, says: Edward Dyer died at North Kingston, March 13, 1788, aged ninety-four. He married (first) Freelove ——; (second) Anna ——. Deed of 1786 signed by Edward and Anna Dyer, previous deeds Edward and Freelove Dyer.

(V) John Dyer, son of Edward (2) and Freelove Dyer, was born in 1732. He married Bathsheba Dunn, who was daughter of Samuel Dunn, son of Richard Dunn, freeman in Newport, 1655, and deputy in 1681-1705-07-08-09-10, and of his second wife, Ann (Clark) Dunn, daughter of Carew and Ann (Dyer) Clark, of Newport.

(VI) Samuel (2) Dyer, son of John and Bathsheba (Dunn) Dyer, spent his entire life in North Kingstown, the place of his birth. He was a farmer by occupation, but during the Revolutionary War served as a captain in General Washington's Army. He married Waite Eldred, of North Kingston, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Potter) Eldred, the latter a daughter of Robert and Judith (Clarke) Potter, of South Kingstown.

(VII) Samuel Dunn Dyer, son of Samuel (2) and Waite (Eldred) Dyer, was born in North Kingstown, where he married Hannah Northrop, the sixth generation in descent from the first Stephen Northup, of Providence, and North Kingstown. She was the daughter of John and Lucy (Spink) Northup, the latter, a daughter of Ismael and Waite Spink.

(VIII) Samuel F. Dyer, son of Samuel Dunn and Hannah (Northrup) Dyer, married Sally R. Austin, and they became the parents of Annie Goddard Dyer, aforementioned as the widow of Augustus Irving Morse. (See Morse VI).

The line back to Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, born in London, 1604, the son of a merchant tailor, is as follows:

Roger Williams married Mary Warnard.

They had a daughter, Mary Williams. Roger Williams with his wife, Mary, arrived in Boston early in February, 1631. He died at Providence, Rhode Island, in March or April, 1684; the exact date is unknown. Their daughter, Mary Williams, married John Sayles. Their daughter Mary Sayles, married William Green. Their daughter, Mary Green, married Edward Dyer. (See Dyer III).

JORDAN, John Woolf, LL. D.,

Antiquarian, Historian, Genealogist.

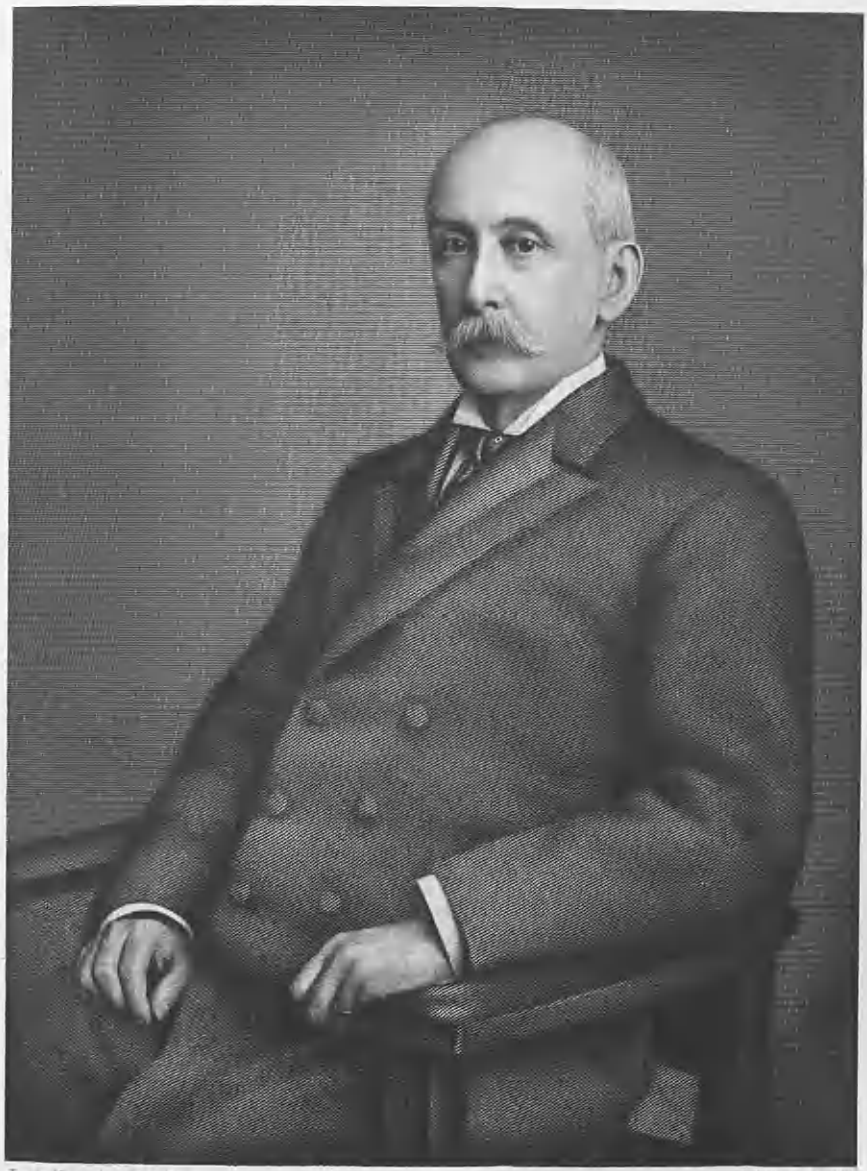
In the passing of John Woolf Jordan, LL.D., whose death occurred at his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 12, 1921, was witnessed the ending of a long and useful life. Of none can it be more truthfully said "his works do follow him," than of one whose life had been so occupied as was that of Dr. Jordan. For fully one-half of his upwards of fourscore years he was the librarian of the famous old Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and custodian of its invaluable archives, and for a still longer period his pen had been busy in the compilation of ancient records concerning the Colonial American period, to the preservation of much that, without his intelligent labors, would have utterly perished from the earth. Indeed, as a genealogist, historian and antiquarian he was without a peer in the entire country. He busied himself with only that which was of worth; for the trifling and ephemeral he had neither taste nor patience. His every thought and his every effort was of real worth and for permanence.

Dr. Jordan came to his life task with an enthusiasm born out of reverence for an ancestry which had borne a full part in the making of his State and Nation. His first American ancestor, Frederick Jordan, of French extraction, was born in County Kent, England, and came to America in his young manhood. He first located in Pennsylvania, thence removing to Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary War, serving in the Second Regiment of the New Jersey Continental Line, and participating in the campaign which culminated in the surrender of the British Army at Yorktown. He married Catherine Eckel, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John Jordan, son of Frederick and Catherine (Eckel) Jordan, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In his youth he entered the counting house of his uncle, Godfrey Haga, the eminent Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist, and to whose business he eventually succeeded. He married Elizabeth Henry, daughter of Hon. William Henry.

Francis Jordan, son of John and Elizabeth (Henry) Jordan, was born in Philadelphia, in which city he became prominent in mercantile life and in association with various large financial institutions. He married Emily Woolf, daughter of John Lewis and Margaret (Ewing) Woolf. Her father was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, where he held various public positions, and was a lieutenant-colonel of militia during the second war with England. Her grandfather, Lewis Woolf, came from Hanover, Germany, and settled in Pottsgrove, then in Philadelphia and now in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War he performed service in the Continental army in the Troop Marcausse, commanded by Captain Bartholomew Von Heer, and accoutred as light dragoons.

Dr. John Woolf Jordan, son of Francis and Emily (Woolf) Jordan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1840. He was educated in private schools in his native city, and Nazareth Hall, graduating from the last-named institution in 1856, in his sixteenth year. He was twenty-three



Lewis Historical Pub Co. W.T. Bather N.Y.

John G. Jordan.

years of age when during the Civil War, the State was invaded by the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee, and he was among those who responded to the call of the governor to take service in the emergency forces to aid in repelling the enemy. During that period he served with Starr's Battery, attached to the 23rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

Called to the place of librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Dr. Jordan at once proved his entire fitness for that eminently important position, which he adorned for the remainder of his life. So complete was his knowledge of all the immense mass of material under his charge, that his memory was a veritable "index rerum" ever at the instant command of investigators. Nor did this work exhaust his capabilities. In 1887 he entered upon the editorial conduct of "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," to which he made many valuable original contributions. As editor he placed in form many valuable papers relating to Colonial and Revolutionary history, among them being the "Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, 1765-1798;" "Orderly Book of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, 1777," "Orderly Book of Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Anthony Wayne, 1776;" "Orderly Book of the Second Pennsylvania Line, Colonel Henry Bicker, 1778;" "Orderly Book of General J. P. G. Muhlenberg, 1777;" "Orderly Book of the Seventeenth British Foot, Major Robert Clayton, 1778;" "John Martin Mack's Narrative of a Visit to Onondaga in 1752;" "Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff's Journal of a Journey to Shamokin, 1748;" "Annals of Wechquetauk Indian Mission, 1760-1763;" and "Annals of Wyalusing Indian Mission."

Dr. Jordan's published volumes include the following: "A Red Rose from the Olden Time, 1752-1772;" "Friedenstahl and its Stockaded Mill;" "Narrative of John Heckwelder's Journey to the Wabash in 1792;" "John Heckwelder's Notes of Travel to the Ohio, 1797;" "Bishop A. G. Spangenberg's Journey to Onondaga in 1747;" "Military Hospitals at Bethlehem and Lititz during the Revolution;" "Revolutionary History of Bethlehem, 1775-1783;" "Battle of Germantown," and "Franklin as a Genealogist." For many years before his death he was associated with the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, and with The American Historical Society, Inc., as editor and contributor, and their very many volumes testify to his industry and ability. Among them are "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography" and "Encyclopedia of American Biography." The three last-named volumes contain a vast amount of genealogical material which is the basis of the history of thousands of families, not alone in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire country.

Dr. Jordan was the first president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; vice-president of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; registrar of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; vice-president of the Swedish Colonial Society; honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; and was connected with many learned societies. He was also a commissioner of Valley Forge Park, and held a similar connection with the Commission for the Preservation of the Public Records of Pennsylvania. Lafayette College in 1902 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. John Woolf Jordan married Anne Page, daughter of Alfred and Rebecca Page, of Philadelphia, and to them were born two sons and a daughter.

GODDARD, Joseph Warren,

Business Executive.

The family of Goddard, of Wilts, or Godard, as it was anciently spelled, is of very great antiquity. It derives its origin from a Saxon source, possessed property in England previous to the Conquest, and is recorded in Domesday. Subsequently to this, some of the family resided in Hants, and three Godards are recorded in the Winton Domesday as residing and possessing land there, temp. Henry I. After this period, becoming more numerous, the family appears to have separated, one branch having settled in the counties of Leicester and Norfolk, time of King John (recorded in Chancellor's Rolls, third year of the reign of King John 1202).

Arms—Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents argent.

Crest—A stag's head couped at the neck and affrontée gules attired or.

Motto—Cervus non servus.

In 1233 Thomas Godard held lands in Middleton, in the County of Norfolk. In the thirty-first year of the reign of Edward III a fine was levied on the lands of Nicholas Godard, of the same place. Lands were conveyed to Nicholas and Walter Godard, third year of the reign of Richard II. About this time Walter Godard was lord of Denvers, having married the heiress of that family; his heir, Robert Godard, held a lordship in Walpole, and was buried in Terrington church, 1448. Of this family was Sir John Godard, governor of Louviers in Normandy, sixth year of the reign of Henry V.

Walter Godardville added the Norman termination (ville) to his name. He had lands in North Wilts, temp. Henry III, was castellan of Devizes Castles, 1231-32, and died in 1273. A descendant was John Godard de Poulton, near Marlborough, and this John was succeeded by a second John, who appears from 1386 to 1441. To him tradition says, John of Gaunt gave residence at Upham in Alldbourne. His son, Walter Godard de Cherhill, appears in 1460, and was succeeded by his son, John Godard de Upham, a large land proprietor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Berenger, of Manningford-Bruce, and died in 1545. His son, John, became ancestor of the Goddards of Cliffe Pypard and senior branch of the family of Wilts.

Thomas, his second son, married (first) Anne, sister of Sir George Gifford, and from this Thomas descended Goddard, of Swindon, which manor he bought; he married in 1560. Thomas was succeeded by Richard, of Swindon. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walrond, of Albourne, and they had sons, Thomas and Edward.

Edward Goddard was the ancestor of the American family, and was of Inglesham, Wilts. He married Priscilla D'Oyley, daughter of John D'Oyley, of Chiselhampton, descendant of the ancient family of D'Oyley, of Oxfordshire, which came over with the Conqueror, were Barons of Hokenorton, and built Oxford Castle and Osenay Abbey. Their children were: John, James, Francis, Thomas, Edward, Richard, William, of whom further; Josiah, Benjamin, Priscilla, Martha, Elizabeth.

(I) William Goddard, seventh son of Edward and Priscilla (D'Oyley) Goddard, died October 6, 1691. He lived in London, England, and was a sufferer by the great fire of London. He came to America in 1666 to look after some property that he had, and liked the country so much that he sent for his wife and children and settled here, living at Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Benjamin Miles, of London. She died February 8, 1697-98. Children born in London: 1. William. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Robert. Three

Goddard

others died young. Children born in America: 7. Benjamin, born in 1668, died October 24, 1748. 8. Josias. 9. Edward, born in Watertown, March 24, 1675. Three others died young.

(II) Joseph Goddard, second son of William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard, was born in London, in 1655, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 25, 1728, aged seventy-three years. He came to New England with his mother in 1666, and settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming. He married Deborah Treadwell, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Joseph. 2. James, married Mary Woodward. 3. Robert, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1694, settled in Sutton, (now Millbury); married Mehitable Spring. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, married a Child, of Woodstock. 6. Deborah, married an Adams, of Framingham.

(III) John Goddard, son of Joseph and Deborah (Treadwell) Goddard, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1699, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 26, 1785, aged eighty-six. He settled on the patrimonial estate at Brookline, where he lived until 1745, when he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, leaving his son John on the place at Brookline. He married (first) Lucy Seaver. She died leaving no children. He married (second) Widow Hannah (Jennison) Stone, who was born in 1702, and died December 4, 1777, aged seventy-five years. Children of the second marriage were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born in Brookline, in 1732, died in 1803; went to Worcester in 1745; he married Abigail King. 3. Hannah, born in 1736, died in 1814; she went to Worcester in 1745. She married (first) Abel Heywood, (second) Asa Ward. 4. Joseph, born in 1740, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 19, 1758.

(IV) John (2) Goddard, son of John (1) and Hannah (Jennison-Stone) Goddard, was born June 8, 1730, and died April 13, 1816, aged eighty-six years. He was representative of Brookline in 1785-86-87-88-90-92. He married (first) June 26, 1753, Sarah Brewer. She died January 26, 1755. He married (second) Hannah Seaver, who was born July 27, 1735. Child of first marriage: 1. Sarah, born April 26, 1754, died June 26, 1780. Children of second marriage: 2. John, born 1756, died December 13, 1829, aged seventy-three years; he married (first) Susannah Heath, (second) Jane Boyd, (third) Mary Langdon, (fourth) Ann White. 3. Samuel, born in 1758, died in 1786; married Joanna Brewer. 4. Hannah, born in 1759, died in 1786. 5. Joseph, of whom further. 6. Benjamin, born in 1763, died in 1764. 7. Lucy, born in 1764, died in 1777. 8. Benjamin, born in 1766; married, December 15, 1793, Louisa May. 9. Nathaniel, born in 1767; married Lucretia Dane. 10. Jonathan, born in 1768, died the same year. 11. Jonathan, born in 1769, died in Portsmouth in 1807; married Charlotte Martin. 12. Abijah, born in 1771, died in 1772. 13. Abijah, born in 1774, died in 1794. 14. Warren, born in 1776, died in 1797. 15. Lucy, born in 1778, died in 1822. 16. William, born in 1781; married Mary Storer.

(V) Joseph (2) Goddard, Esquire, son of John (2) and Hannah (Seaver) Goddard, was born on the patrimonial estate at Brookline, Massachusetts, April 15, 1761, and remained on the paternal estate throughout his active life. He was justice of the peace from 1811 to 1824. He married, October 29, 1785, Mary Aspinwall, who was born March 31, 1765, and died February 5, 1828, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Holbrook) Aspinwall (see Aspinwall V), and they were the parents of eleven children: 1. Hannah, born September 8, 1786, died March 25, 1829; married, March 23, 1808, George W. Stearns, who

was born October 27, 1781; they had children: George Washington, John Goddard, Benjamin, Mary May, and Lucy Elizabeth. 2. Mary, born December 15, 1787, died March 17, 1882; married, July 19, 1809, Samuel May, and they had children: Samuel, John Joseph, Edward Augustus, Frederick Warren Goddard, Mary Goddard, Louisa Goddard, and Abigail Williams. 3. Joseph, born July 27, 1789; married (first) July 30, 1821, Clarissa Whitney, born March, 1802, died June 18, 1823, and they had a child, Joseph Warren; married (second) November 23, 1825, Elizabeth Marianna Norton, and they had children: Elizabeth, Joseph Warren, and Frederic Norton. 4. John, born February 17, 1791, died September 21, 1828. 5. Lucy, born February 12, 1793, died December 1, 1877; married, June 4, 1820, Lewis Withington; their children were: Mary Goddard, Lucy Maria, and Lewis Franklin. 6. Susannah, born September 17, 1794, died January 2, 1889; married, April 17, 1822, James Jones; their children were: Susannah Goddard, died young; Louisa Elizabeth, and Susannah. 7. Samuel Aspinwall, born October 4, 1796, died July 24, 1886; married, September 4, 1824, at Birmingham, England, Julia Backope; their children were: Julia Backope, Mary Louisa May, Edward Delavan, William Henry and Caroline Elizabeth Grey. 8. Louisa May, born October 2, 1798, died July 30, 1827. 9. Elizabeth, born November 30, 1800, died July 8, 1893; married, October 28, 1845, Charles Godard. 10. Abijah Warren, of whom further. 11. Benjamin, born June 11, 1805; married (second) February 13, 1830, Mrs. Susannah Snelling, and had a child that died young.

(VI) Abijah Warren Goddard, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Aspinwall) Goddard, was born March 30, 1803. He lived on the old homestead at Brookline and conducted the farm. He was a strong character, a sympathetic supporter of the abolitionist and temperance causes, and was often chosen to discharge the duties of public office. He was a member of the First Parish Unitarian Church of Brookline. He married (first) April 23, 1829, Eliza Tilden; (second) May 4, 1842, Abigail White Bass. Issue. 1. Joseph Warren, of whom further. 2. Eliza Tilden, born in Brookline, March 29, 1837, died in September, 1921; married, December 1, 1859, Ebenezer M. Watson, of Boston. Issue: i. Eben M., born in Boston in 1861, died in 1878. ii. Mary Louisa, born in 1864; married, in June, 1904, Dr. George H. Wright, of Boston, and has two children, John Goddard and Elizabeth Norton.

(VII) Joseph Warren Goddard, son of Abijah Warren and Eliza (Tilden) Goddard, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, December 15, 1835, and died at Shirley Hill, New Hampshire, September 26, 1912. He was educated in his birthplace and there grew to manhood. In 1865 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, entering the employ of the wholesale firm of Samuel C. Davis & Company, and later became manager of the grocery department of that firm. About 1870, on the retirement of Samuel C. Davis & Company from the grocery business, Mr. Goddard established the wholesale grocery firm of Nave, Goddard & Company, which was succeded by Goddard, Peck & Company, and in 1896 this became the Goddard Grocer Company, of which Mr. Goddard was president until his death, and which has since been conducted by his two sons. He was a Republican in politics, confining his interests in political and public matters to the obligations of good citizenship. He bore universal reputation for uprightness and integrity, and the circle of his friends was wide. He was a member of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian).

Mr. Goddard married, October 26, 1869, Maria Pearson, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Ann Maria

(Bass) Pearson. Issue: 1. Warren, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, August 29, 1871; educated in St. Louis; is now president of the Goddard Grocer Company; he married (first) in 1897, Mary Irene Wallace, daughter of A. A. and Mary (Brookings) Wallace, of St. Louis, who died September 28, 1901; he married (second) in 1910, Louise Augustine, daughter of G. H. and Florence (Brush) Augustine, of St. Louis. Issue of first marriage: Jane Wallace, married S. Watts Smyth, of St. Louis; Mary Irene. Issue of second marriage: Louise Augustine, Anne, Joseph Warren, George Augustine. 2. Abby White, born in Brookline, August 29, 1871; married, April 22, 1897, Frederick B. Chamberlain, of St. Louis. 3. Samuel Pearson, born in St. Louis, November 4, 1877; graduated from Harvard University in 1900; married, September 21, 1904, Florence Denham, daughter of Mathew and Clara Denham, of Malden, Massachusetts. Issue: Sarah Paige, born January 9, 1912; Samuel Pearson, Jr., born August 8, 1919.

(The Aspinwall Line).

The Aspinwall family is extremely ancient, and for several centuries was located in the County of Lancaster in England. The name has undergone many changes and seems to have reached its present form, through various modifications, from Aspenhalgh, Aspinhaugh, Aspinall, to Aspinwall, the name originally signifying an "aspen mead" or an "aspen vale." Toxteth Park, in Lancaster county, the home of the English ancestor of the American branch of the family, is now a suburb of the city of Liverpool. It had been the property of the Crown from the time of King John, but in the year 1604 was "disparked" and by purchase came into the possession of one Richard Molyneaux. Prior to this time it is spoken of as "waste land without inhabitants," but when it was disparked a number of persons settled on the land and began its cultivation. Among these was Edward Aspinwall. He appears to have been the earliest settler of the name at Toxteth Park, and various circumstances indicate that he was the father of Peter Aspinwall, immigrant ancestor of the line herein traced. The early inhabitants of Toxteth Park were Puritan in their leaning, and in 1611 Richard Mather, afterwards minister at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was called to take charge of the school there. He lived, while at Toxteth, with the family of Edward Aspinwall, and while there became "converted" as a result of "observing a difference between his own walk and the most exact, watchful, faithful and prayerful conversation of some in the family." The Puritans at Toxteth built a chapel, the first one connected with the "dissenters" in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Upon the site of this building a church, built more than one hundred years ago, is now located, while the old burying ground remains undisturbed. In the main aisle of the church, on the stone covering of a vault, is a brass plate bearing the following inscription: "Edward Aspinwall, of Toxteth Park, Esquire, Departed this life in March the Twenty-ninth, A. D. 1656." Then follow verses 44, 53 and 54 of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. Many of these Puritans, in 1630 and the following years, immigrated to New England.

Aspinwall Arms—Argent, an aspen leaf or.
Motto—Aegis fortissima virtus. (Virtue is the strongest shield).

The earliest record of any person in America bearing the name Aspinwall is that of William Aspinwall, who, with his wife Elizabeth, came with Winthrop to Massachusetts Bay in 1630. He held positions of trust in Rhode Island, but returned to Boston in 1642. In 1643 he was appointed clerk of the wills for Boston, and in 1644

was chosen recorder and notary public, which offices he held for some eight years. He was a man of superior education and of strong character. Soon after 1651 he returned to England, and remained there to the time of his death. On April 13, 1662, he was living at Chester, England. He published several works during his lifetime, and in recent years a diary or journal kept by him while recorder at Boston was discovered in that city. There is a possibility that Peter Aspinwall may have been his son, or more probably his brother.

(I) Peter Aspinwall, founder of the Aspinwall family in this country, was born about 1612, and came from Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, England, to Dorchester, near Boston, in New England, in 1630. He was made a freeman by the General Court in May, 1645, at which time he was living at Dorchester. In 1650 he removed to Muddy River, now Brookline, Massachusetts, where, in association with Robert Sharp, he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Upon that farm, in 1660, he built the house which was the family homestead for many generations, and which stood until 1891. It was located on the present Aspinwall avenue, near St. Paul's Church. Here Peter Aspinwall lived and died. He was a farmer and also a tanner. He held several town offices—surveyor, 1651-52, and 1661-62; constable in 1667; member of a committee to "prevent excessive drinking and disorder in private houses;" and was elected, March 25, 1678, "to oversee and regulate the fences about the common field at Muddy River."

He married (first) probably early in 1645, Alice Sharp. He married (second) a Morrell, and there were no children during the sixteen years of their marriage. He married (third) February 12, 1662, Governor Endicott performing the ceremony, Remember Palfrey, of Reading, Massachusetts, baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, September 16, 1638, daughter of Peter and Edith Palfrey, the parents having come from England with the Dorchester Company, which began a plantation at Cape Ann, Massachusetts. Peter Palfrey later, with others, removed to a place called Naumkeag, and laid the foundations for a town, which was subsequently called Salem, Massachusetts. He removed to Reading, Massachusetts, in 1652, and died there September 15, 1663. Issue of Peter and Remember (Palfrey) Aspinwall: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Peter, born 1664. 3. Nathaniel, born 1666. 4. Thomas, born January, 1668. 5. Mehitable, born 1669. 6. Elizabeth, born 1671. 7. Eleazar, born 1673. 8. Joseph, twin of Eleazar, born 1673. 9. Job, baptized 1675, died young. 10. Mary, born 1677. 11. Timothy, born 1682, died of small-pox while a young man, unmarried.

(II) Samuel Aspinwall, eldest child of Peter and Remember (Palfrey) Aspinwall, was born at Muddy River (Brookline), Massachusetts, November 4, 1662. He was a farmer and a prominent man in the town. He was elected surveyor, 1690-91, and subsequently constable, assessor, fence-viewer, tythingman and selectman, holding the last named office for thirteen years, between 1699 and 1718. He was also elected to view the town treasurer's accounts; member of a committee to make a new pound; to choose a burying place; to manage the concerns of building a meeting-house; to seat the meeting-house; and was appointed guardian to orphan minors. He went as lieutenant of militia in the expedition against Port Royal in the year 1690, and was present when Sir William Phipps took the fort. Later he was captain of the militia at Brookline. He planted the historic Aspinwall elm tree which stood beside the old Aspinwall house at Brookline until 1844, when half of it fell, the other half remaining until 1870.

Captain Samuel Aspinwall married, about 1689, Sarah Stevens, born March 6, 1667, died April 1, 1710, daughter of Captain Timothy and Sarah (Davis) Stevens, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. Sarah, born 1690, died in her tenth or twelfth year. 2. Elizabeth, born 1693. 3. Samuel, born 1696. 4. Thomas, of whom further. 5. Mary, born 1700. 6. Mehetabel, born 1704. 7. Sarah, born 1707.

(III) Thomas Aspinwall, son of Samuel and Sarah (Stevens) Aspinwall, was born at Brookline, Massachusetts, May 21, 1698, and died there June 1, 1774. He was a farmer and "something of a carpenter," and lived and died in the house built by his grandfather, Peter Aspinwall. He was a lieutenant in the company of militia commanded by his father, and held various offices—hogreave, 1722; selectman for ten years between 1737 and 1758; constable; fence-viewer; surveyor; assessor, and warden. He was chosen to serve as juryman to the Supreme Court, also to view the town treasurer's reports and to help supply the pulpit. He married, May 16, 1728, Joanna Gardner, born May 27, 1712, died November 22, 1772, daughter of Captain Caleb and Abiel (Phipps) Gardner, granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Bowles) Gardner, great-granddaughter of Thomas and Lucy (Smith) Gardner, and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Gardner, who came from England on the ship "Safety" in 1635. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born 1729. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Thomas, born 1734. 4. Caleb, born 1736. 5. Sarah, born 1738. 6. Joanna, born 1740. 7. William, born 1743. 8. Katherine, born 1745. 9. Lucy, born 1748, died 1819. 10. Mary, born 1750, died 1765. 11. Mehitabel, born 1757.

(IV) Samuel Aspinwall, son of Thomas and Joanna (Gardner) Aspinwall, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, May 27, 1731, and died there, June 14, 1769. He married (first) May 25, 1758, Sybil Sparhawk, of Cambridge, born July 13, 1735, died June 18, 1759; (second) February 27, 1761, Mary Holbrook. Issue by first wife: 1. Sybil, born 1759, died 1760. 2. Bethia, twin of Sybil, born 1759, died 1773. Issue by second wife: 3. Caleb, born 1762. 4. Mary, of whom further. 5. Samuel.

(V) Mary Aspinwall, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Holbrook) Aspinwall, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 31, 1765, and died there, February 5, 1828. She married, October 29, 1785, Joseph Goddard, of Brookline (see Goddard V).

WESSON, Daniel Baird,

Master Firearms Manufacturer.

It would appear a contradiction that one who spent his life in the production and perfection of a death dealing implement should leave as an enduring memorial to his name and honor not only the successful product of his years of toil, but a monument whose chief aim is life-saving, life-restoring, life-giving. Such is the fact in the case, and it visions the nature of the man, Daniel Baird Wesson, the famous inventor of the Winchester rifle and the Smith and Wesson cartridge, both of which were used by the Government during the Civil War. Mr. Wesson's bestowal of two splendid hospitals, each endowed in perpetuity, constitutes one of the noblest gifts ever given in this country by a single individual to the State, with whose history his family name, since its first settlement, has ever been associated in honor.

The Wessons have played a conspicuous part in the development of the sections wherein they resided in the State of Massachusetts since its early days. The name, an ancient and honorable one in England, has continued such through the New World. The family is known to have existed in

very early times in Staffordshire, England, where its members were in possession of valuable estates.

(I) John Wesson, the first known ancestor of the line herein traced, was a native of Buckingham, England, born in 1630-31, where he resided until about 1644, when, having been deprived of a father's care and love by death, he determined to make his living for himself, and decided to try the venture in the New World. Accordingly, he became a stowaway in a ship whose destination was Massachusetts Bay Colony, and arriving in safety, he settled in Salem, where at the age of eighteen he became a member of the first church. In about 1653 he removed to that part of Reading now known as Wakefield, where, prospering in his undertaking, he became in time the owner of one of the most extensive estates in the town. There is a tradition that he took an active part in the War of King Philip. He married, in 1653, Sarah Fitch, daughter of Zachariah Fitch, of Reading, Massachusetts, the record of this being the first in that town. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Samuel was one. John Wesson, immigrant, died in Wakefield, Massachusetts, about the year 1723, aged over ninety years.

(II) Samuel Wesson, son of John and Sarah (Fitch) Wesson, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, in the year 1665. His name usually appears as Weston, and very little is known about him, the supposition being that he lived and died in his native town, honored and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married, about the year 1688, Abigail ————, and the issue of this marriage was two children, of whom one was Samuel, through whom the line descends.

(III) Samuel (2) Wesson, son of Samuel (1) and Abigail Wesson, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1690. He remained in his native town until he attained his majority, in 1711, and then removed to Framingham, Massachusetts, where two years later, in 1713, he died at the early age of twenty-three years. He married, May 7, 1711, Martha Haven, daughter of Nathaniel Haven, and granddaughter of Richard Haven, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who came to this country from England in the year 1675. They had one child, John, of whom further. Martha (Haven) Wesson married (second) Isaac Cousins, of Sherborn, Massachusetts.

(IV) John (2) Wesson, only child of Samuel (2) and Martha (Haven) Wesson, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, December 1, 1711. He was reared and educated in his native town, and his chief occupation was that of farming. In 1749 he removed to Grafton, Massachusetts, near the Sutton and Worcester lines, and in the same year purchased from John Gould nine acres of land in Sutton, and later he became the possessor of other pieces of property located in Grafton, Worcester and Sutton, and also in that part now called Millbury, but part of which, called "the Gore," was annexed to Worcester in 1785. He took an active part in the Revolutionary War, serving in the company of Captain Joseph Winch, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, in 1777, and was in the campaign under General Gates which ended at Saratoga, New York, with the surrender of General Burgoyne.

John (2) Wesson married (first) January 22, 1740, Ruth Death, of Sherborn, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Leland) Death, and granddaughter of John Death, who came from Natick to Sherborn, in 1678. He married (second) August 24, 1757, Rebecca Daniel. There were six children by the first marriage, of whom Joel was one.

(V) Joel Wesson, son of John (2) and Ruth (Death) Wesson, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, about 1746. He

was reared to manhood in his native town, attending the common school, and assisting his father with the work of the farm. He later removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, and subsequently to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his days, becoming the owner of considerable real estate until he was the largest taxpayer in that town. He was considered as an inhabitant of Grafton until 1785, when the title of Worcester to the section was formally acknowledged.

Joel Wesson was the inventor of the plow, was a plow-maker by trade and plied that line of work in Framingham, and at the same time conducted a farm in North Brookfield, which he disposed of to his brother, John Wesson. He was a juror in 1785, and a school committeeman in 1787. He married Hannah Bigelow, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Joshua and Lydia Bigelow. They had six children, of whom Rufus was one. Mrs. Wesson survived her husband, and died December 29, 1829, aged eighty-two years.

(VI) Rufus Wesson, son of Joel and Hannah (Bigelow) Wesson, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1786. He was educated in the district school, and in early life served an apprenticeship to the trade of plow-maker, becoming an expert in that line. These implements were of wood, and yet their construction was so thorough that their work was entirely satisfactory to the agricultural community of that day. He was especially skillful in carving the convexed curves, and during the period that furrows were turned with shares of wood, the Wesson plow stood in high favor. When the demand for these implements fell off, owing to the manufacture of the cast iron plow, Mr. Wesson abandoned their manufacture and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He became the owner of considerable real estate among which was Wesson place, near Lake Quinsigamond, which was formerly the property of Lewis Baird. He was a member of the militia of Grafton, and held the office of highway surveyor, collector of taxes, and fence viewer.

He married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, September 18, 1808, Betsy Baird, a member of a well known family in Worcester, and a descendant of English and Scotch families. They had ten children, the five sons all inheriting their father's love of mechanics. The line was carried on through Daniel Baird, the eighth child. Rufus Wesson died in Worcester in 1874, aged eighty-seven years, and the death of his widow occurred two years later, she being then in her eighty-eighth year.

(VII) Daniel Baird Wesson, son of Rufus and Betsy (Baird) Wesson, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 18, 1825. During his boyhood he attended the school in the vicinity of his home, and also assisted his father with the work on the farm, and upon arriving at a suitable age, following the wishes of his father, he learned the shoe business under the supervision of two of the brothers, Martin and Rufus, but this not proving to his liking, he returned to work upon the farm. Here, as has been mentioned, he began to make pistols, carving the wooden stocks, and making the barrels from old worn out pewter vessels, and these pistols he tested, until his liking for that line of work was so evident, that he commenced an apprenticeship with another brother, Edwin, who conducted a gun-making establishment. At the end of three years he was a journeyman, working in that capacity for his brother at Northboro, Massachusetts, and at Hartford, Connecticut, in the latter place eventually becoming a partner and serving as superintendent of the shop. When his brother Edwin died in 1850, Daniel Baird Wesson formed a partnership with Thomas Warner, a master armorer of acknowledged skill, and a resident of Worcester. This connection was

dissolved two years later, and Mr. Wesson joined another brother, Franklin Wesson, who conducted a gun-making shop in Grafton, Massachusetts. There he devoted himself to the manufacture of single-barreled target pistols, turning out a fine arm. Later, for a short period, he served as superintendent of the factory of the Leonard Pistol Manufacturing Company in Charlestown, Massachusetts, after which he became associated with the firm of Allen & Luther, of Worcester, and it was during this period that he became acquainted with his future partner, Horace Smith. This partnership was formed in 1852, and they established a factory in Norwich, Connecticut, where they worked out the principles of the arm now known as the Winchester rifle, and later applied a similar principle to pistols and other small arms. They disposed of their patents to the Volcanic Arms Company, in which Mr. Wesson accepted the position of superintendent. This was succeeded by the Winchester Arms Company, and under its auspices the Smith & Wesson cartridge was put into use. This cartridge was used in the Spencer rifles during the Civil War, and for years the inventors received a royalty on it. Experimenting and testing his ideas incessantly, Mr. Wesson at length succeeded in perfecting a revolver, the peculiarity and merit of which consisted in the fact that the chambers ran entirely through the cylinder. In 1856 Mr. Wesson again joined with his former partner, Mr. Smith, and they hired premises on Market street, Springfield, Massachusetts, and began operations, at first having twenty-five men working for them. Three years later they built a large factory on Stockbridge street, and their business grew until they were giving employment to six hundred workmen. This was during the period of the Civil War, and a large portion of their output was sold to the Government. Mr. Smith retired in 1874, disposing of his interest in the concern to Mr. Wesson, who associated with him his two sons, Walter H. and Joseph H. Mr. Wesson, in addition to this business, served as president of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, in Iowa, and was also one of the founders of the First National Bank, of Springfield, and for many years one of its directors, as well as being largely interested in the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

Mr. Wesson was a Republican in politics, and was a liberal and generous contributor to all causes and institutions which appealed to his good judgment and his sympathies. He was strangely interested in hospitals, institutions essentially life-giving, and in 1890, when he built his magnificent new mansion on Maple street, which after his death was sold to the Colony Club, he removed into this house with his family, and the old home on High street he gave for a hospital. In 1905 Mr. Wesson began the erection of a beautiful building on the grounds below the High street residence, which was completed in February, 1907, at a cost of $350,000, and known as the Wesson Memorial Hospital. The patients from the old building were moved into this new abode, and the former Wesson home, valued at $59,000, was given as a home for nurses. Later another building was erected on the ground above the High street home, which was completed in November, 1908, when it was dedicated as the Wesson Maternity Hospital. Both of these institutions are fully equipped and in keeping with the finest of their kind in the United States, and although Mr. Wesson had passed on before the completion of the latter building, he had made specific provisions for the future maintenance of both of these hospitals by an endowment of $250,000 for each, the fund to be held in perpetuity, and the income applied to the support of the hospitals. These three buildings constitute one of the finest gifts ever made to the people of Massachusetts, and

the scope of their usefulness is perhaps only equaled by the grateful memory in which their doner is held.

Daniel B. Wesson married, May 26, 1847, Cynthia M. Hawes, of Northboro, Massachusetts, born there in 1825, and died in July, 1906. She was a daughter of Calvin and Cynthia M. (Hemingway) Hawes. They had four children: Sarah Jeanette, Walter Herbert, Frank Luther, and Joseph Hawes.

Daniel Baird Wesson is perhaps best characterized by his intense love for his work, his mechanical genius giving him a bent that held firm throughout his life, and caused him to follow the line of development that his boyhood interest evolved when he first began whittling pistols. A hard worker, earnest and persistent, he fulfilled a career in which he stands preëminent. He served through that work, and through his civic interest, demonstrated by his banking and railroad activities, as well as by his beneficent charities and gifts to the people, his name is one that is loved in his own State, and known and respected throughout the world.

FORREST, John,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

To the active work of life John Forrest brought an equipment that was a heritage from a sturdy Scotch ancestry, a tireless industry, an appreciation of the worthwhile ends of life, and a substantial dependability. Fortunate circumstances never figured in his career. Those material rewards that came to him were well and fairly-earned, and the stream of regard and respect that flowed to him from his associates had its source in their admiration for his many excellencies of character, for a personality in which human frailties figured so little. The following paragraphs contain in addition to the review of his work, the official and private words of eulogy of his colleagues.

Mr. Forrest's parents were John and Ann (Wright) Forrest, natives of Scotland, who made their home in Brooklyn, New York, in 1845, rearing a family of six children in which John was the eldest son. He was born in Brooklyn, February 8, 1851, and obtained a practical business education in the schools of his native city, entering the law office of Edwin C. Delevan when sixteen years of age and continuing a student there until 1868. At this time he went to Falls Brook, Pennsylvania, where he found employment as a clerk in the office of the Falls Brook Coal Company, there remaining until 1875, in which year he became paymaster for the Buffalo Coal Company at Clermont, McKean county, Pennsylvania. One year here was followed by service in Buffalo, New York, with the same company as bookkeeper, and in January, 1877, he located in Smethport, McKean county. This was the move that determined the future course of his life, and he entered the law and land office of Byron D. Hamlin, this field of endeavor occupying him until his death. In September, 1879, he was admitted to the practice of law and became a member of the McKean County Bar Association. From the time of his coming to Smethport his interests steadily widened, and he gained a position in the community that was in itself a tribute to his ability and personal popularity. He was a director of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company, vice-president of the Coudersport & Port Allegany railroad, and a director of the Smethport Water Company. Mr. Forrest was also a member of the executive board of the Pennsylvania Council of Defense and Committee of Public Safety. The following estimate of his personal worth from the pen of one of his long-time friends, Sheridan Gorton, Esq., is one to which the wide circle of his acquaintances heartily subscribe:

No community has ever experienced greater loss or felt deeper grief at the passing of its citizens than has ours in the death of John Forrest.

Have known him intimately for over forty-one years. He has lived with us during all that time. His uniform courtesy, kindness and charity are well remembered by all.

Starting early in life in business, his untiring industry, honesty, executive ability and knowledge of men and business methods have brought to him success.

No enterprise for the benefit of the citizens of this borough has ever been advanced but had his strong and hearty support, not only in words but deeds. The calls for individual as well as public welfare have brought forth his earnest efforts. Notwithstanding his many and varied business interests, he was always ready and willing to listen to the call of others for help, comfort, sympathy and advice, and was vigilant in his works of help and cheer. With a wonderfully clear mentality he could ever easily grasp the great affairs of life, and with calmness and consideration act upon them for others as well as for himself.

I know of no man with whom I better enjoyed consultation and companionship, and we shall miss him as one highly respected and best loved.

Mr. Forrest married, August 1, 1878, Mary Holmes Hamlin, daughter of Byron D. Hamlin (q.v.) and Harriet (Holmes) Hamlin, and their children were as follows: 1. Helen, died February 19, 1918; she married Arthur W. Mitchell, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they had two children, John Forrest and George Warren. 2. Ruth, married (first) E. T. Newman, (second) Lincoln Green; there were three children of her first marriage, Jerome, Philip, and Marian; one of her second, Mary Lincoln; her home is in Smethport, Pennsylvania.

The following resolution was passed by the executive board of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defence and Committee of Public Safety, McKean county branch, August 23, 1918:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom has called hence His servant, our brother, John Forrest, who entered into his rest the thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen; and,

WHEREAS, John Forrest was an untiring, zealous and truly loyal member of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety and faithfully performed his patriotic duties as a member of the Executive Board of the McKean County Branch of said Council and Committee; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the desire of the members of said Executive Board to render tribute to the memory of our deceased fellow-citizen. Keen and talented of mind, loyal, sympathetic and true of heart, richly endowed with the attributes of character of the true Christian gentleman, John Forrest always faithfully fulfilled his responsibilities to beloved companions, to friends, to the community in which he lived and to his country which he loved with the devotion of a patriot. His memory will endure like the breath of the flowers, which he loved. Our deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved family; and, be it

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this Executive Board and that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased and also to the Honorable George Wharton Pepper, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety.

The official sentiment of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company was expressed in a communication by the president, worded as follows:

WHEREAS, John Forrest, a director of this company, was called from the scene of his earthly labors and achievements, August 13, 1918; and,

WHEREAS, As one of the five incorporators of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company, and one of the directors from the beginning of corporate business, March 17, 1902, and the first member of the Board of Directors to die; be it

RESOLVED, That this company, through its Board of Directors, in profound sorrow at his death, give expression of the loss it has sustained in the passing from our midst of John Forrest, and of its recognition of his high Christian character, his recognized ability, and invaluable services to this company.

RESOLVED, That to his family, bereaved of his kindly and manly presence, we extend our profoundest sympathy and join with them in the satisfaction of our memory of his attainments, benevolence and achievements; and,

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions with the action of this Board thereon, duly attested, be forwarded to his family.

The committee of the board of directors of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company made official recognition of Mr. Forrest's services in this manner, their report being unanimously adopted by the board:

The late John Forrest was identified with your company from its organization, from that date he was always interested in its development and success.

His advice in matters pertaining to the interests of the company was sought and freely given for its general good.

His death, especially at this troublesome time in the railroad situation, is keenly felt.

To us he represented a high ideal, as a man of sterling integrity and a true friend. In his death the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad has lost one of its ablest directors.

It is fitting that we should, in our official character, express our individual sorrow for the loss of his association to his family and the community at large, by spreading on these records our tokens of respect and regret.

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the company be authorized to send to his family a copy of these resolutions and that the same be spread on the minutes of the company.

HAMLIN, Byron D.,

Financier, Lawyer, Public Official.

Byron D. Hamlin was a man who, although never occupying a National office nor coming before the people beyond the confines of his own State, was nevertheless a National character in a very real sense. A member of a generation past, his talents and genius were at their zenith when industrial, financial and commercial systems were not the gigantic organizations of the present, when the leading men of the country were those whose influence was the dominating factor in the life of a district. Such a personage was he in Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania the scene of his most notable achievements, and the outline of his distinguished career that follows truthfully depicts him as financier, lawyer, and public official in the elevated position he occupied throughout a long and richly rewarded life.

Mr. Hamlin was descended from a notable ancestry, tracing to an early period in England, and associated with American history from the time of the founding of the colonies, its members participating in the military and civil activities from which was born the Federal Union.

Byron D. Hamlin was of the seventh American generation of his paternal line, son of Dr. Asa and Asenath (Delano) Hamlin, and was born at Shesequin, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1824. He was nine years of age when the family came to Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and his education, begun in the place of his birth, was continued until his eleventh year in his new home. The active work of life began for him at that time, and the first remunerative employment in which it is known that he engaged was the peeling of hemlock bark from fallen trees, the bark then being disposed of in the trade. Shortly afterward he was designated as mail carrier between Smethport, Pennsylvania, and Olean, New York, receiving a wage of seventy-five cents for two trips per week, compensation that certainly could not be called excessive. His trip would have been difficult for a grown man, and for the boy, particularly during the hard winters prevailing, they often constituted severe hardship, all of which he endured uncomplainingly as part of his preparation for more responsible duties. During this period he studiously followed a course of reading, and acquired possession of a collection of books of substantial value. As opportunity offered he attended school for a few weeks at a time, and it is a remarkable fact that, despite the disadvantages with which he

had to contend, he was qualified for a teacher's position when but sixteen years of age. The school to which he was assigned was at Marvin Creek and his three months' contract provided for a salary of ten dollars per month and board, the meagre sum thus obtained being placed by the youth toward a fund for further education. Eventually be enrolled at Allegheny College, and for about eighteen months was a student there. He then returned to Smethport to form a partnership with his brother, Orlo J. Hamlin. For a year this association continued, Mr. Hamlin studying law under the tutorship of his brother, and in 1846 he was admitted to practice at the McKean county bar. Legal matters pertaining to land and land titles won him as a devoted student from the first, and his tireless pursuit of this special branch made him an admitted authority on subjects related thereto, his pre-eminence in this field acknowledged over a wide territory. In 1855 he accepted an agency for Keating & Company, an organization which at that time owned about three hundred thousand acres of land in McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, and Clearfield counties, this association continuing for almost thirty years. At the end of this time Mr. Hamlin purchased what remained of these vast holdings and conducted the business with little change under the name of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest. His practice of law had continued during all of this time, and his rise to power in the business world had been accompanied by like success in his profession, where he led many important causes to victory and gained exceptional standing among his legal colleagues as a practitioner of rare ability, whose extensive practice was unvaryingly in accord with high ethical principles. To civic causes vitally effecting the welfare of Smethport, his home, he gave a loyal and devoted support that was largely responsible for progress and improvement, and the frequent calls upon his time and means always met with generous response.

In Democratic councils, to which he was called in young manhood, Mr. Hamlin became a leader of wide authority, and had his personal taste so dictated there was no apparent limit to his achievements in the political field. He was temperamentally opposed to many practices, entirely honorable, which are essential in the practical public man, but despite his unwillingness to make politics the chief consideration of his life, he became the incumbent of numerous important offices. In 1850 he was treasurer of McKean county, and in 1852 was elected to the State Senate, serving his district in that body for a number of years and receiving particular honor in election to the presidency of the Senate in 1852. At the expiration of his term in 1856 he was assured of re-election, but refused to allow his name to be advanced again, retiring to his large private interests. At the time of the Civil War a whole-hearted patriotism, that was a life-long characteristic, took him early to the recruiting office, where physical disability caused his rejection. Although he was barred from a soldier's life, he turned his efforts to the agencies of victory that could be applied at home and rendered valuable assistance to General Thomas L. Kane in the organization and equipment of the famous "Bucktail Regiment," as well as furthering numerous other patriotic movements. In 1888 he was the recipient of a noteworthy honor at the hands of the survivors of this regiment by election as an honorary comrade in recognition of his devotion to the Union cause.

Mr. Hamlin married, November 17, 1846, Harriet Holmes, born in Chenango county, New York, January 1, 1826, daughter of John and Nancy (Richmond) Holmes, long-time residents and highly-regarded citizens of that locality. There were three

children of this marriage: 1. Delano Richmond, born August 10, 1847, died May 30, 1884. 2. Jennette, born September 18, 1852; married Horace Victor Redfield, January 30, 1896. 3. Mary Holmes, born September 29, 1856; married John Forrest (q.v.).

Byron D. Hamlin died September 4, 1907. In works of permanently enduring value his record is written, and those who are fortunate in having had intimate or casual association with him treasure the memory of a man of fine sensibilities and sympathies, whose book of life lies open for all to read, and who embodied in his character and personality many of the finest qualities to which man is heir.

MATHEWSON, Arthur,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

Arthur Mathewson, son of Rufus Smith and Faith Williams (McClellan) Mathewson, was born in Brooklyn, Connecticut, September 11, 1837. He was a descendant of Henry Mathewson, who came from England to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1658. His grandfather, Darius Mathewson, bought Wiltshire Manor at Brooklyn, and there Rufus S. Mathewson and his children were born. Faith Williams (McClellan) Mathewson was the second daughter of John and Faith (Williams) McClellan. Her maternal ancestors include John and Priscilla Alden, Rev. John Robinson, and Johnathan Trumbull. The McClellans came from Kirkcudbright, Scotland, early in the eighteenth century and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. Arthur Mathewson's great-grandfather, General Samuel McClellan, lived at Woodstock, Connecticut, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War. His second wife was Rachel Abbe, a sister of Shubael Abbe, who took his degree of B. A. at Yale University in 1764.

Arthur Mathewson was prepared for college at the Woodstock Academy and by Rev. Henry M. Colton. At Yale he received oration appointments, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Brothers in Unity, and took his degree of B. A. in 1858.

During 1858 and 1859 he was a private tutor in McIntosh county, Georgia, and at the same time studied medicine, continuing his studies at the South Carolina Medical College in Charleston during the winter of 1859-60. He spent the spring of that year in Georgia, and the following summer in Woodstock. He attended lectures at New York University from October, 1860, to March, 1861, when he received the degree of M. D. In July, 1861, he entered the navy, as an assistant surgeon, and after being on duty at the United States Naval Hospital in New York for a time, spent two years on the gunboat "Winona" in General Farragut's (West Gulf) Squadron. He was at the New York Navy Yard during the autumn of 1863, and was then assigned to the frigate "Minnesota," the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. He was promoted to the grade of past assistant surgeon in June, 1864, and a month later was ordered to the "Saco." He subsequently served with General Porter's North Atlantic Squadron and on the "Shawmut." On March 14, 1865, he was promoted to surgeon, and in June, 1865, was on duty as a member of an examining board at the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, New York.

He resigned from the Navy in December, 1865, and went to Madison county, Mississippi, to engage in cotton planting, but gave up this occupation in March, 1867, and the following May began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, New York, giving especial attention to ophthalmic and aural surgery. He became a partner of Dr. Homer G. Newton, and with him was asso-

ciated Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew in the establishment of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital. He served as an assistant surgeon at the institution until Dr. Agnew, with his colleague, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, withdrew to establish the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at which time he was made surgeon. He went abroad in February, 1867, and spent some months studying in Berlin and Vienna. In 1867 he delivered the first course of lectures on ophthalmology and otology at the Yale School of Medicine. In 1886, after serving for several years as aurist and lecturer on otology, at the Long Island College Hospital, he was appointed to the professorship of otology there. He had served as surgeon-in-chief of the department of diseases of the eye and ear at St. Mary's Hospital, as ophthalmic surgeon at St. John's Hospital, as consulting surgeon of the Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, and as consultant in ophthalmology at the Brooklyn City Hospital. He gave up his work in Brooklyn in February, 1904, and two years later took up his residence on the family estate, "Argyle," in Washington, D. C. He was in the habit of spending the summer at South Woodstock, Connecticut, where he devoted much time to the development of the Blagden estate and to the study of arboriculture, especially in its relation to street and roadside planting.

Dr. Mathewson had served as vice-president and president of both the American Ophthalmological Society and the American Otological Society, as president of the New York Ophthalmological Society and the Brooklyn Pathological Society, and as corresponding secretary of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society. He was a member of the International Otological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and the New York State Medical Society; an honorary member of the New York Ophthalmological Society (since his resignation as president in 1904); a life member and a member of the council of the New England Society of Brooklyn; a permanent member of the Long Island Historical Society; a member of the First Class of the Loyal Legion of New York (later transferred to Washington); and a trustee of the Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society. In 1889 he was surgeon of the Farragut Veteran Association. He belonged to the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn. In 1869, with Dr. Newton, he published a translation of a German work on diseases of the ear. He died December 31, 1920, at the home of his son, William W. Mathewson, in Washington.

Dr. Mathewson married, October 27, 1870, in Washington, Harriet Silliman Blagden, daughter of Thomas and Emily Greene (Silliman) Blagden, and a sister of Silliman Blagden, a graduate of Yale University in 1869. Her death occurred January 19, 1908. Three children survive: Thomas Blagden; Faith Trumbull, a non-graduate member of Bryn Mawr College, class of 1896, who married Arnold van C. P. Huizinga; and William Williams, who attended the University of Virginia for five years, and studied law at George Washington University. A second daughter, Emily Silliman, died May 31, 1892.

FIELD, Robert Moore,

Banker, Civil War Veteran.

Long life was vouchsafed Robert Moore Field, an old-time banker of New York, and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, New York, who leaped to arms at President Lincoln's first call for defenders of the flag, but his health failed long before his passing. He was blessed in the love and devotion of wife, two daughters and six grandchildren, and so far as lay in their power there was no element of care or attention that love could supply that was lacking to make his

R M Field

last years his best years. He was a representative of that old Long Island family founded by Robert Field, who came from England and built his house in that section of Flushing, Long Island, known as Bayside.

The name is an ancient one, and in England can be traced to the "Conqueror," 1066. Burke states that this family was originally in Alsace, then France, seated at the Chateau de la Feld (of the field), near Colmar, from the darkest of the middle ages. Hubertus de la Feld was the first of his line in England, and in 1069 was enrolled as the owner of lands by gift of the "Conqueror" as compensation for military service. He was one of the Counts de la Feld, of Colmar, but in the fourteenth century the English family, owing to the wars with France, dropped the French prefixes and wrote the name as now, Field. The line is traced with great plausibility from Roger del Feld, born about 1240, down through ten generations to Robert Field, the American ancestor, who is believed to have come with Winthrop's company to Massachusetts in 1630. He left Massachusetts, and was one of the sixteen grantees of the town of Flushing, Long Island, under patent of the Dutch Governor Kieft, dated October 19, 1645.

Robert Moore Field, a descendant, was born in New York City, June 8, 1836, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Annie M. Kirtland, No. 14 Chestnut street, Larchmont, New York, January 9, 1923. He was a son of Robert Moore and Mary Margaret (Clendennen) Field, his father a banker.

Robert M. Field was educated at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining-on-Hudson, a graduate of the class of 1852, and at New York University, where he spent three years. He did not graduate, but left to enter Bellevue Hospital Medical College, there being a student in 1872 and 1873. His health broke while at Bellevue, and he was obliged to abandon study. An ocean voyage in a sailing vessel commanded by Captain Samuels, together with some months of European travel, restored his health, but he did not complete his professional study. He entered business life, and as his father was a banker the son naturally chose that as his life work. During the years that followed he was connected with the Bowery Savings Bank, the Metropolitan Bank and the Burbank Trust Company, holding important positions with all. He was a good business man, and until his health failed was active in the business and very prosperous. Decidedly literary in his tastes, with a well-stored mind, he was enabled when misfortune overtook him to round out his life in the society of books, and he was always appreciative of the best in literature, art and music. He occasionally contributed an article to the press, and to the very end his remarkable memory attended him. This and his natural graces of mind rendered him a most interesting conversationalist, and it was a delight to meet him. The Rev. C. C. Pierce, of Los Angeles, California, said in speaking of him: "Mr. Field always seemed to me the embodiment of all that was gentle, generous, patient, understanding and kind in Christian character." Said another friend of long standing: "All who knew him well felt the influence of an unusual refinement that seemed to radiate from his spiritual nature and give a poise which sustained him in adversity."

Mr. Field was independent in political action, but was keenly alive to his duties as a citizen and always voted, his own estimate of men and measures determining how that vote should be cast. When President Lincoln called for "three months" men in 1861, Mr. Field was a private of New York's famous "Seventh" Regiment, and on April 19, 1861, he enlisted with the

"Seventh" and went to the front. When his first term expired he re-enlisted in the Sixty-first Regiment, New York, and was commissioned first lieutenant. Later he was detailed for hospital duty in Washington, and when the body of the first "Martyr" President was taken in solemn state through the streets to the funeral train, Lieutenant Field marched with the guard of honor by the funeral car, an honor which he was proud to remember.

He was an advocate of temperance and a member of several organizations pledged to abstinence. He was a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Rome Lodge, of the Masonic order, New York City. The frailness of his health for so many years prior to his death precluded his taking but little part in social or fraternal life, and his interests were his reading and his home.

Mr. Field married (first) Annie Morrison, who died in New York City, September 26, 1879, daughter of David and Jean (Anderson) Morrison. He married (second) in Brooklyn, New York, February 14, 1888, Martha Jean Hastings, of English Colonial ancestry, daughter of George W. and Mary (Severance) Hastings. Robert W. and Annie (Morrison) Field were the parents of three children: 1. Marian Louise, born November 11, 1858. 2. Annie Morrison, born in March, 1863; married William G. Kirtland, and resides in Larchmont, New York. 3. Walter Chase, born in September, 1865, died May 11, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Field lived many years in New York City, spending their summers at their Northfield, Massachusetts, home, but more recently had lived in Yonkers, Mrs. Field now residing at Hastings-on-Hudson. She is a lady of culture and musical talent, which she has for many years employed professionally. She has taught in schools in Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York, and has also taught music privately and served as organist. For thirty-five years she was a devoted wife and a true helpmate. The loss of health which brought Mr. Field low led Mrs. Field into a life of enlarged usefulness, and she may feel assured that her life has been one of true usefulness and blessing to all whom it has touched.

BISSELL, Daniel Lucius,

Merchant.

The family of Bissell is thought to be of Huguenot origin, and to have gone from France to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. The family of John Bissell, who came to Windsor, Connecticut, is the only one known to have come to this country. The coat-of-arms of the Bissell family is as follows:

Arms—On a bend, or, three escallops sable.
Crest—A demi-eagle, with wings displayed, sable, charged on the neck with an escallop shell or.
Motto—In recto decus. (In rectitude, honor).

(I) John Bissell, founder of the Windsor line of Bissells, is said to have come from County Somerset, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1628. He died October 3, 1677, aged eighty-six years. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, before 1640, and received from the Connecticut Colony in 1648 or 1649 the grant of the monopoly of a ferry across the Connecticut river. He located on the east side of the Connecticut river, and built there as early as 1660. In 1662 he gave that homestead and the ferry to his son John, and removed with his son Nathaniel, to the east side, below the mouth of the Scantic. His wife died May 21, 1641. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born in England. 3. Mary, born in England; married Jacob Drake. 4. Samuel, died May 17, 1698. 5. Nathaniel, born in Windsor, Connecticut, died March 12,

1714. 6. Joyce, married Samuel Pinney, November 7, 1665.

(II) John (2) Bissell, son of John (1) Bissell, was born in England, and died in Connecticut in 1693. He had the homestead on the west side of the Connecticut river, and with his brother Nathaniel owned a saw mill (1669) on the east side. He kept the ferry from 1652 to 1668. He married (first) June 17, 1658, Isabel Mason, of Saybrook, Connecticut, who died March 29, 1665, daughter of Major John Mason, and his second marriage occurred in 1689. Major John Mason came to America probably in 1630. In December, 1632, he was lieutenant in an expedition against the pirates, and in November he became captain. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, and was of great service in civil and military life, serving in the Pequot War. He was deputy-governor for eight years, major-general in 1647, and commissioner for the Congress of New England in 1647-54-55-56-59-61. He wrote a history of the Pequot War, and numerous other works of his pen were likewise preserved. The service of Major John Mason makes his descendants eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of Colonial Dames. Children: 1. Mary, born in 1658. 2. John, born in 1661. 3. Daniel, of whom further. 4. Dorothy, born in 1665. 5. Josiah, born in 1670. 6. Hezekiah, born in 1673, died in 1709. 7. Ann, born in 1675. 8. Jeremiah, born in 1677.

(III) Daniel Bissell, son of John (2) and Isabel (Mason) Bissell, was born September 29, 1663, and died December 9, 1738. He married, October 27, 1692, Margaret Dewey, of Westfield, Massachusetts, who died November 27, 1712. Children: 1. Daniel, of whom further. 2. Margaret, born in 1698. 3. Mary, born 1701; married Nathaniel Gilbert. 4. Ezekiel, born 1705. 5. Ann, born 1709.

(IV) Daniel (2) Bissell, son of Daniel (1) and Margaret (Dewey) Bissell, was born October 31, 1694, and died November 11, 1770, aged seventy-six years. He married, March 18, 1718, Jerusha Fitch, of Canterbury, who was born in 1699, and died February 19, 1780, daughter of Major James and Alice Bradford (Adams) Fitch, the last named being a granddaughter of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth. Children: 1. Daniel, born in 1718, died young. 2. Jabez, born in 1721. 3. Jerusha. 4. Margaret, born in 1723. 5. Daniel, of whom further. 6. Ebenezer Fitch.

(V) Daniel (3) Bissell, son of Daniel (2) and Jerusha (Fitch) Bissell, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 2, 1724, and died at Randolph, Vermont, before 1824. He married (first) February 11, 1747, Elizabeth Newbury, of Windsor. She died June 3, 1749, aged twenty-one years. He married (second) April 9, 1752, Elizabeth Loomis, who was born November 29, 1726, and died at Randolph, Vermont, before 1824. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1748. 2. Newberry, born in 1749. 3. Lucinda, born in 1753. 4. Daniel, of whom further. 5. Elihu, born in 1757. 6. Elias, born in 1759. 7. Sybil, born in 1761. 8. Ezekiel, born in 1764. 9. Perez, born in 1767, died at Randolph, Vermont, prior to 1824.

(VI) Lieutenant Daniel (4) Bissell United States Army, son of Daniel (3) and Elizabeth (Loomis) Bissell, was born December 30, 1754. He rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War, and on April 17, 1779, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 16th United States Infantry, his commission being signed by John Adams. He was a sergeant in Colonel Heman Swift's regiment of infantry in the Connecticut lines in 1781, and during that year he was sent into New York as a spy, being absent from his regiment more than a year. Returning to his command he continued in the service until the Colonial Army

was disbanded. General Washington, in approval of his record, not only gave him an honorable discharge from the army, lest he fall into the hands of the British and be executed for his activity against them, but he also gave him a highly creditable certificate, with what was termed the "Badge of Merit," all these papers being lost by fire. He removed to Vermont about 1800. He married, soon after the close of the war, in Vermont, Rhoda Hurlburt. Children: (Lieutenant Daniel Bissell named all his boys Daniel. His brother Ezekiel named all his boys William and all his girls Elizabeth). 1. Daniel Perez, M. D., born in Randolph, Vermont, May 29, 1802. 2. Daniel Daniel. 3. Daniel Haskell, M. D., graduated from Yale College, medical department, March, 1826, was once health officer of the port of New York. 4. Daniel Wadsworth. 5. Daniel V. 6. Daniel Baron Steuben. 7. Daniel Lucius, of whom further. 8. Sophia. 9. Hulda.

(VII) Daniel Lucius Bissell, son of Lieutenant Daniel (4) and Rhoda (Hurlburt) Bissell, was born at Randolph, Vermont, and died at Dansville, New York, at the age of sixty-nine years. He came to New York State with his parents and became a general merchant, locating first at Bath, New York, later at Penn Yan, and became a successful business man and influential citizen. The latter years of his life were spent in Dansville and there he is buried. In political faith he was first a Whig and then a Republican, and his religious beliefs were those of the Episcopal church. Daniel Lucius Bissell married Frances Chapin (see Chapin VII). Mrs. Bissell survived her husband, her death also occurring at Dansville, where she is buried. Children: 1. Charles J., of whom further. 2. Frederick, deceased. 3. Daniel Lucius, for many years a well known business man of Rochester, died March 6, 1923. 4. Amelia C., a member of the Episcopal church, and Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Amelia C. Bissell makes her home at 70 Rutgers street, Rochester, New York.

(VIII) Charles J. Bissell, son of Daniel Lucius and Frances (Chapin) Bissell, was born in Penn Yan, New York, in 1848, died in Rochester, New York, November 25, 1907. He completed college studies, and after legal preparation was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in his home village, where even in the earlier years of his professional activity he was proved a trial lawyer of unusual ability, possessed of forensic talents of unusual order. He had won wide local reputation when he felt the urge to a larger field of opportunity and came to Rochester, becoming a member of the firm of Bacon, Briggs, Beckley & Bissell, with office in the Wilder building. The death of Mr. Bacon brought about the dissolution of the firm, and Mr. Bissell consequently became associated with Mr. Beckley as Beckley & Bissell, the professional association that occupied him in his later years being formed in 1902 when he entered the firm of Satterlee, Bissell, Taylor & French. His practice was extensive, and one of his more notable connections was as senior counsel for the Rochester Railway Company, in which capacity he appeared in the more important litigations to which that company was a party. His professional powers were held in high regard by his colleagues, and his adroitness in cross examination and forceful, eloquent manner of presentation brought him many victories in the courts of the district.

His interest and activity in political affairs dated from his entrance into man's estate, and from the time he attained his majority until his death he spoke from the platform for every Democratic presidential candidate with the exception of Mr. Bryan. He attended many State conventions as delegate from Livingston and Monroe

counties, and although he was deeply absorbed in public matters the only office he filled was that of district attorney of Livingston county, and he remained in this place but a short time. He was a delegate to the National Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1898, when Palmer and Buckner were nominated.

In legal annals of Western New York Mr. Bissell's name is inscribed in unfading letters as one of the foremost trial lawyers of his time, a man who developed great gifts to a high degree of usefulness, and who ordered his professional course, as he did his private life, in paths of uprightness and honor.

(The Chapin Line).

The Chapin name was honorable in France as far back as the tenth century, when a Frenchman won a coat-of-arms, and the sobriquet "Capinatus" from a cut on his head received in battle. The cap itself, with a cut in it, and the sword lying across it, became the coat-of-arms of the Chapin (Capinatus) family, and this heraldic device survives in the American branch. It is supposed that Deacon Samuel Chapin's father was a Huguenot. Deacon Samuel Chapin fled to Holland, whence, after marrying Cicely, a French maiden, removed to Dartmouth, England, and emigrated to Roxbury, New England, where, with several children, he settled about 1635, and finally, about 1642, or a little later, removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he became a deacon in the Springfield church. His sons, Henry, a selectman, and Japhet, became interested in what is now Chicopee street, at the lower end of which Henry built a house, while Japhet built at the upper end. Henry had five children, Japhet, ten; of these, eight were boys, and these eight boys became the fathers of eighty-seven children.

The Chapin Genealogy, by Orange Chapin, says:

Samuel Chapin is believed to be the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country. Respecting the history of the family previous to landing here, or the precise time of their arrival, nothing definite is known. The family is probably of Welsh origin, founded on obscure traditions recollected by Calvin Chapin as current in Chicopee, and the prevalence of some Welsh phrases and terms among the people of that place. On a map of England, in the possession of Calvin Chapin, there is in Derbyshire the name Chapin frith (frith meaning a rough, mountainous regions of country). This, on another map, is written Chapelin or Chapalin, and he thinks perhaps, as they were a very religious, conscientious people, they may have been so termed from Chapel, and this name modified into Chapin.

(I) Deacon Samuel Chapin came with his family to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1642, and died November 11, 1675, age unknown. It is thought that he was in this country perhaps eight or ten years before removing to Springfield, and that most of his children were born here, though no record of their births, except that of the youngest, has been found. He took the freeman's oath in Dorchester before removing to Springfield in 1642. On October 10, 1652, he was appointed one of the magistrates of Springfield, and in 1654 his commission was extended indefinitely. He was prominent in public affairs in other capacities. His wife, Cicely, died February 8, 1683, age unknown. Issue: 1. Japhet, of whom further. 2. Henry, died 1718. 3. Catharine, died 1712. 4. David, took freeman's oath in Springfield, February 5, 1649. 5. Josiah. 6. Sarah, died 1684. 7. Hannah, born in Springfield.

(II) Japhet Chapin, son of Deacon Samuel and Cicely Chapin, was born in 1642, and died February 20, 1712, aged seventy years. He probably resided for a time in Milford, Connecticut, and later removed to Springfield, where he built a house at the upper end of Chicopee street. He took part in the great fight at Turner's Falls, May 18,

1676. He married (first) July 22, 1664, Abigail Cooley, who died November 17, 1710. He married (second) May 31, 1711, Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Connecticut. Issue, recorded: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born 1668; married Nathaniel Munn. 3. Thomas, born 1671, died 1755. 4. John, born 1674, died 1759. 5. Ebenezer, born 1677, died 1772. 6. Hannah, born June 21, 1679, died July 7, 1679. 7. Hannah, born 1680. 8. David, born 1682, died 1772. 9. Jonathan, born 1685, died 1686. 10. Jonathan, born 1688, died 1761.

(III) Samuel (2) Chapin, son of Japhet and Abigail (Cooley) Chapin, was born July 4, 1665, and died October 19, 1729. His residence was at the upper end of Chicopee street. He married, December 24, 1690, Hannah Sheldon. Issue: 1. Hannah, born 1692; married John Morgan. 2. Abilene (or Abilenah), born 1694; married Joseph Colton. 3. Mary, born 1696, died 1704. 4. Samuel, born 1699, died 1779. 5. Caleb, of whom further. 6. Experience, born 1703; married David Smith. 7. Mary, born 1705; married John Horton. 8. Elisha, born 1707, killed by Indians, 1756. 9. Lydia, born 1709; married Timothy Cooper. 10. Henry.

(IV) Caleb Chapin, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Sheldon) Chapin, was born May 29, 1701, and was killed in battle, September 8, 1755. He removed from Springfield to Bernardston about 1740. He served during the French and Indian War, and was killed at Bloody Pond, near Lake George. His two sons, Joel and Hezekiah, were with him at the time, but escaped unhurt. He married, December 9, 1726, Catharine Dickinson, of Hatfield. Issue: 1. Catharine, born 1727, died 1734. 2. Caleb, born 1729, died 1734-35. 3. Joel, born 1732. 4. Catharine, born May 2, 1734. 5. Caleb, born 1736. 6. Hezekiah, born 1738. 7. Daniel, born 1741. 8. Hannah, born 1744. 9. Submit, born 1747, died 1815. 10. Selah, of whom further.

(V) Selah Chapin, son of Caleb and Catharine (Dickinson) Chapin, was born August 18, 1750, and died May 30, 1830. He served in the Revolutionary War for two months, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married, October 15, 1772, Jerusha Burnham, born March 27, 1752, died June 30, 1817. Issue: 1. Selah, born in Leyden, Massachusetts, September 10, 1773. 2. Abner, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born August 29, 1777. 4. Jerusha. 5. Elisha, born May 24, 1782, died June 23, 1835. 6. Abigail. 7. Sylvia, born 1787, died January 20, 1794. 8. Manly, born 1790, died April 10, 1800. 9. Lorenzo. 10. Leonard B.

(VI) Abner Chapin, son of Selah and Jerusha (Burnham) Chapin, was born July 22, 1775, and died at Dryden, New York, November 29, 1829. He married (first) Lydia Judd; (second) Minerva Beard. Lydia Judd was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, October 9, 1785, daughter of Reuben Judd, granddaughter of Daniel Judd, and descendant in the sixth generation of Deacon Thomas Judd. Her grandfather, Daniel Judd, was born in 1734, died in 1822, married, in 1751, Lydia Jones. He served during the Revolutionary War at the siege of Boston, and gave valuable service until wounded at Fort Griswold in 1781. He lived and died in Colchester, Connecticut, honored as a patriot and soldier. Issue by first wife: 1. Maria, married William Williams, of Buffalo, New York; he was born in Wales in 1800, died in 1853. 2. Frances, of whom further. Issue by second wife: 3. Helen, married L. Hine, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 4. Alfred, died in Michigan, December 19, 1854.

(VII) Frances Chapin, daughter of Abner and Lydia (Judd) Chapin, married Daniel Lucius Bissell (see Bissell VII).

Chester E. Child.

CHILD, Chester E.,

Lumber Dealer, Financier.

Chester E. Child, late of Putnam, Connecticut, ranks in that city's history as one of its most prominent citizens, he having done much to aid in the city's commercial and financial progress.

Chester E. Child was born on the old Child family homestead at North Woodstock, Connecticut, August 1, 1872, a son of Ezra Carpenter and Abby E. (Child) Child. The father was a native of Woodstock, and a descendant of one of Connecticut's oldest families. His entire life was devoted to farming, although his community interests led him to enter public life at different times when he filled the position of selectman and other offices in his town. He died in Woodstock in 1876. His wife was also a native of Woodstock, but now lives in Putnam.

The son, Chester E. Child, lived on the old farm until he was eleven years of age, when he removed to Putnam. There he completed his education in the city and high schools, after which he took up the profession of teaching. He taught school in Pomfret Center for six weeks, when he was offered a position by the officials of the First National Bank. The offer seemed promising, so in 1889 he resigned his position as teacher and took up that of clerk in the First National Bank, where he remained continuously until his resignation, November 1, 1898, at which time he held the position of paying teller. He resigned, however, to enter the lumber business, and later organized the Child Lumber Corporation, with which company he was actively connected for a number of years and developed many business interests of importance. In fact, from the time when he entered upon this active connection with business interests in Putnam until his death, he occupied a central place in the city's activities, and his interests were ever of a character that contributed to public progress and improvement as well as to individual success. In July, 1915, he became president of the Putnam Savings Bank, and remained at the head of that institution until his demise on May 10, 1917, bending his efforts to executive direction and administrative control. He recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is most worthy of public patronage, and he did everything in his power to render the patrons of the bank secure.

Politically Mr. Child was a staunch Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, but he never cared to accept an office. He held membership in the Second Congregational Church, and his entire life was guided by its teachings. In fact, to know him was to respect and honor him, for his career at all times measured up to the highest standards of manhood and of citizenship, and the same irreproachable rules governed him in his business relations and his home associations.

On November 8, 1895, Mr. Child married Annie Chandler Carpenter, of Putnam, Connecticut, who was born, reared and educated in that city, a daughter of John Anthony and Marcia J. (Chandler) Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has always been spoken of as one of Putnam's leading citizens, and he is also a descendant of one of New England's old families. A more detailed account of the Carpenter ancestry follows in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Child became the parents of four children, all born in Putnam: Ruth Carpenter, born December 23, 1899; Bertha Elizabeth, born December 19, 1906; Edith Whitney, born December 12, 1907; Donald Ezra, born January 29, 1909.

CARPENTER, John Anthony,

Man of Affairs.

"The noble family of Carpenters, from which the Earl of Tyrconnel is descended, is of great antiquity in the County of Here-

ford and other parts of England. In 1303 (the twentieth year of the reign of Edward I.), John Carpenter appeared. He was a member of Parliament in 1323, for the Borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years afterwards was Stephen Carpenter, for Credition, in the County of Devon, in 1325, (the ninth year of the reign of Edward II.).

"Henry Carpenter served, in 1418, for the town of Derby in the thirty-fifth year of Henry V." Playfair's British Antiquities.

The Tyrconnel branch is descended from William Carpenter, of Homme, who resided in the parish of Dilwyne, in Herefordshire. He died in 1520. He had a son, James Carpenter, who died in 1537. This James Carpenter had a son, John Carpenter, who died in 1540 and left a son, William Carpenter, the most prominent ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters, who died in 1550. From this William Carpenter our family also claims descent. The family remained country gentlemen for six generations, until the birth of Thomas Carpenter, who bequeathed his estate on his death in 1773 to a second cousin, George Carpenter, who became the first Lord Carpenter. In 1761, the Earldom of Tyrconnel in Ireland was given to a third George Carpenter. This branch finally became extinct in 1853. See Davis & Owne's New Peerage, also Burke's Peerage and Baronetage. The coat-of-arms of the Carpenter family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant, and chief sable

Crest—A greyhound's head erased, per fesse sable and argent.

From the meagre materials at hand it is impossible for us to establish, with that degree of precision we should like, the connection between the English Carpenters and William Carpenter, the ancestor of the family in America, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638, in the ship "Bevis." But we think we have information enough to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the break of a hundred years or so between John Carpenter, Sr. (a brother of John Carpenter, the town clerk of London), and William Carpenter, who is acknowledged to be the ancestor of the American family, can be satisfactorily filled. This granted, we can trace the family back to John Carpenter, of 1303, the head of the ancient line in Herefordshire in the parish of Dilwyne, to whom the Irish Tyrconnels trace their descent. This Hereford family of Carpenters was very prominent in affairs, and took an active part in all matters relating to the interests of the Crown; probably no family in England stood higher for good deeds or received more favors. Among the most famous of these Carpenters was John, town clerk of London, who died in 1442. But the English line from John Carpenter, 1303, became extinct in 1853, and it is in America that the continuation of the family must be looked for.

It would not be inappropriate here to insert the following extract from the "History of the City of London School," concerning John Carpenter, town clerk of London:

The corporation of London, who have good reason to exult in the eminent position which the City of London School has attained under their fostering care, have, in a spirit of just gratitude, honored the memory of John Carpenter by causing a statue of him to be placed in a conspicuous part of the building, with an inscription which presents a faithful outline of his character and good deeds, and will form an appropriate conclusion to the present narrative. It occupies five sides of an octagonal pedestal and is as follows:

To the memory of John Carpenter, an eminent citizen of London and member of the Company of Mercers, who lived during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. and who bequeathed to the corporation of this city certain lands and tenements for the purpose of maintaining and educating four boys and sending them to the

Carpenter

Universities; from which bequest resulted the foundation and endowment of The City of London School under the authority of an Act of Parliament A. D. M.CCCC. XXXIV. He was distinguished by his general attainments and learning; his knowledge of the laws, customs and privileges of this city; his integrity of character, and universal benevolence. From his earliest youth he was devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens, and throughout the course of his life proved himself a ready defender of their rights and a zealous promoter of their interests. He was elected common clerk or town clerk of London, A. D. M.CCCC XVII., and held that office for twenty-one years, during which period he compiled that valuable treatise still extant under the title of "Liber Albus." He likewise represented the city in Parliament, A.D. M.CCCC.XXXVI and M.CCCC.XXXIX. As one of the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, he conferred essential benefits on the city by promoting various public works, especially the erection of conduits, the rebuilding of Newgate, the enlargement of the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew, the completion of the Guildhall, and the formation of a library attached thereto, to which he subsequently bequeathed sundry rare books for the benefit of students resorting to the same. In token of his eminent services, he was honored both by his sovereign and fellow-citizens with peculiar immunities and privileges. He left munificent bequests to the Charterhouse and the Fraternity of Sixty Priests in London, of which brotherhood he was a member, as well as to many other religious establishments and persons; also to the hospitals of Saint Mary within Cripplegate, Saint Mary without Bishopsgate, Saint Bartholomew in Smithfield, Saint Katherine near the Tower, and Saint Thomas in Southwark; to the houses for poor lepers at Holborn, Locks and Hackney, and for poor madmen at Bethlem; to the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the Fleet, Marshalsea and King's Bench, and the Prison of Convicts at Westminster. He died on the XIIth of May M.CCCC.XLII; and was buried before the chancel of the Church of Saint Peter, Cornhill, of which parish he was an inhabitant and a liberal benefactor. Thus his comprehensive charity embraced all the necessities of his fellowmen, and the general conduct of his life exhibited the character of one who (in the words of Holy Writ) desired "To do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with his God."

(I) William Carpenter, the American progenitor, was born in 1605; his wife was Abigail; she died February 22, 1687; he died February 7, 1659, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was farmer. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640; was representative of Weymouth in 1641 and 1643, and from the town of Rehoboth in 1645; constable in 1641. He was admitted as an inhabitant of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 28, 1645. In June of the same year he and others were made freemen of Rehoboth. Governor Bradford (who married his cousin Alice) manifested great friendship for William Carpenter and favored him in all his measures in the Plymouth Court; and ever after that it appears, from all their dealings and transactions, whether private or public, that they were close friends. There is no doubt but that it was through the influence of Governor Bradford and his wife Alice that William Carpenter, of Weymouth, was induced to come to New England; and by William Carpenter, of Providence, the Seekonk Plain was pointed out to his cousin, William Carpenter, of Weymouth, on account of its adaptability as a tract of territory for a colony.

During the two years' residence in America of William Carpenter, of Providence (before William Carpenter, of Weymouth, came over), he must have learned about the soil and location. Soon after William Carpenter, of Weymouth, landed, his attention was drawn to this location, propably by his cousin, and he commenced immediately to go to work to secure it; and there is no doubt but that William Carpenter, of Weymouth, had as much or more to do in settling a colony there than any one of the proprietors. He was in the colony only three years when he was elected to the General Court of Plymouth, and no doubt for the purpose of obtaining permission to make a purchase of this territory. In 1641 he was representative of Weymouth to the General Court, and through his influence the permission was granted. The court conceded all that he asked, as appears from an extract from the Proprietors Record:

Whereas, The Court of Plymouth was pleased in the year 1641 (thereabouts) to grant unto the inhabitants of Seekonk (alias Rehoboth) liberty to take up a tract of land for their comfortable

subsistence containing a quantity of eight miles square; and the Court was pleased to appoint Mr. John Brown and Mr. Edward Winslow to purchase the aforesaid tract of land of Asamacum, the chief sachem and owner thereof, which accordingly hath been effected, and the purchase paid for by the aforesaid inhabitants according to the Court order.

This was the same tract of land selected by Roger Williams when driven out of the Massachusetts Colony for settlement, but when it was found to be in the limits of Massachusetts he removed to Providence, Rhode Island. At a meeting of the proprietors held in Weymouth before the emigration to Rehoboth, the latter part of the year 1643, William Carpenter was chosen proprietor's clerk. At a second meeting in Weymouth the same year, it was voted to divide the real estate of Rehoboth according to the person and value of each settler.

The town records of Rehoboth commenced in 1643. The territory of the town included what is now called Attleboro, Seekonk, a part of Cumberland, Swansey and East Providence. Many of the Carpenter residents of these towns are treated as being residents of the old town of Rehoboth, though they may reside in some one of the other towns. The estate of William Carpenter was valued at two hundred and fifty-four pounds and ten shillings. He served as proprietor's and town clerk from 1643 until 1649.

William Carpenter, of Weymouth, witnessed and seems to have drawn the deed of a tract of land from the Indians to John Tower the elder. His autograph on the instrument to which it is attached is a most excellent specimen of the chirography of that age. The legal business of the town or colony was done principally by him; he was accurate in all his business transactions. He paid at one time eight pounds and seventeen shillings and three pence towards the expenses of King Philip's War. He was one of the committee to lay out a road from Rehoboth to Dedham, at an early day.

In 1645, William Carpenter with others was chosen to look after the interests of the town, and again in the same year William Carpenter was chosen with others to hear and decide on grievances in regard to the division of land by lots; in the same year he was chosen by the town to represent them in the Court at Plymouth. In 1647 he was chosen as one of the directors of the town; also again in 1655. The year 1653 was the first that his name was written William Carpenter, Sr. His son William would be twenty-one at this date, and was a resident of the town.

The first settlement of the Colony of Rehoboth consisted of fifty-eight members from Weymouth, Massachusetts, who drew lots on the division of lands, June 31, 1644. William Carpenter's name in that division stands as No. 10. By a previous vote of the proprietors in 1643, there was a mutual agreement that each man's allotment might be taken up according to his person and estate, and also that each should bear his share of the public charges both for the present and future. In this list the name of William Carpenter, individual No. 16, stood as No. 48, and the value of his estate was estimated at two hundred and fifty-four pounds, ten shillings. The houses of this colony were built in a semicircle around Seekonk Common and open toward Seekonk river. This semicircle was called "The Ring of the Town."

At a meeting of the proprietors in 1644 it was voted that nine men should be chosen to order the prudential affairs of the plantation, and that they should have the power to dispose of the lands in lots of twelve, eight, or six acres "as in their discretion they think the quality of the estate of the person do require." This applies to house lots. It was further ordered that no person should sell his improvements "except to

such as the Town shall accept of." It was also ordered that "the meeting house shall stand in the midst of the town." It appears evident by tradition that the first meeting house was built in the old graveyard near where the tomb now is and probably faced towards the South. William Carpenter, No. 18, and Samuel Carpenter, No. 23, were buried near the entrance to the church. The residence of William Carpenter, No. 16, appears by the description given in his will and by tradition to have been located in the "Ring" directly east of the meeting house. The "Ring" at the present time (1896) is indicated by tradition and by some twelve or more buttonwood trees that were set out at an early day in front of the houses; the stumps or roots of two of the trees are all that is left to indicate where William and his son Samuel resided.

At a meeting the same year (1644) it was ordered "for the time past and to come that all workmen that have worked or shall work in any common work or for any particular person shall have for their wages for each day's work as follows: For each laborer from the first day of November until the first day of February, 18 pence per day and for the rest of the year 20 pence per day except in harvest; for six oxen and one man seven shillings and sixpence per day, and for eight oxen eight shillings. The price fixed for wheat was four shillings and sixpence per bushel. Wampum was fixed at eight for a penny."

William Carpenter and his wife Abigail were the parents of seven children, the first three of whom were born in England, the next three were born in Weymouth, and Samuel, the youngest, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. They were: John, William, Joseph, Hannah, Abiah, Abigail and Samuel.

(II) Abiah Carpenter was the twin brother of Abigail. They were born in Weymouth, April 9, 1643. The New England Register refers to "Abia daughter, and Abraham son, born February 9, 1643, children of William Carpenter." William Carpenter had by his wife Abigail a son and daughter born as stated above; one of the two appears on the records sometimes as Abiah and sometimes as Abijah, but always, on all records except the above, as a son and not a daughter. Abraham could not be the daughter, therefore our natural conclusion is that the name Abigail was given wrongly as Abraham when recorded. The records of Rehoboth do not mention an Abraham, and in the will of William Carpenter we find Abigail mentioned next after Abiah. We can come to no rational conclusion but that Abiah and Abigail were twins, born as stated above. Abiah was probably married, about 1659, as his son Abiah was admitted a freeman of Rhode Island in 1681. The indications are that he married for his second wife a sister of Ann Wickes, the second wife of Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, Long Island, but have been unable to find any account of his marriage on the Records of the Providence Plantations.

William Carpenter, in his will, divided his real estate at Pawtuxet between Hannah and Abiah, but gave the largest portion to Abiah, including the house lot on this land which he settled, (probably the same land that William, his father, bought of Benedict Arnold, in 1652). Abiah was sixteen years of age when his father died, and about this time chose the calling of a mariner. Possibly it was for this reason that his father left him the "History of the World" in his will. Abiah and his wife were appointed guardians to Mary Baker, daughter of William and Mary Baker, in 1669, for which Abiah agreed to give Mary a cow calf in one year, the calf to be one

year old. He took a receipt of William Baker and his wife Mary for a yearling heifer in 1669.

He testified before the Court Martial, which sat at Newport to try certain Indians charged with being engaged in King Philip's designs, that Wenanaquabin, who had been living with him, went away from his house some time in May, 1675, and he did not see him again nor could he hear from him until towards winter. Wenanaquabin had been charged with being at the wounding of John Scott in Providence. There was an attack made by the Indians on Carpenter's garrison in Pawtucket at Askaway, January 27, 1675, and they took a large number of cattle. Abiah Carpenter was fined twenty pounds for not serving on a jury. He was elected deputy in 1682, and was on the Grand Jury, December 13, 1687.

Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, Long Island, (his brother-in-law), sold land to Abiah Carpenter, November 30, 1668. Abiah Carpenter deeded the same back to Joseph Carpenter, January, 1669. It is evident that Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, deeded this land as a fight to induce Abiah Carpenter, his brother-in-law, to move to Mosquito Cove, which the latter declined to accept. It is very certain that Abiah Carpenter went with Joseph and Hannah Carpenter to Long Island, but after the death of his sister Hannah he returned to Pawtuxet. Hence the exchange of land, Abiah Carpenter having a house lot at Mosquito Cove which he deeded to Joseph Carpenter. (A copy of the deed from Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove, to Abiah Carpenter, of Pawtuxet):

This instrument in writing declareth to all to whom it may concern that Joseph Carpenter, of Mosquito Cove on Long Island, within the Colony of His Royal Highness James Duke of York, do make and have made an exchange of lands with my brother-in-law, Abiah Carpenter, of Pawtuxet in Rhode Island Colony. The said land which I exchanged with my brother, Abiah Carpenter, is all my right of land and commonage which fell to me by my wife by will of her father, and also a third part of my land which lieth between the cove and the Pawtuxet river, and also five pounds to be paid at Michaelmas following the date thereof. I say I have made over from me, my heirs and assigns from all my right, title and interest of the above referred to lands, to my said brother-in-law, Abiah Carpenter, to him, his heirs and assigns forever and to hold as his or their own perfect right, title or interest and this as my real act I have herewith set my hand and seal in Oyster Bay, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and seventy-three and in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our sovereign King Charles the Second.

(Signed) JOSEPH CARPENTER.

We find by the marriage record of his son, Joseph Carpenter, that Abiah Carpenter died previous to 1702. Land was sold by Oliver Carpenter, the son of Abiah Carpenter, in 1699, the deed of which states that Abiah was then deceased. We have not been able to learn, by records or tradition, to whom or at what time Abiah Carpenter was married, but we find that his son Abiah was admitted as a freeman of Rhode Island in 1681, which indicates that the son was born in 1660 or before.

(III) Oliver Carpenter, one of the eight children of Abiah Carpenter and his wife, was born about 1675, at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island; he died in 1727. His residence was at North Kingston, Rhode Island. His wife's name was Sarah. He owned real estate in several townships, as appears by his will. He deeded to his brother, Joseph Carpenter, for love, March 18, 1705, six acres of land at Pawtuxet which belonged to his honored father, Abiah Carpenter, deceased. On July 27, 1724, he deeded land to his son, Christopher Carpenter, of East Greenwich. On November 23, 1724, he deeded land to his son, John Carpenter, of Warwick—130 acres in East Greenwich.

In 1727, he was administrator to the estate of his son, Oliver Carpenter, at East Greenwich. His son Oliver probably died after his father's will was made and before his father died.

Abstract of the will of Oliver Carpenter, wife Sarah. Will was proved November 20, 1727; his wife Sarah was the executrix. His friend, Jeremiah Gould, overseer. To son Oliver £10, he having considerable estate. To son Solomon £10. To son Abiah a legacy at age. To son Thomas a farm in East Greenwich where William Sweet dwells. To son Joshua £200 at age. To the youngest sons (names not mentioned) £200 each when they come of age. To daughter Sarah and a daughter, name not legible, £200 each. To a daughter, name not legible, £150.

Sarah Carpenter, relict of Oliver Carpenter, married (second) Robert Hall.

(IV) Christopher Carpenter, second of the nineteen children born to the marriage of Oliver and Sarah Carpenter, was born about 1718. He probably married Mercy Taylor (or Roberts) in South Kingston, Rhode Island. They resided in East Greenwich. In 1737 they went to Maryland. He was a blacksmith by trade. He built the first house on the Carpenter farm in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, which still remains in the family. He was the father of ten children, born at East Greenwich and Kingston, Rhode Island.

(V) Robert Carpenter, third son of Christopher and Mercy Carpenter, was born March 5, 1722, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He married (first) Charity Roberts, October 26, 1755; married (second) Mercy. Robert Carpenter, of Kingston, enlisted as corporal in the Continental Army, in Captain Keith's company, Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment; served from April 24, 1777, to October 7, 1777; reported killed, October 7, 1777; enlisted again in the Continental Army, Captain Aaron Gray's company, Colonel Pyncheon's regiment; enlisted for three years, February 9, 1778. He was the father of six children, all born in East Greenwich.

(VI) John Carpenter, second child of Robert and Charity (Roberts) Carpenter, was born February 11, 1758. He married Sally Stone. He probably married (second) Charity. He was the father of ten children, the youngest of whom was Amos.

(VII) Amos Carpenter, youngest child of John and Sally (Stone) Carpenter, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, August 23, 1793. He married (first), June 19, 1813, Mary Bailey, born February 29, 1792; died August 3, 1855, a daughter of Joseph Bailey. He married (second), May, 1856, Eunice Bailey, sister to Mary, born April 6, 1802, died December 31, 1887. The Baileys were an old Rhode Island family, William Bailey, the American ancestor, having come from London, England, and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1655. Joseph Bailey, a resident of West Greenwich, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Amos Carpenter was a man of fine physique and varied attainments, being skilled as a shoemaker, cooper, and carpenter. During the depression of business in 1837 the family removed to a farm in the eastern part of Pomfret (now Putnam), Connecticut, where a family of six girls and three boys were brought up in the strictest of Puritan ways. Amos Carpenter died December 29, 1872.

(VIII) John Anthony Carpenter, son of Amos and Mary (Bailey) Carpenter, was born June 23, 1828, in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. During his boyhood he assisted in the work of the farm, and attended the district school. He attended Wilbraham Academy for a short time, and in 1846 went to Woodstock Academy for one term. In the winter of that year he commenced teaching school, which occupation he followed for nearly twelve years

with marked success. Some of his classes in mathematics were remarkable even in those days when the "three R's" received so great a part of the energies of both teacher and pupil. He inherited from his father a fine constitution, a natural adaptability to any kind of work, and a capacity for hard, unremitting labor.

In 1857 Mr. Carpenter took charge of the counting room and stores of M. S. Morse & Co., where he was employed until July, 1866. He was then chosen cashier of the First National Bank, which position he held for forty years. On October 1, 1866, he was chosen treasurer of the Putnam Savings Bank, which had been organized but a short time, and had then between $100,000 and $200,000 in deposits. He held the office of treasurer about eight years, when the deposits exceeded $1,000,000. By statute no person could be simultaneously cashier of a national bank and treasurer of a savings bank with deposits amounting to $1,000,000, and Joseph Lippitt was chosen treasurer, Mr. Carpenter remaining one of the trustees until his death.

Mr. Carpenter was always a Republican and an active party worker; he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee through the War of the Rebellion and for some time prior thereto, and in those trying times he spent much time and labor in the upbuilding of the party. He was elected judge of probate for Putnam Probate District in August, 1863, and held that office for thirty-five years. He had the high compliment many times of being nominated by the caucuses of both Republican and Democratic parties, and but one decision made by him was appealed from and carried to the Superior Court. He was the first warden of the town fire district, and assisted in getting it in working order. He was also one of the first school visitors of the new town of Putnam, and held that office many years.

Mr. Carpenter was active in the interests of improvement in schools, churches, and general town and city affairs, and was always willing to pay his share of all expenses. He had the management as administrator or executor of the settlement of many large estates, several of over $100,000 and one of over $1,000,000 without being required to give bonds. He was trustee and guardian for several large estates and managed them with great exactness and fidelity and to the perfect satisfaction of the parties interested. Mr. Carpenter always had the full confidence of his townspeople, and his integrity was never questioned.

John Anthony Carpenter married (first) Ann Elizabeth Williams, March 30, 1852; she died August 19, 1856. He married (second) Marcia J. Chandler. To Mr. Carpenter's first marriage two children were born: 1. Nancy Jeanette, born October 9, 1853, died March 26, 1854. 2. Byron Williams, born May 13, 1856, the namesake of his maternal grandfather; he married (first) Maria Louisa Aldrich, February 15, 1876; she died July 5, 1884; he married (second) Mrs. Emma M. Goodspeed, August 16, 1885; she died May 22, 1890; he married (third), December 20, 1890, Mary A. Moffitt; he has one daughter, Elizabeth W. (Carpenter) Roedelheim. By his second wife, Marcia J. (Chandler) Carpenter, Mr. Carpenter had three children, all now living in Putnam: 1. Jane Elizabeth, born March 10, 1866, married Edgar Morris Warner, clerk in the Superior Court for Windham county; they are the parents of three children, all now living in Putnam, Connecticut, namely: Frances Lester (Warner) Hersey, born July 19, 1888; Gertrude Chandler Warner, born April 16, 1890; John A. Carpenter Warner, born July 12, 1893. 2. Annie Chandler, born December

BAILEY

Arms—Ermine, three bars wavy sable.

Crest—A demi-lady, habited gules, holding in her dexter hand a tower, in her sinister a laurel branch vert.

CHANDLER

Arms—Chequy argent and azure, on a bend sable three lions passant or, a canton argent, a sinister hand couped at the wrist gules.

Crest—A pelican in her piety sable, the nest vert. (Fairbairn).

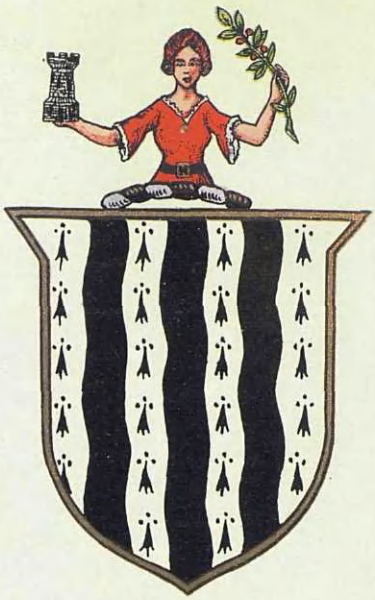
Motto—Ad mortem fidelis. (Faithful unto death).

CHILD

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three eagles close argent (another or).

Crest—An eagle with wings expanded argent, enveloped around the neck with a snake proper.

Motto—Imitari quam invidere.



Bailey

Chandler

Child

28, 1867; she married, November 8, 1895, Chester Elisha Child, a sketch of whom precedes, a lumber dealer, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Ruth Carpenter Child, Bertha Elizabeth Child, Edith Whitney Child, Donald Ezra Child. 3. John Frederick, born April 9, 1870, a lawyer; he married (first), December 27, 1893, Alice M. Sharpe, and they were the parents of three daughters, namely: Pauline S. Carpenter, Alice Maud Carpenter, Mary Carpenter; he married (second) Elizabeth L. Cornwell.

The statements in Playfair, Burke, and Davis and Owen, in regard to the descent of the Tyrconnel Carpenters from John Carpenter, of 1303, and also from William Carpenter, of Homme, establishes the fact that the Homme Carpenters are all descended from John Carpenter, of 1303. William Carpenter, the great-grandson of William Carpenter, of Homme, was the direct ancestor of the Tyrconnel Carpenters; and his third son, William Carpenter, was the progenitor of the Rehoboth branch of the family.

The following list will show the line of Tyrconnel Carpenters, commencing with John Carpenter, of 1303.

John Carpenter, born about 1303, member of Parliament.

Richard Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, born about 1335, a goldsmith.

John Carpenter, Sr., son of Richard and brother of John Carpenter, town clerk of London.

John Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, Sr., born about 1410.

William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, born about 1440, died in 1520. (The William of Homme).

James Carpenter, son of William Carpenter.

John Carpenter, son of James Carpenter.

William Carpenter, son of John Carpenter.

William Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, born in 1576, a resident of London, who came over in the "Bevis" in 1638 with his son William and wife Abigail, and returned in the same vessel in which he came over.

William Carpenter, the American progenitor.

From: "A genealogical history of the Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family," 1898.

WINSTON, John Clark,

Man of Large Affairs.

Known as a highly successful business man, president of the John C. Winston Company, a large and flourishing publishing house, a figure long prominent in club and philanthropic circles, the name of the late John Clark Winston wakens in the hearts and memories of many Philadelphians a deeper chord, entwined with the love of their city's welfare, for in her dark hour he became a standard bearer in the cause of political reform, and held fast through many years to that cause until the city of Philadelphia reaped rich benefits harvested through the long continued efforts of his political career, efforts sustained in spite of failing health, and which in the end caused his devotion to pay with his life. The record of his high-minded civic spirit is one that will live regardless of men's party faiths or political opinions.

(I) Pleasant Winston, who came from England and settled in Richmond, Virginia, was the founder of the family in America. He was a teacher and surveyor, and was accompanied by three first cousins, brothers, Isaac, William and James Winston. To this family belonged the mother of Patrick Henry, also Patrick Henry Winston, the lawyer, and other distinguished men and women of Virginia and North Carolina.

(II) George Winston, the son of Pleasant

Winston, was a wealthy contractor and owner of real estate in Richmond, Virginia.

(III) Dr. Pleasant (2) Winston, son of George Winston, was a physician and commission merchant of Richmond. He married Elizabeth Clark, of Lynchburg, Virginia, becoming by his marriage the owner of slaves, which under the State law he could not liberate, nor, being a member of the Society of Friends, could he retain them. He therefore sent them to Liberia, assigning to each one, it is said, a liberal amount of gold. A further proof of his fidelity to anti-slavery principles is to be found in the fact that Dr. Winston removed from Virginia with his family to Indiana, settling near Darlington, a few miles from Crawfordsville, abandoning his old home and the home of his ancestors that his children should not grow up in what he considered the malarial atmosphere of a slave-holding community. This determination of his was shared by many other Friends, who settled in the same neighborhood, investing in several large tracts of farming land and establishing themselves in substantial and attractive residences. Dr. Winston's estate was called Yellow Spring Farm, from a large and magnificent sulphur spring in which he took great pride.

(IV) Bowling Henry Winston, son of Dr. Pleasant (2) and Elizabeth (Clark) Winston, married Anna Clark. Both were leading members of the Society of Friends, Mr. Winston being an earnest teacher in the Sunday school. The parents of Mrs. Winston, John and Nancy Clark, of North Carolina, were among the Friends who removed to Indiana, impelled by the same motive that prompted Dr. Pleasant Winston, a desire to avoid bringing up their children under the pernicious influences of slavery. Mr. and Mrs. Clark settled in Carthage, Indiana, where they were among the earliest inhabitants. Mr. Clark developed large woolen mills there, and also had important banking interests, besides large grain and stock farms, on a hill, overlooking which he built a comfortable house, surrounded by trees, for their home. In 1870 Bowling Henry Winston returned with his family to Richmond, Virginia, purchasing a residence on Grove road.

(V) John Clark Winston, son of Bowling Henry and Anna (Clark) Winston, was born November 22, 1856, in Darlington, Indiana, and was in his fourteenth year when the family returned to their old home in Richmond. Named for his maternal grandfather, he spent much of his time in his childhood in the pleasant hospitable home on the hill, and his mother dying early, he lived in this home for some time, and was greatly influenced by the generous, lovable personality of his grandfather for whom he had a great reverence and affection. In those early days he knelt at the breakfast table and offered prayer aloud in the family circle, and this early instruction left an indelible impression upon his character. He received his early preparatory education from his father, who had been educated at the University of Virginia, and completed those early studies at Richmond College, Virginia. In 1877 he came to Philadelphia and matriculated at Haverford College, graduating in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two of his uncles, Thomas Clark and Lindley Clark, had graduated from the same institution. As a student and leader John Clark Winston was known to be enthusiastic, faithful and dependable. He early developed ability in debate and public speaking, carrying off the alumni prize for oratory in his junior year. In association with other members of his class of 1881, he initiated and organized a Bible class, and he and his colleagues were the charter members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Haverford.

The training and experience of Mr. Winston's college career remained with him

through life, and in his first years out of college, although ambitious for a business career, and with tempting opportunities on every hand, his interest in things religious led him to accept the leadership of a Bible class which met in a private home near the Friends' Meeting House in Germantown, Philadelphia, and this class continues to live to day, with lives inspired to usefulness and leadership, a tribute to the early devotion to Bible work of John C. Winston.

On leaving college, it was his intention to take up the study of law, but instead he accepted an offer to take charge of the Indianapolis branch office of a Philadelphia publishing house, in which he continued until 1884, when he engaged in business on his own account, returning to Philadelphia, and establishing himself on Arch street, opposite the site on which the building which bears his name now stands. This publishing business which he then founded was incorporated in 1900 as the John C. Winston Company, with Mr. Winston as its president, and four years later the present large plant on Arch street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, was erected. In 1905 the firm absorbed the business of Henry T. Coates & Company, successors to the well known firm of Porter & Coates, and later acquired the American business of William Collins. One of the departments of Mr. Winston's business was devoted to making Bibles of all sizes, and in that line of publishing he was rated as one of the largest producers in America.

It was in 1904 that Mr. Winston entered upon his political career, which was destined to be so fruitful of results rich in benefits to the city of Philadelphia. Excitement had run high against the city political leaders, and in a meeting held in the Bourse to establish a permanent reform organization, Mr. Winston was made chairman. Later he was again made chairman when the Committee of Seventy was formed, and it was during his tenure of office as the head of this body, which covered a period of fourteen years, that he put forth those strenuous efforts that finally achieved victory for the City party in ridding Philadelphia of contractor rule. In 1905 he led that party in its triumph over the Durham organization, and in 1917 he joined in the attempt to defeat the so-called "fifty-fifty" or "Frog Hollow" ticket which was backed by the Vares. Despite the fact that the Vare ticket won, it was by so narrow a margin that the reform forces were rather encouraged than otherwise.

In 1904 Mr. Winston was made chairman of the committee on revision of the city charter. This proved to be his greatest public work. During the fifteen years which elapsed before the adoption of the new charter he stood foremost among its advocates, and by common consent was accorded the honor of being called the "father" of the present plan of city government. On December 19, 1919, he was appointed by Mayor Moore director of the Department of Public Works, one of the most important posts in the mayor's cabinet. He accepted the office as a duty, even though he had warnings of a physical breakdown sufficient to excuse him from accepting and assuming the new responsibilities, and during the few months in public office, in cooperation with others, putting into practice the principles of clean government for which he had worked so arduously and unselfishly for two decades, gave evidence of successful accomplishment. He brought to his new duties his early enthusiasm, and a deliberate purpose to put into practice his theories that honest men and patriotic citizens will accept public service if supported. He did not sacrifice his friendly principles to expediency, but held fast to his ideals, and his life ended as he had wished, with

none of his faculties impaired and with his time filled with activities of business, of public service and social and religious advancement. It was three months after Mr. Winston entered upon the duties of his office as director of Public Works that he was attacked by illness to which he refused to yield, persisting in the prosecution of the work in which he was so deeply interested, and his devotion cost him his life.

In 1916 Mr. Winston was elected president of the Arts and Science Club of Germantown, and he belonged to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His other clubs were the University, City, Germantown Cricket and Huntingdon Valley Country.

Mr. Winston married, July 19, 1883, Samuella Terrell Ricks, daughter of Alfred and Mary Ann (Terrell) Ricks, of Richmond, Virginia, who survived him. There also survived him, a sister, Lucy A. Winston, and a brother, Lindley M. Winston, of Redlands, California.

Mr. Winston died May 6, 1920, at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, leaving a record so high for personal and public integrity as to cause him to be lamented by men of all parties and political opinion. The Committee of Seventy recorded on their minutes a tribute of deep personal loss to its members and to the city of Philadelphia in the passing of one of its true sons and servitors. A character, strong, earnest, sincere and fearless, with high intellect and deep human sympathies, John Clark Winston will live in the hearts of men and the annals of history as one who so harmoniously combined the qualities of the idealist with those of the practical man of affairs that he accomplished, in spite of all obstacles, what many others had attempted, without the sacrifice of those ideals which went to the very roots of his character and life.

DAVIDSON, James O.,

Ex-Governor of Wisconsin.

In December, 1922, the flag on the State Capitol at Madison, Wisconsin, flew at half mast in mourning honor for a man who had come to Wisconsin as a poor immigrant youth, ex-Governor James O. Davidson. The half century that had elapsed between the arrival of the young seeker for home and opportunity and the passing of the man distinguished by the repeated gift of the highest honor in the gift of his fellows had been filled with golden service. A service which wrote the name of James O. Davidson everlastingly into the history of his State. The white light of publicity that surrounds high office is such that few men survive a long term of years therein with all of the prestige that attended them at inauguration, but the career of Governor Davidson, as reviewed by political friends and foes alike, shows that with each year of his public service his reputation for zealous ability and unbending uprightness increased, as did his hold upon the loyalty and affections of his associates and constituents. The plain outline of his official acts is a recital of progress and wisdom in legislative and executive accomplishments, while throughout his long public activity he afforded an inspiring and heartening example of unswerving fidelity to the public interest and unwearying industry in the discharge of official duty. No phase of the life of his time that he touched was without benefit and uplift from the contact, and here the story of his work is outlined and appreciatively noted for the guidance of those who follow him and in richly due honor to his splendid memory.

The lifetime service of James O. Davidson constitutes a part of the large debt owed to Scandinavian countries by America for contribution of their sons to the upbuilding of the New World. Governor Davidson

J. O. Davidson

was born in Norway, February 12, 1854. He was one of a family of nine children. His formal education was obtained in Norwegian schools of Sogn, his birthplace, although every association with men who were more favored educationally than he afforded him a means of self-improvement, and in later years he was able to meet as an equal in culture and intellectual attainments the leading men of all spheres of human endeavor. In 1872, when eighteen years of age, he came to the United States, and when he reached Madison, Wisconsin, it was as a friendless youth, penniless, handicapped in every way except in health and intelligence, and in debt for the cost of his ocean passage. His first employment was as a farm hand near Madison, and somewhat later he learned the tailor's trade, hard work and economy accumulating the little capital with which he opened a general merchandise store at Soldiers Grove, Crawford county, Wisconsin. He prospered, gained acquaintance and standing in the community, then prominence, and made steady material advancement until 1885, when his store was destroyed by a fire believed to have been of incendiary origin, with a loss of $10,000. It was immediately rebuilt and his mercantile operations continued.

Mr. Davidson had participated in public affairs, his interests rising from concern for the general welfare and not from ambitions for a political career, but in 1892 the Republican leaders in the district chose him as the candidate for the State Legislature who would be most likely to carry success to the party standards. The hope of his supporters was realized in his election, the only Republican to gain office in a strongly Democratic community. Contest of the election followed, but a decisive majority held him in his seat. For three consecutive terms he represented his district capably and well, and in the larger issues of the day took wise and advanced stands in support of legislation that made Wisconsin notable in the sisterhood of states. Among these was a bill for the taxation of express companies, the first of its kind ever passed in the State; another was a bill to increase the taxes paid by telegraph, telephone, sleeping-car, insurance and other corporations. In the session of 1895, Mr. Davidson introduced and secured the passage of a law creating the office of state bank examiner, and that was the practical beginning of the strong and sound supervision of the State banks, as a result of which Wisconsin banks were carried to its splendid banking system.

In 1898 Mr. Davidson was advanced from the field of party and district politics to prominence in the State as a whole, when he was elected state treasurer, an office which he held two terms. In this capacity it was said of him: "The interest on public funds turned into the state treasury during his tenure of office was much greater than under previous administration, and of the three million dollars of public funds invested by him as treasurer, there was not a dollar's loss to the State."

The lieutenant-governorship was his next office of importance, and to this position he was elected in 1902 and 1904 on the ticket whose success made Robert M. La Follette governor. When Governor La Follette resigned, January 1, 1906, to enter the United States Senate, Mr. Davidson succeeded to gubernatorial responsibilities, being regularly elected to the office of governor in 1906 and re-elected in 1908. The period of his administration will bear favorable comparison with that of any other Wisconsin governor, for during the four years of his governorship there were placed upon the statute books of the State many farsighted and valuable works of legislation affecting Wisconsin's economic, moral, and social progress. The outstanding measures which were passed while he was at the head of the

State government included the stock and bond law, a bill which strengthened the control by the State over the issues of stock by public corporations, and prevented the common practice of "stock watering." The Wisconsin Railway Commission already existed, but its powers over the railways were increased, and subsequently a much more important change was introduced including within its jurisdiction supervision over practically all public utilities, so that at the present time the commission regulates not only railways and electric lines of transportation, but also such public service corporations as the water works, lighting and power companies and others. It was while Governor Davidson was in office that the railway two-cent fare was enacted, a measure which saved the people $1,000,000 a year without injuring the railway corporations, and which was passed and put into operation against a strenuous opposition from many of the politicians, and from the railway corporations. Governor Davidson gave his hearty support to the income tax, and also recommended industrial insurance, and many laws providing for stricter regulation of all insurance companies operating in Wisconsin. These are only a few of the more important and better known of his activities.

To write of Governor Davidson as a strong executive is to pay just recognition to distinguished services as the chief officer of the Commonwealth, and in addition to this forceful, keenly efficient discharge of his duties, which was the rightful expectation of his fellows, he made great sacrifice of his private interests for the public good. He is admirably described in the words of the younger Pliny concerning Titus Aristo: "He placed no part of his happiness in ostentation but in the secret approbation of his conscience, seeking the reward of his virtues not in the clamorous applauses of the world but in the silent satisfaction which results from having acted well." A contemporary thus summarized his actions as Governor:

> His record, official and private, is unblemished, and he has in a high degree the elements of personal popularity and strength. He never inclines in the least to spectacular effects, but moves calmly and effectively along the course of honor and integrity in official capacity, bringing to bear his full powers in fostering and protecting public interests, and showing a keen and active administrative ability. He has never violated a trust placed in his keeping, and his career in the field of public life and activity has been creditable alike to him and to the great State of his adoption.

Upon retiring from the governorship in 1910, Mr. Davidson devoted himself to business affairs, in 1913 becoming special representative in Wisconsin and portions of Illinois and Michigan of the Central Life Assurance Society of the United States, although during the greater part of the term of Governor Emmanuel L. Philipp he served as a member of the State Board of Control, of which he was also president. He held the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and also fraternized with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

James O. Davidson married, February 21, 1883, Helen M. Bliss, who was born in Readstown, Wisconsin, daughter of Parker and Elsie (Baker) Bliss, her father born in Syracuse, New York, and her mother a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Davidson was active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, giving generously of her time and means to the activities of its various departments. Mrs. Davidson died June 14, 1919. Parker Bliss came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of fifteen years, lived for a time at Platteville, and subsequently settled at Readstown, where he was long active in general merchandise lines. He was a son of Albert Bliss, an old time hotel and stage line proprietor in Grant county,

and represented Vernon county for three consecutive terms, from 1864 to 1867, in the Legislature, spending his last years in Viroqua, Wisconsin. He was of Vermont birth, member of the family to which Cornelius N. Bliss, noted merchant and former Secretary of the Interior, belonged.

Governor Davidson was survived by one daughter, Mabel, wife of Theodore G. Lewis, who prior to her marriage to Mr. Lewis in 1920 was the widow of Fred Inbusch, of Milwaukee. Theodore G. Lewis was born in McFarland, Wisconsin, November 19, 1890, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of A. B. in 1913, receiving his LL.B. in 1915. He was associated with Rufus Smith in the practice of law in Madison until 1917, when he entered Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in August, 1917. Subsequently he was assigned to the Thirty-second Division at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. He then went to France with the Thirty-second Division, serving eighteen months in active service, being badly wounded in Chateau Thierry. He received an honorable discharge at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, June 2, 1919. In November, 1919, Mr. Lewis was elected district attorney of Dane county, Wisconsin, and was re-elected in November, 1922. Mrs. Lewis served in Red Cross Motor Corps at Camp Grant, Illinois.

On December 16, 1922, Governor Davidson yielded to a long and hard-fought illness at the Madison General Hospital. All business in the State House was suspended during the afternoon of his funeral in official mark of respect, while on every side were heard expressions of tribute and sorrow. Governor Blaine issued a statement as follows:

I have known Governor Davidson for over a quarter of a century. He was a neighbor of mine. I have heard repeated over and over again the story of his life, his coming as a poor immigrant boy from Norway! His apprenticeship as a tailor at Boscobel; his integrity as a merchant at Soldiers Grove, and the last quarter of a century his public service. His life points the way to young men for opportunities through industry. He had a long and honorable public service.

Governor Davidson died as he had lived, secure in the love and esteem he had won in relations of fairness and justice to all.

He went as sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened West, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky
But melts away in the azure light of Heaven.

HEWITT, John Haskell,

Educator, Author.

John Haskell Hewitt was born in Preston, Connecticut, August 8, 1835, the son of Charles Hewitt, a farmer, who had held various town offices and had several times been a member of the State Legislature, and Eunice (Witter) Hewitt. His paternal grandparents were Stanton and Lucinda (Grant) Hewitt, and he was a descendant of Thomas Hewitt, of Stonington, Connecticut, and of Matthew Grant, the progenitor of the Grant family in New England. Eunice (Witter) Hewitt was the daughter of Jonah and Eunice (Cady) Witter, and a granddaughter of Nathan and Keziah (Branch) Witter. She traced her ancestry to William Witter, who came from England in 1639 and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. He owned much land in the locality now known as Nahant.

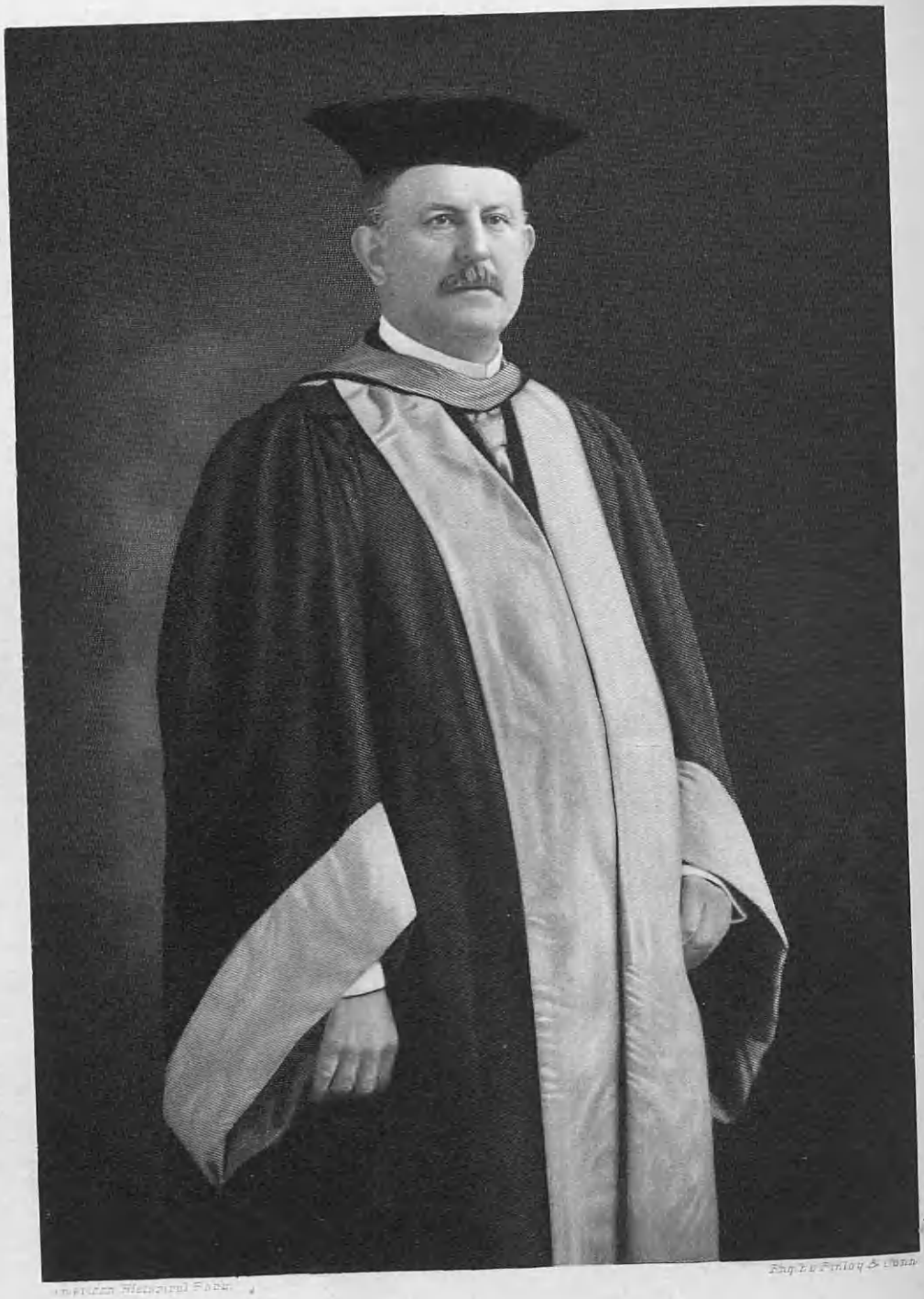
After teaching for two winters in the district school, John H. Hewitt entered Yale University. His preparatory training was received at the Poquetannuck Academy in Preston, Connecticut, the academy at Suffield, Connecticut, and with private tutors, one of whom was his uncle, John Witter. His career in college was remarkable. He was awarded a second prize in mathematics

in his freshman year, and a third Clark Premium for astronomy in his senior year. His appointments were a junior high oration and a senior oration, and he was a speaker at the Junior Exhibition and at Commencement. He belonged to the Brothers in Unity and Phi Beta Kappa.

He attended the Yale Divinity School for two terms following his graduation from Yale, and spent one year teaching at Stonington, Connecticut, returning in the spring of 1861 to resume his theological studies at New Haven. He was graduated from the Divinity School in 1863, being licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association on May 5, 1863. From 1863 to 1865 he was a resident licentiate at Yale, during which period he served as librarian in the college, and also did some preaching and private tutoring. He became connected with Olivet College in 1865, and after teaching mathematics and English literature for a year, was elected professor of Latin in June, 1866. He held that position until 1875, serving for three years (1872-75) as acting president. He was then called to the chair of Latin and Greek at Lake Forest College, which he occupied until 1877, when he was made professor of Greek. He remained there until 1881, and was acting president of the institution during 1877-78. He spent the year of 1881-82 in Italy and at the University of Leipsic, where he studied Greek and Sanskrit. He had been connected with Williams College since 1882, when he became Garfield professor of ancient languages there. He was acting president of the college during 1901-02, in which official capacity he represented Williams at the Yale Bi-centennial, and from 1903 to 1909 was Lawrence professor of the Greek language and literature, becoming professor emeritus in 1909.

He was appointed by the Williams faculty to deliver on their behalf the congratulatory addresses at the inaugurations of Presidents Hopkins and Garfield in 1902 and 1908, respectively. At the Commencement exercises held at Williams in 1912 the class of 1902 presented him with a silver service in token of the warm regard which they entertained for him. Williams gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1888, and he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1895. He spent the year of 1892-93 traveling in Germany, Italy and Greece, and during that time matriculated at the University of Berlin. He had published numerous addresses and articles, and was the author of "Williams College and Foreign Missions," published in 1915. He had served as a trustee of Lake Forest College and Olivet College, and had been a member of the managing and executive committees of the American Academy in Rome and of the executive committee of the American Academy in Athens. He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Classical Association of New England. He helped to found the last-named and served as its president during 1808-09. He was a member of the Church of Christ in Williams College.

John H. Hewitt married, September 8, 1869, in Preston, Connecticut, Mary Louisa Downing, daughter of Lemuel Tyler and Mary Eugenia (Thomas) Downing. Mr. Hewitt died at Williamstown, October 6, 1920, after a brief illness, and was buried in Westlawn Cemetery. His wife's death occurred February 26, 1915. They had four children, three of whom survive: Helen Witter; Theodore Brown, who was graduated from Yale in 1902, a member of the Williams faculty; and Erastus Henry, who was graduated from Yale in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received that of Bachelor of Law from Harvard in 1914. A third son, John Downing, died in childhood.



American Historical Publ.

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Hannis Taylor

TAYLOR, Hannis, LL. D.,

Diplomatist, Publicist, Author.

Upon the results of his labors in any one of several fields of human endeavor the name and fame of Hannis Taylor might well rest, for in the law, in authorship, and in diplomacy he ranked with the most notable representatives of his generation. A man of brilliant mentality, with stabilizing qualities of character that held him steadfastly true to worthy aims, he early gave evidence of the quality of his talents, which carried him onward and upward to a place among the conspicuously gifted leaders of thought and moulders of public sentiment in the United States. He was the colleague of the men who have guided the destinies of this country for the better part of half a century, and these were proud to acknowledge him as master in many branches of constitutional and international law.

In the Washington "Post" the following tribute to Mr. Taylor appeared, here prefaced to an outline of his life and work:

> Mr. Taylor's has been a remarkable career . . . With no help outside of his own personal attainments, he has won a place in the front rank of the great teachers of civilization. He is a product of which this country may well be proud. Owing nothing to accident or friends or fortune, and promoted by neither influence nor favor, he has fought his way to honorable and lasting eminence. His example should be an inspiration to our American youth—at least, to such of them as prefer the victories of peaceful fame and enenlightened humanity to the rewards of war and the dividends of commerce.

Mr. Taylor was a descendant in paternal line of Scotch ancestry, son of Richard Nixon and Susan (Stevenson) Taylor. His paternal grandparents were William and Mary Hannis Taylor, whose forbears originally came from Paisley, Scotland. His maternal grandparents were James Chatham and Elizabeth James (Sears) Stevenson. The parents of James Chatham Stevenson were Martin and Martha (Cawthorn) Stevenson. The father of Martin Stevenson was John Stevenson, who lived with his wife on his plantation at Fort Barnewall, Craven county, North Carolina. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and on account of his stature and great strength was known among his acquaintances as "Giant Jack." He was killed while defending his home by a detachment of British soldiers, who the day before, at Newbern, killed Dr. Gaston, the father of Judge Gaston, one of the great jurists of North Carolina.

Hannis Taylor was born at Newbern, Craven county, North Carolina, September 12, 1851, and his early education was obtained in private schools in his native State under the instruction of some of the best masters of the day, qualifying him at the age of sixteen years for entrance at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At the end of the first year of his university course, family circumstances compelled him to withdraw from his classes and he at once began the study of law, being admitted in 1870 to the bar of Mobile, Alabama, which had become the family home in 1869. At the time of his admission to the bar he was appointed solicitor for Baldwin county, an office poorly paid but affording ample opportunities for experience to the ambitious young lawyer. He was soon rewarded with a substantial practice and before his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State, continuing in professional work in Alabama until 1892 and rising to eminence in State and National courts and to recognition as one of the foremost authorities in the country on questions of constitutional and international law. In 1892 he became identified with one of the noteworthy cases of the day, when he was retained by the Louisiana Lottery Company, with James C. Carter, of New York, and Thomas J. Sem-

mes, of New Orleans, two leaders of the American bar, to present before the United States Supreme Court their important case involving the freedom of the press. From young manhood he was a student of systems, principles and methods of government, and that he was as attentive to practice as to theory was proved when, in 1879, a young man of twenty-eight years, he originated legislation for the entire reorganization and reform of the municipal government of Mobile, whereby its expensive and cumbersome machinery was immeasurably simplified and the public expense reduced about one-half. For many years the city was successfully governed under this code of laws with little or no amendment. About the same time Mr. Taylor drafted a bill for the reform of the jury system of Mobile county, under which a certain number of the best citizens were selected for duty and the juries chosen from this selection by a lottery, which rendered it impossible for influence to be exerted upon the Constitution, and the practical workings of this law likewise proved efficient and acceptable.

During this period, whatever time Mr. Taylor could claim from the pressure of professional affairs was devoted to deep study, research and writing, which took form in the work of authorship for which he will be longest remembered, his monumental "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," concerning which Eugene Lawrence, writing in the university magazine said in part as follows:

> The aim of this valuable and scholarly work is to trace the sources of the American and the English constitutions. No book has recently come from our press more worthy of the careful attention of the student. Its admirable array of authorities, its careful arrangement and clear style, its laborious accuracy, and its proofs of intense effort and research must create for its author a high and indisputable rank in American literature. It is this class of books that we are most in need of, and to the silent, conscientious laborer for years, on political and moral questions, we owe already, and must owe in the future much of our material and mental progress. Like Dr. Schaff's "History of Christianity," McSeestock and Strong's "Cyclopaedia," Dr. Stell's "Constitutional History of England," and books of that class, Mr. Taylor's work lays the foundation for new sources and surprises by its exclusive learning.
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> Mr. Taylor writes from Mobile, in our southern climate, and is a happy proof that no "fancied zones can circumscribe" the best mental labor. He alludes gracefully to the aid he has received from a devoted wife, when his own eyesight failed. How often the finest monuments of the intellect have come from the united toils of cultivated men and women, endless examples attest. Bancroft, Prescott, and Ticknor were cheered on and aided by their accomplished wives. Grote and Green were equally fortunate, and we may well hope that the future literature of our country may owe much to such happy accessions. It is a good omen, too, for the progress of the Southern States that they can produce already so valuable a book as Mr. Taylor's. Education, literature and learning are the powerful influences that make nations and elevate men.

The second part of this work appeared in 1902 and met with the same enthusiastic reception that had been accorded the first volume and one reviewer cited the significant fact that "In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Englishmen are using an American volume as a text book in the study of their own constitution." The same writer continued: "When Attorney Taylor, of Mobile, laid his manuscript of 'The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution,' on the editorial desk of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, the Boston publishers frankly told him that such a work was not expected from the South. They read it carefully, critically, and then decided that, whether such a work was expected or not, it had arrived. The book was published and showed their judgments not at fault." Another critic wrote in the course of a review: "Dr. Taylor's work exhibits on every page such thoroughness of research and such profound legal scholarship that envious

criticism is estopped, and no one whose legal acumen is keen enough to enable him to appreciate its merit has failed to endorse it in terms of unqualified approval." The foremost scholars of the day, such as Freeman, Bryce, John Fiske, Justice Blatchford, and many others, hailed it with unreserved enthusiasm; it was adopted as a text book at many universities in the United States and abroad, and became generally recognized as a standard and sufficient authority on the genesis and development of the English state and the American commonwealth derived from it. In recognition of his high service to scholarship the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Taylor by Dublin University in 1900; Edinburgh University in 1904; the Catholic University of America in 1909; and by six other American universities, Dr. Taylor ranking second only to Woodrow Wilson in the number of such distinctions conferred upon him.

The post of Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain had long been occupied by Americans eminent in authorship, and this traditional qualification was amply met when, in April, 1893, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Taylor as representative of the United States at the Spanish Court. In addition to serving under President Cleveland in this important role for a full term of four years, Dr. Taylor also served six months under President McKinley, and despite the peculiar embarrassments attaching to the office of Foreign Minister when the relations existing between Spain and this country were so severely strained, no act of Dr. Taylor's, personal or official, was ever criticised. His conduct was at all times discreet and diplomatic. Some idea of the imminent peril in which he was placed during most of the time of his residence in Madrid may be obtained from the fact that it was necessary to keep his house guarded night and day for over two years. Dr. Taylor was never absent from his post of duty while holding the office of Foreign Minister and so far as he could do so without disloyalty to his flag and his convictions, he advocated the cause of peace. On returning home in the fall of 1897 and realizing that hostilities were almost at hand he wrote an article in "The North American Review," in which he calmly and temperately reviewed the situation, pointing out the folly and danger of drifting into war without preparation. This note of warning was largely instrumental in arousing the country to a realization of and preparation for future events, and until this time no one had defined exactly from the standpoint of international law the exact grounds upon which this government had the right to intervene between Spain and Cuba. Knowing that the right of intervention would call for definition at some time in the near future Dr. Taylor undertook this in his article and so clearly and explicitly was the definition made that, in the spring of 1898, when it became President McKinley's duty in his special message to Congress to cover the subject and name the grounds upon which the United States Government could legally intervene, he honored Dr. Taylor by reproducing in condensed form the points that had been made in the article in "The North American Review."

This experience and intimate contact with the officialdom of Spain and his recognized eminence in the field of international law won him appointment in 1902 as special counsel for the United States Government before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, and in the following year he was counsel for the United States before the Alaska Boundary Commission, thereafter devoting himself to general practice and educational and scholarly work in Washington, D. C. He applied himself with zealous industry to literary labors, and his later works, following "International Public Law," 1902, were

"Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States," 1905; "The Science of Jurisprudence," 1908; "The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution," 1911; "Due Process of Law," 1916; and "Cicero—A Sketch of His Life and Work," 1918. In 1909 he was honored by the Institute of France, and from time to time he was called from his engrossing duties to receive some new token of appreciation of his scholarship and professional usefulness. He was in almost constant demand as a speaker at public gatherings and before learned societies, some typical subjects chosen for these occasions being "Roman Law in the New World," and "The Place of the New World in the Family of Nations."

He followed with studious diligence and deep concern the various aspects of the World War, and the weight of his influence, through voice and pen, was unfailingly directed toward ends in whose justice and right he had implicit confidence. He was in constant intercourse with outstanding international figures in that great crisis, not only as a representative American, but as a friend, and he was able to form his judgments from absolute knowledge of facts, uninfluenced by the bias of editorial writers or the deceit of propagandists.

Mr. Taylor was at one time president of the State Bar Association of Alabama, and a member of the governing committee of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. From time to time he was mentioned for positions of honor and trust, but he preferred the even tenor of life in his law office and his study. When the presidency of the University of Alabama became vacant, Dr. Taylor's name was advanced in an eloquent plea for his selection, pleading his superior qualifications in part in the following words: "It is beyond dispute that his fame is international as a scholar and as a publicist and that he would bring to the institution a prestige which no other available southern man could contribute. Those who know him feel perfectly convinced that no element of manhood is lacking to fit him for this position; that all his training for years has been in that direction; that his universal information on all questions bearing upon the university life pre-eminently qualifies him for the place, and that his high character, uprightness and honorable instinct would command for him the confidence and affections of the student body of the University. The fact is, that there is no man mentioned, up to this time, either in or out of the state of Alabama, which even approximates that of Mr. Taylor, save that of Judge H. M. Somerville." Plutarch, in his "Life of Alexander the Great," writes: "The most glorious exploits do not always furnish us with the clearest discoveries of virtue or vice in men, sometimes a matter of less moment, an expression or a jest, informs us better of their characters and inclinations, than the most famous sieges, the greatest armaments, or the bloodiest battles whatsoever." So, to gain a truer knowledge of Hannis Taylor, the man, and the depth and sincerity of his human attachments, there is quoted a letter, written under date of October 20, 1914, to Captain Peter F. Alba:

My Dear Peter:—

It is near midnight and I have before me the dear old Register's "100th Anniversary" booklet, over which I have been dreaming for an hour or two. It has taken me back nearly fifty years to that 4th of July, 1869, when, as a young law student (not quite 18) I landed at Mobile to seek my fortune among strangers. But they were noble strangers, chivalrous, sympathetic, tender-hearted, romantic—most of them. You were among the first of my acquaintances. I met you as you may remember, in the office of Anderson & Bond, where my preparation for the Bar was completed, such preparation as it was. You were then the handsome young man with the jet black beard who appears on page 80. We at once

became fast friends—it was a real love match—and in all the forty-five years that have since passed by there has never been a shadow on that friendship. You never failed me. With you friendship has always been a kind of religion.

And now you are the white-bearded "Sage of Coden." Peter, we are growing old but our hearts are young. True friendship is the one plant that can defy the frosts and snows of time. That word alone kills that other dreadful word—"Parting." There can be no such thing as parting among real friends. We will soon be together again in "the other country." If you manage to get there—you always were a daring man—ahead of me, have two good gentle horses ready, so that we may gallop on together, you, of course, in the lead.

And now I turn the page and am alone once more with dear old Zadek, one of the most charming, brilliant-hearted men I ever met in any country. The only real Arabian Nights I ever knew were in the old Manassas Club when Martine came to town and joined with Zadek in singing "Trovatore" and "Charming the Souls in Purgatory." Is there any witness now living in Mobile who can prove all that? Dan Huger and Charlie, Price Williams, Gaylord Clark, Stephens Groom, D. P. Bestor, Ed. Russell, Dr. Rhett Goode, Tom Fowler, Dr. Ketchum, Dr. Toxey, Tom and Ned Macartney, Erwin Ledyard, Dick Clarke, old Fritz Werburn, Hammel, Bob Hallet, dear old Rapier and Mc Phillips, Frank Davis, De Leon, who are now leading the long procession of ghosts moving before me, are not here to prove that the old Arabian Nights were once a reality. Maybe if you could go down into "Sleepy Hollow," you might find a few old men once known as Fred Bromberg, Dr. Willie Mastin, Winston Jones, Erwin Craighead, Pat Lyons, Jimmie Glennon, Luther Fry, R. A. Moore, Dick Burgess and Adam Glass, who, if you could wake them up, would remember. They could prove that Zadek and Martine were once real people; that the old Arabian Nights at the Manassas were real Nights. When Martine put enough of the sparkling blood of France known as Mumm's Extra Dry, into Zadek's veins he became, as I always told him, a real Adrian de Mauprat. Not until then could Zadek sing, "Good-bye Sweetheart," as it had never been sung before. When we find him, Peter, we will make him sing it again.

I must close before the cock crows. Tomorrow I am to argue a notable case in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving a part of the water front of a far-distant city on the shores of the Pacific. In that way what I am pleased to call my mind wanders far from the beautiful bay we both loved so well, but my heart is always returning and lingering near a sacred spot on the silent shores where my mother died in the long ago. There I stand and dream and wonder in the midst of shadows creeping past into the twilight of another existence. Until then my dear old faithful, tender friend, adieu, adieu!

(Signed) HANNIS TAYLOR.

Hannis Taylor married, May 8, 1879, Leonora Le Baron, daughter of William A. Le Baron, of Mobile, Alabama, and there were five children of this marriage. The pages of formal biography as a rule exhibit more concern for the tangible results of their subject's life endeavor than anxiety to acknowledge the contributing elements in such worthy accomplishments, but the perfect unity of sympathy and interests that existed between Mr. Taylor and his wife, the depth of understanding and comradeship that lent its flavor to their family life, are too well known to admit of omission in this record. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Roman Catholic church and late in life Mr. Taylor became a convert to this faith, being baptized by Monsignor Russel. Hannis Taylor's death occurred December 26, 1922. Those who knew him in the legal forum and who saw him successfully match his learning and skill with the foremost lawyers of his time; those who watched him guard, with careful tact, diplomacy and zeal, American interests at a foreign court; those among savants who looked to him for guidance and inspiration in scholarly works; those who found in his sturdy, unchallengable Americanism the embodiment of their finest ideals;—in the minds and hearts of all of these rests the abiding conviction that:

Ne'er to those chambers where the mighty rest
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

WANAMAKER, William Henry,

Merchant, Active in Community Affairs.

In the list of honorable and enterprising business men of Philadelphia, whose unassailable reputation and identification with civic, philanthropic and religious works marked him as devoted to the promotion of the truest welfare and most essential progress of the city that he made practically his lifelong home, the name of William Henry Wanamaker stands prominently forth, and though he has passed on, his name remains in the memory of many of the citizens of the "City of Brotherly Love" associated with all that is best in true manhood and citizenship.

William Henry Wanamaker was born December 18, 1840, in the lower part of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, the son of Nelson and Elizabeth Wanamaker. His father, who was a brickmaker, was a son of John Wanamaker, a farmer. The earlier members of the family, who originated the line in America, came from Germany about the time of the landing of William Penn. Elizabeth Wanamaker, the mother of William H. Wanamaker, was of French Huguenot descent.

William H. Wanamaker was educated in country schools, and he early showed marked business ability, so that before he attained his majority he was placed in charge of a small store near Sixth and Market streets, and in 1880 he bought out the business of Wanamaker & Brown, clothiers, from his brother, John Wanamaker, which firm had been established since 1861. From his first connection with it until his death, Mr. Wanamaker gave to the affairs of this concern most scrupulous and unceasing attention, building up a strong and prosperous trade and earning for himself the well merited designation of an able and honorable business man. This firm was one of the first to revolutionize business methods in America, as William H. and John Wanamaker early started the practice of having a fixed price for their merchandise, whereas before that time the bargaining methods of the old country were still in vogue. This was later followed by equally revolutionary ideas when the return of goods not found satisfactory was instituted, and in the early days of these practices the Wanamakers incurred the displeasure of many in the business world who were not educated to their principles. In time, however, they proved to the business world that "honesty was the best policy," and the much discussed new ideas were gradually adopted by the more advanced merchants, until now it is a general practice in the best firms. Philadelphia never had a citizen more earnestly devoted to her truest welfare than William H. Wanamaker, and his high standing in the business world was attested by his membership in the Board of Trade.

Mr. Wanamaker, throughout his entire life, manifested a most earnest philanthropic interest in all enterprises that were for the betterment of the community, besides his work and interest in individual cases. He especially was interested in hospitals, in work that had for its object the reformation of the criminal classes, and in the founding and maintenance of churches and Sunday schools. He was the first layman elected moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches held in Washington. He served on the boards of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, the Keswick Colony in New Jersey for Reformed Men, and the Home for Discharged Prisoners at Darby. He was one of the leading members of the Central Congregational Church, filling for thirty years the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, and serving on the board of the American Sunday School Union as well as on numerous missionary boards and church building societies. It was estimated that he

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Thomas B. Reed

The American Historical Society

was instrumental in founding at least three Congregational churches. He was a member of the Union League and Manufacturers' Club.

Mr. Wanamaker married Isabella Neill, daughter of James and Charlotte Neill, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter: William H., Jr., who is now head of the business of his father; and Bessie, wife of H. B. Bremer, of Philadelphia. The death of Mrs. Wanamaker occurred January 1, 1902.

William Henry Wanamaker died October 20, 1905. His was a life singularly well rounded and complete. He added much to the material prosperity of Philadelphia, but his constant efforts to diffuse and to strengthen those influences which minister to the higher life of the community made him in a sense a double benefactor, and his name will long be held in gratitude and honor, while the subtle influence of his kindly nature will still spread and bear fruit.

REED, Thomas Milburne,

Man of Affairs.

Thomas Milburne Reed was born in Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, December 8, 1825, and died in Olympia, Washington, October 7, 1905. His career exceeded man's allotted three score years and ten by almost an entire decade. At its close it was said of him that to the last he was an inspiration to all who came in contact with him and his memory would ever remain a blessed benediction to all who knew him. Throughout the length and breadth of Washington he was known as "Honest Tom Reed," and in Masonic circles, as Washington's "grand old man of Masonry." At the time of his death he was the oldest grand secretary in length of continuous service in such capacity in the entire Masonic world. Thomas M. Reed played a unique part in the building of a great commonwealth, but, more than that, he impressed his personality upon the men and women of three generations.

Throughout his life Thomas Milburne Reed exhibited many of the traits of character and disposition which were naturally his as a result of a long line of English and Scotch-Irish ancestors. More particularly did he reveal in himself the courage, independence and love of democracy which brought his immediate North Irish Presbyterian forbears to America in Colonial times and carried his own grandparents on both sides of the house into the Kentucky wilderness in the days of Daniel Boone, ten years before the close of the eighteenth century.

Garnett B. Reed, father of Thomas M. Reed, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes at Sharpsburg; his mother was Nancy B. (Workman) Reed, and both were natives of Kentucky and among the pioneers of civilization in the Blue Grass State. His parents moved to a farm near Sharpsburg when Thomas M. was nine years of age, and three years later his mother died. Not long after his father suffered serious financial losses as a result of having signed notes as security for others. The family property was lost and the home broken up. The father moved to another part of the State, leaving his five children, four boys and a baby girl, in the care of a brother of his wife, James Workman. The girl and the youngest boy were adopted by the uncle. The three older boys were obliged to look out for themselves. "Tom," then fourteen, arranged to stay with this same uncle and work on his farm at eight dollars a month and his board for the spring, summer and autumn months with the privilege of attending school during the winter, but paying his own expenses throughout the year. After four years of hard work on the farm, the boy—now a youth of eighteen—set forth to make his own way in the world.

He had less than ten dollars in his pocket at the time, and had it not been for his own determination and strength of character would have become hopelessly despondent before he finally secured a position as teacher in a country school in Fleming county, not a great way from Sharpsburg. He taught but one summer season and hard enough that was for a lad whose own schooling had been so meager. In later years "Tom" Reed recounted with amusement how as teacher he had had to work much harder than his pupils—though quite without their knowledge of the fact—to keep ahead of them in the daily lessons. But this experience, though brief, was not without its definite value to him in later life.

After this one season of teaching he was offered more wages as clerk in a general store in Bath county. He remained in this line of work for the following five years, advancing gradually to positions of greater responsibility, until in 1849 he was general manager of a mercantile establishment in Maysville, Mason county, in the center of a large hemp and tobacco section of the State.

Thomas M. Reed's father died in 1847, and in the same year the son enlisted for service in the Mexican War, but the company he was in was not called into service and soon disbanded. It was on March 30, 1847, that he began his notable career in Masonry and was initiated into Holloway Lodge, No. 153, Free and Accepted Masons, in Bath county, of which lodge he became secretary, when he received the Sublime Degree on July 7, 1847.

The news of the great gold strike of 1848 in California fired the imagination of many a young man in the Blue Grass State, and with one companion from Maysville, where he was then working, Thomas M. Reed set out on February 23, 1849, to join the enlarging stream of American Argonauts in the long westward march for the Golden Fleece. The route chosen lay through the Isthmus of Panama, and he lingered some six weeks in that little known country. Then, in company with some two hundred others, he journeyed to Callao, the principal port of Peru, where the company chartered the little ship "Sylph" at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars each, to take them to San Francisco. They were seventy-eight days en route, passing through the Golden Gate on July 26, 1849. Mr. Reed proceeded at once to Sacramento, and, as may be expected, his first need was a job. He secured one as chain carrier in a surveying gang laying out the streets of the city. As soon as he had a little money he continued on his way and landed at Mormon Island in the South fork of the American river, where he began his mining operations. He was fairly successful and stayed on until the rainy season set in when he returned to Sacramento and worked at various odd jobs for the winter. In the spring of 1850, with his ship companion, the Hon. John Conness, later Senator from California, he returned to the mines, working until the summer of 1851, when the two decided to give up mining, and as partners opened a general store at Georgetown, Eldorado county. Mr. Reed's friendship with Mr. Conness remained life-long, continuing after their business partnership was dissolved and Mr. Conness had moved to Boston, Massachusetts, following his term as senator.

Various opportunities to hold public office came to Mr. Reed while still in the merchandising business in California. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Georgetown by President Pierce, an office which he held but one year as his anti-slavery proclivities made him somewhat unpopular in official circles. He again entered business, but sold out in 1855, when he was elected treasurer of Eldorado coun-

ty. During his eight years in California, Thomas M. Reed was also county supervisor, a justice of the peace and agent for Wells, Fargo & Company, finding time at intervals to study law, which he began in the office of Selucius Garfield, of Eldorado county, in 1853.

In 1857 the lure of the Sound country caught him and he came north as far as Seattle, but Olympia was then the more promising city, and he established himself in the territorial capital where he was at once appointed agent for the Wells, Fargo Express Company. In 1859 Mr. Reed entered into the general merchandising business with H. A. Judson at Olympia, the combination continuing until 1861, when Mr. Reed sold out, and on the first call for volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War organized a company of which he was elected captain. Owing to the great cost of transportation, etc., involved, the Government declined to accept the services of this company. Thus for the second time his efforts to serve his country in a military capacity were frustrated.

Much of the time between 1861 and 1865 Thomas M. Reed spent in the mining regions of Idaho in the neighborhood principally of the town of Florence. Idaho was then not, territorially, the Idaho we know today. First a part of the great Oregon Territory from which Washington also was later carved, Idaho became next a part of Washington Territory itself. It was organized as a separate territory, March 3, 1863, but took in at that time the whole of what later became Montana and part of the future State of Wyoming. Florence was located in about the center of Idaho county, then a county of Washington Territory.

Here in the spring of 1862 Mr. Reed was quite active in mining operations, and was elected to the Territorial Legislature of Washington from Idaho county for the term 1862-63, serving as speaker of the House. After Idaho was set off from Washington as a separate territory, Mr. Reed was immediately elected to the Idaho Legislature, representing Nez Perce county. In 1862, while at Florence, he had been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue under P. D. Moore, collector for the Puget sound and Idaho districts.

Mr. Reed's knowledge of the law was now such that he was admitted to the bar in both Washington and Idaho, and in 1864 he was named prosecuting attorney for Nez Perce county, Idaho, where he was then living. Idaho during the war was known as a hotbed of secession, a fact which did not lighten the burden of one obliged to collect the taxes levied by the Federal Government, and as a deputy collector of internal revenue Thomas M. Reed was many times called upon to display the coolness and courage, both physical and mental, of a general in battle. He won the wholesome respect of all who came in contact with him. He was kindly and just, but wholly intolerant of injustice, abuse or falsehood.

In 1865 he resumed his residence in Olympia, where his family had remained during his sojourn in Idaho, and became chief clerk in the office of the United States surveyor-general, which position he held for the following seven years. This was followed by some eight years in the field as United States deputy surveyor, during which time he made surveys of the public lands of Western Washington. Part of this time he was also in the contracting business, and in 1877 was elected to the Territorial Council (the Senate of the Territorial Legislature) from Lewis and Thurston counties, serving as its president during the session of 1877. In the losing hour of the session he was nominated territorial auditor by the Governor and confirmed before adjournment. This office he held for

nearly eleven years, or until January, 1888. In 1889 he was chosen as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and at the first election of State officers was elected State auditor, receiving the highest number of votes of any Republican candidate. He remained in that position until January, 1893.

During this long career in service for the State in various capacities, Thomas M. Reed was not neglecting opportunities for the wise investment of his private funds and acquired large financial interests in mining properties in Idaho, Washington and British Columbia. He was also successful in investments in both residence and business property in Olympia, and as a builder and contractor, following his years of public service, played a prominent part in the development of that city.

Thomas Milburne Reed was married three times. Returning to his old home in Kentucky for a visit in 1853 he first married Elizabeth Hannah Finley at Upper Blue Lick Springs, Fleming county, October 20, 1853. They had five children; two boys and one girl died in infancy, and the surviving children are Thomas M., Jr., and Mark Edward Reed. Thomas M. Reed, Jr., became a superior court judge in Thurston county, Washington, and later United States judge at Juneau, Alaska. Mark Edward Reed is at present president of the Simpson Logging Company, located at Shelton, Washington, and for several years has been member and speaker of the Lower House of the Washington Legislature. Mr. Reed's first wife died in 1866. He later married Elizabeth Carter Giddings, of Olympia. Their daughter, Emma Eliza Reed, is now Mrs. George W. Ingham, wife of Dr. Ingham, of Olympia. The second Mrs. Reed died in 1871. On May 3, 1873, Thomas M. Reed married Hattie A. Fox. Their son, Garnett Avery Reed, is now engaged in mercantile business in Los Angeles, California.

Anti-Masonic sentiment was at its height in the South when Thomas M. Reed was a young man in Kentucky. He was of an inquiring turn of mind and decided to learn for himself the merits of the Masonry question. His investigations resulted in his seeking admission into the order, for he was personally convinced that Masonry contained only good and much that was of the greatest benefit to the individual member. As narrated earlier he joined Holloway Lodge, No. 153, Free and Accepted Masons, in Bath county, Kentucky, March 30, 1847, and became secretary of the lodge on completing the third degree, June 7, 1847. His progress within the order and his loyalty to its traditions and ideals have been an example to hundreds who followed. In California he took the degrees of the council and the commandery, and served as master of two lodges. On coming to Washington he became grand high priest and grand secretary of the Grand Chapter and was grand recorder and grand treasurer of the Grand Commandery. He first affiliated with Olympia Lodge, No. 1, in 1858, and on his thirty-third birthday, December 8, 1858, became its first grand secretary, a position which he retained for almost forty-seven years. Until his final illness in 1905 he had failed to attend but one stated communication of the grand lodge in all those forty-seven years, and then only because of absence in Idaho. Forbidden by his physician to attend the communication of his eightieth year, his disappointment was not only keen but pathetic. Thomas M. Reed received all degrees in both branches of Masonry, including the honorary thirty-third in the Scottish Rite, and was an honorary member of Oregon Commandery, No. 1, of Portland. One biographer said of his Masonic career as early as 1893:

Mr. Reed's Masonic career has been one in which his brethren delight to do him honor. The Pacific slope from north to south has not a Masonic body but would open wide the door in his welcome. His long service in subordinate and grand organizations has endeared him to all. The literary ability he exhibits is that of a thorough knowledge of the Order, its law, its moral code, its jurisprudence, embracing within its true scope and work the tenets of its profession and their practice, also its sublime mysteries and teachings. His name is an authority upon the law and teachings of Masonry; in practice he is a recognized example for his consistent life and conduct, his obedience to its tenets of brotherly love, relief and truth.

Nearly a score of years before he passed away he entered into an agreement with two other grand masters of Washington that the survivors should officiate at the passing of any one of the three. The others in the pact were Colonel Granville O. Haller, United States Army, of Seattle, and the Hon. Louis Zeigler, of Spokane. Mr. Zeigler lived to officiate at the funerals of both his Masonic brothers.

Thomas Milburne Reed died October 7, 1905, at his residence in Olympia, and—as he had wished—on a day of unrivalled beauty. The funeral was one of the most largely attended in the history of Masonry in the State. In a touching tribute to the man, the Hon. John Arthur, of Seattle, then worshipful master, said:

What shall I say of the grace and sweetness with which Thomas Milburne Reed met and bore the fast-growing years? How shall I tell you of that glorious boyish spirit which even in his later seventies made him one of ourselves and not at all an old man? How neat and tasteful was he in his attire! How sympathetic was he with youth and inexperience! What a warm personal interest he took in the new members of the Grand Lodge, and how eager he was to help them along in every way! How he would encourage them to study and to foster Ancient Craft Masonry! And how the young men warmed to him! And if in the laudatory references to him at the lodge meetings, banquets and functions which he attended he was mentioned as "our venerable grand secretary," how pleasant would he receive my repudiation of the adjective and my insistence that there was nothing "venerable" about him, and that he was a ringleader among our younger set and generation! Brother Reed was an impressive personality. Tall, spare, straight as an arrow until recent years, with eyes of fire and force, a genial manner and a bearing of easy, natural dignity, he would attract attention in any concourse of men and would at once be acknowledged as a man to be reasoned with. He was by nature kindly, considerate and patient; but back of all this was the sleeping lion whom an undeserved prod might awake to resistless fury. He was a stalwart in every phase of his life; he was the outspoken enemy of all indirection; he was the soul of honor in all transactions with his fellowmen; his unselfish devotion to the public interest and needs of the community in which he lived brought him to the verge of financial ruin and cost him a fortune; his guiding star alike in public and private life was the strictest integrity; and

"Thus he bore, without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman."

The passing away of such a man is a heavy loss to the State in which he lived, to the neighbors who looked upon him as their guide, philosopher and friend, to the great fraternal society of which he was the most distinguished member, and to the widow, children and grandchildren who loved him with all the ardor which such a lovable man inspires.

ROCKEFELLER, William.

Financier, Business Magnate.

In the upbuilding of that great business organization known as the Standard Oil Company, one of the three or four able lieutenants of the founder, John D. Rockefeller, was his younger brother, William Rockefeller, who became more generally known as the head of its mercantile business in New York. In the financial world he was regarded as most able and astute, a man of vast business intelligence, industry, and daring, whose mastery of the details of the Standard Oil business was perfect. He came to New York in 1865 and established the firm of Rockefeller & Company, to

handle the oils of the Cleveland refineries owned by John D. and William Rockefeller and Samuel Andrews. From that time he was head of the New York mercantile business, and immersed in corporation activities.

A man of great wealth, he was not given to talking for publication, but in later years he became more approachable. In 1908 he said to an interviewer:

> The chances for success in business are greater today than in my youth, simply because there are more opportunities. But for the same reason the young man who hopes to make a place in the world for himself has got to work harder, to attend more strictly to his business, and live cleaner. Where there is competition there always is required more effort, and by the same token greater effort brings greater reward.

In giving advice to young men he said:

> I should say live within your means is an axiom that must first of all be learned and heeded by the young man who wants to get on. Work is the chief pleasure of life. If you are contented with your employment, you are happy. That is why young men should find out early in life, as soon as possible, what they are best fitted to do.

William Rockefeller was born in Tioga county, New York, May 31, 1841, died at his home, Rockwood Hall, in Tarrytown, New York, June 24, 1922. His last resting place is the beautiful mausoleum built in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, from plans drawn by himself. He was educated in the academy at Oswego, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, public schools, his introduction to the business world being as a bookkeeper for a Mr. Quinn, a miller, of Cleveland, his service beginning in 1858 and continuing for two years. He served the commission house, Hughes & Lester, in like capacity, and in the second year with that firm, succeeded Mr. Lester in the firm of Hughes & Rockefeller, conducting a successful produce commission business for several years.

In 1864 the firm dissolved, William Rockefeller then entering into a partnership with his brother, John D. Rockefeller, and Samuel Andrews, as William Rockefeller & Company, built the Standard Oil Works at Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the refining of oil, a business in which John D. Rockefeller and Samuel Andrews were already engaged, operating the Excelsior refinery, under the firm name, Rockefeller & Andrews.

The two refineries needing an eastern outlet, William Rockefeller came to New York City in 1865 and established the firm of Rockefeller & Company, to handle the refined oils of the two Cleveland firms, and met with perfect success. In 1867 all three firms dissolved to be succeeded by Rockefeller, Andrews & Hughes, of Cleveland and New York City, William Rockefeller in charge in New York City. In 1870 Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler dissolved and organized the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, John D. Rockefeller, president, William Rockefeller, vice-president. In 1882 the Standard Oil Company was formed and with it the Standard Oil Company of New York, William Rockefeller being made vice-president of the parent company, and president of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. Rockefeller acquired enormous wealth, and his death, at the age of eighty-one, held directorates in the following companies: Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company; Brooklyn Union Gas Company; Canada Southern Bridge Company; Canada Southern Railway Company; Central Union Gas Company; City and County Contract Company, Cleveland; Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company; Consolidated Gas Company of New York (trustee); Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company; Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company; Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company; Michigan Central Railroad Company; Na-

tional City Bank of New York; New York & Harlem Railroad Company; New York & Queens Electric Light and Power Company; New York & Queens Gas Company; New York Central Railroad Company; New York Edison Company; New York Mutual Gas Light Company; New York State Realty and Terminal Company; Northern Union Gas Company; Northern Westchester Lighting Company; Ottawa & New York Railway Company; Peekskill Lighting and Railroad Company; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company; Rutland Railroad Company; St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway; United Light and Power Company; United Metal Selling Company; United States Trust Company of New York; Wallkill Valley Railroad Company; West Shore railroad; and the Westchester Lighting Company.

In 1906, after his return from a prolonged European residence, Mr. Rockefeller announced his plans to shift his business cares to the shoulders of his son, William G., and did retire from a number of directorates, including those of the Lincoln National and Columbia banks. Another son, Percy, succeeded his father on the boards of the Mechanics National and Second National banks of New York City. In 1911 Mr. Rockefeller resigned the presidencies of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, sailing soon thereafter for Europe, the report being circulated that he was suffering from cancer of the throat.

On October 13, 1915, William Rockefeller, with ten other directors and former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, appeared for trial on a charge of conspiracy to create a monopoly of transportation facilities in New England, contrary to the Sherman law. After three months' trial, which cost the government $200,000 and the defense $575,000, the jury disagreed in the cases of Rockefeller, Brooker, Pratt, Ledyard, and Robbins, while they acquitted six others. In spite of the statement of Attorney-General Gregory, that these five directors would be brought to speedy trial, they never were, and the case was settled out of court.

Mr. Rockefeller purchased large tracts of land in the Adirondacks, owning perhaps 100,000 acres, and at Bay Pond built the great camp where members of the Rockefeller family gathered in summer. He created a vast private reserve and there indulged in his favorite sport, riding with all the accompanying country sport of that section. In 1875 he built the house on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York, and to protect that home, bought, in 1910, several adjoining houses on East Fifty-fourth street, this foiling the plan to make a tradesman's entrance to the St. Regis Hotel on that street. His suburban home, Rockwood Hall, was in North Tarrytown, on the old Aspinwall estate. His winter home was at Jekyll Island, off Brunswick, Georgia. He was a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan and Riding clubs of New York, and an enthusiastic motorist. He was of quiet retiring disposition, and there was little known of his benevolences, although one gift for a large amount is known to have been made to Wellesley College.

William Rockefeller married, in 1864, in Fairfield, Connecticut, Almira Geralding Goodsell, who died at the winter home of the family on Jekyll Island, Georgia, January 17, 1920. Four children of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller survive them: William G., Percy A., Ethel G., wife of Marcellus H. Dodge, and Emma, wife of Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin. Simplicity marked the funeral services of William Rockefeller, there being no pallbearers, no music, and no floral display. The funeral was held at Rockwood Hall, because it was the spot he loved best. The ceremony was attended

by members of the Rockefeller family, old employees of the Rockefeller interests and intimate associates. Mr. Rockefeller's will, executed September 5, 1919, only a short time before the death of Mrs. Rockefeller, gave no hint of the actual value of his estate, which was divided between the four children. His wife, his two sons, and "my friend," John A. Garver, of New York, were appointed executors and trustees under the will which stipulated that no security should be required.

YOUNG, Owen D.,

Man of Large Affairs.

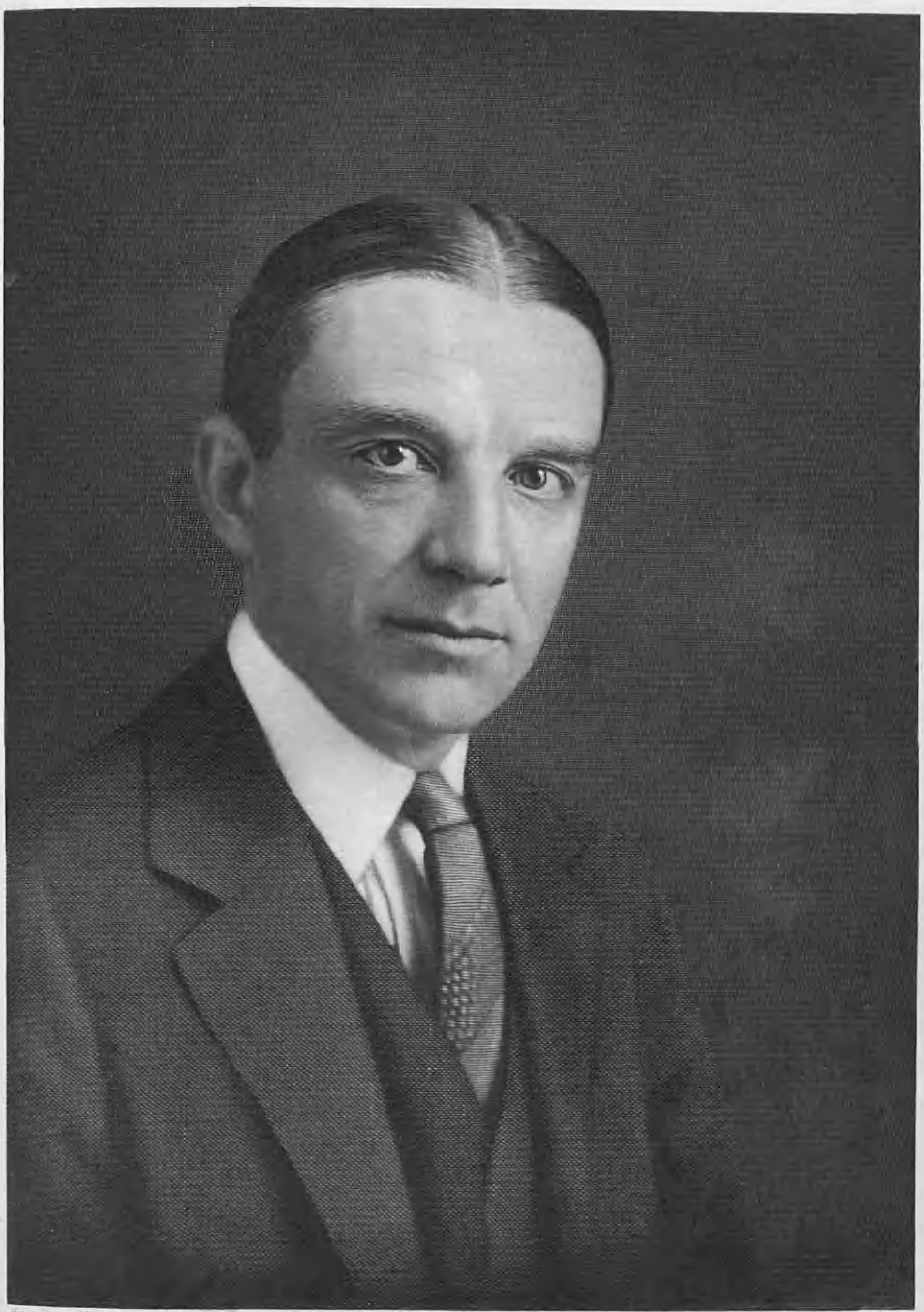
The course of a legal career carried Owen D. Young to the class room, the court room, and then to the head of the legal department of the General Electric Company. At this point the aspect of his activities began to change from the professional to the administrative, and in 1922 he succeeded to the office of chairman of the board of the General Electric Company. The story of Mr. Young's rise in industry and finance, remarkable even in a period of unprecedented progress and accomplishment, has been variously treated in numerous publications. It is the purpose of the present review to note the avenues of his endeavor, the mediums of his notable service to his time, and to attach the proper significance to his works as they effect the present and future welfare of the great body of his fellows.

The family of which Owen D. Young is a member belongs to the group of patronymics having their origin in "nicknames," and its French equivalent of "La Jeune" is frequently found in France. The name was brought to America by a number of immigrants at an early date, and is now found in all parts of the country. One of the early settlers in America was Rowland Young, who founded the main branch of the family; another Christopher Young, who settled in Massachusetts; Peter Young, who founded his home in the Hudson Valley; Henry Young, who was the founder of a distinguished line in Virginia; and a branch was early resident in Rhode Island, settling there shortly after the coming of Roger Williams. The family gave New York State a governor in the person of John Young, who filled the chief magistracy from 1846 to 1848. Arms have been borne by the family in America as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure three bezants, on a chief gules two cinquefoils or.

Crest—Out of a mural crown gules a goat's head or.

Owen D. Young was born on a farm at Vanhornesville, New York, October 27, 1874, son of Jacob Smith and Ida (Brandow) Young. His preparatory education was obtained in the district school of his birthplace, and East Springfield Academy, East Springfield, New York. In the wholesome atmosphere of his Herkimer county home, an atmosphere as devoid of unusual opportunity as it is wholesome, he made the acquaintance of the president of St. Lawrence University, who opened the way for him to enter that institution at Canton, New York. Here he received his A. B. in the class of 1894, proceeding to the Boston University Law School at Boston, Massachusetts, and being graduated LL.D. in 1896. He was twenty-two years of age when he began legal practice, first with Charles H. Tyler and later as a member of the firm of Tyler & Young. At graduation Boston University appointed him on its law staff as a lecturer on Common Law Pleading and he served in this capacity for seven years, compiling meanwhile a manual of test cases covering the ground of his lectures. The title of this work is "Cases on Common Law Pleading." Mr. Young was also for more than three years lecturer



American Historical Study. Eng. by Finlay & Dunn.

Carl W. Tammany

in the Evening Law School, in Boston, on Common Law Pleading and Massachusetts Practice.

One of his early experiences in Mr. Tyler's law office was the conduct of a most important railroad case which was entrusted to him by his chief, a piece of litigation involving millions of dollars and giving him as opponents some of the most talented practitioners of the country, and the resulting verdict in his favor gave him clear title to his professional spurs. The firm of Tyler & Young, formed in 1907, had offices in the Old Colony building, and the increasing reputation of the partnership brought many large interests to their care. They were representatives of Stone & Webster, a noted public service corporation, and the interests of that firm, which were largely in electrical railway, light and power enterprises and in hydro-electric development, took Mr. Young to all parts of the country. His legal successes over this period gave him rank among the most able representatives of his profession, and the merits of his record up to this point formed the basis of his call to the association in which the great work of his life has been accomplished.

In 1912 the death of Hinsdill Parsons, general counsel of the General Electric Company, left that office, one of the choicest posts in American commercial law, vacant. Charles Albert Coffin, "father of the General Electric Company," in 1913 invited Mr. Young to join the company in that capacity, and in 1913 he became vice-president. Executive responsibilities and jurisdiction were steadily added to his duties, and when Mr. Coffin asked to be relieved of the heavy burden of the chairmanship of the board Mr. Young was the choice of the board of directors, May 16, 1922, as his successor. In Mr. Young the General Electric Company has a working executive, a man who knows definitely and accurately the methods used and the results expected from every department of this vast business. "The American Magazine" quotes him in the following words, as showing the attitude of a man who has achieved greatly:

> Whatever success I have made in business has come because of not trying to elevate myself away from the men with whom I worked. I have tried to stick as close as possible to their problems, to make their problems my own—in short to see through their eyes. The man who can put himself in the place of other men, who can understand the workings of their minds, need never worry about what the future has in store for him.

Turning to the other side of the question, the viewpoints of his co-workers, there stands this statement of one of the department heads of the General Electric:

> I have worked for several very large companies. I have now been with Mr. Young for some time. It is a delight to work under him. He begins to think from the other man's viewpoint and he thinks right through to the logical conclusion, regardless of the conclusion he would like to reach. He forgets what he wants, personally, in arriving at his results. Too many very great men make up their own minds what they want, and drive at it regardless of the claims of others. Mr. Young is the first man I have every worked with who has this sense of absolute fairness developed to such a degree. It is something I have always worked for, and you can easily imagine the delight I find in being associated with such a man.

Of significance second only to his general electric activity is his work in the Radio Corporation of America, in which he has been chairman of the board since 1919, the two representing closely allied interests. The General Electric Company was unable to assume world leadership in radio until 1915, when it produced the Alexanderson Alternator, which not only revolutionized the method of sending by radio but supplanted the Marconi time-spark sending apparatus in practically every high powered radio station in the world. Following the

World War armistice the British Marconi Company sought to secure exclusive rights to the Alexanderson Alternators under the patent held by the General Electric Company, offering to purchase twenty-four of these machines outright at a cost of more than three million dollars, an additional million dollars in place of royalties on a certain number of machines. The negotiations were practically completed when Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, director of communications in the United States navy, and Commander S. C. Hooper, of the Bureau of Engineering, United States navy, called on Mr. Young to present the viewpoint of the navy in this matter, stressing the necessity in keeping in American hands the substantial control of world communication by radio. "Radio Broadcast," a journal dealing with subjects of importance in the radio world, reported this phase of the negotiations in this manner:

> After extensive questioning by Mr. Young of the General Electric Company he became convinced that it would be unpatriotic for the company to continue its plans with the British Marconi Company, and that there was nothing for it to do but to cancel the proposed agreement with the British Marconi Company, and that it was due to his courageous decision and able presentation of the situation that Mr. Coffin, Mr. Rice, Mr. Stone, Mr. A. G. Davis and others of the directors present were convinced that drastic action was essential, regardless of financial considerations, on the part of the Company.

The solution that was found by Mr. Young under the conditions that were discovered to exist at that time was the establishment of an all-American company that should stand as an unassailable asset in national life in peace or war. The resulting organization was the Radio Corporation of America, which was financed with three million dollars from the General Electric Company and which brought into co-operation the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Westinghouse Company, the American Marconi Company, and the United Fruit Company, together with the General Electric Company. All of these great organizations had patent rights that were essential in the development of radio communication in this country, and by combining them under one control there was made available for the development of radio every advantage of science, placing the art a full generation ahead by this union of forces. In extending radio communication in South America, Mr. Young encountered English, French, and German companies, all seeking exclusive rights in the various republics. National hatreds had cropped out as well as trade rivalry so that it appeared as though the only course was a commercial war, but he determined to work out a better way. He went to Europe and to the astonishment of the conflicting parties he found a common ground on which they could unite and today they are co-operating in South America, giving that country a radio service which could be secured in no other way. The obstacles that beset his path in bringing Germany and France into working union can be imagined from the public result of the conferences that occur daily in diplomatic and industrial circles at the present time, and to Mr. Young belongs the distinction of having been the first person to accomplish that feat since the armistice. Edward Ruhfel, writing of Mr. Young in a metropolitan publication in a series devoted to ten of the country's leading men of affairs, thus describes the quality of personality and character which has enabled Mr. Young to bring to a focus widely diverging interests:

> He is the harmonizer par excellence. It is not wholly the spirit of compromise; it is his desire and his ability to see things from the point of view of other men that have given him success in many directions where others failed. It is said that a roomful of men meeting to negotiate a knotty problem or reach an understanding, men whose

interests are widely divergent, will emerge from the conference in smiles and eminently satisfied when Mr. Young is a party to it. He sits quietly, drinking in the arguments, watching the play of commercial swords. His mind is piercing through the superficialities, down to bedrock. Then quietly and persuasively his reasoned, matured conclusion is offered for consideration. He is seldom assertive, never dogmatic. And the chances are five to one that his proposal is the nucleus for the final decision.

Countless demands upon his time and strength for service in advisory capacity have naturally followed his epoch-marking accomplishments of the past decade, and in 1919-20 he was a director of the French American Banking Corporation, from 1917 to 1922 a director of the Bankers' Trust Company, and he is now chairman of the executive committee of the New York "Evening Post," an office to which he was elected in 1922, a class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, elected in 1923, a member of the executive committee of the Electric Bond and Share Company, one of the country's greatest factors in public utilities development, member of the executive committee of the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation, and a director of the Dallas Electric Company, the Buffalo General Electric Company, the General Motors Corporation, and the International General Electric Company, Incorporated. Since he is at the head of vast interests whose work intimately touches the lives of millions of people, particular interest attaches to his views on the ideal relations between executives and the people they serve. Here quotation is again made from Mr. Ruhfel's article:

> He believes that corporation heads must be in direct, intimate touch with the sentiment and desires of the public. He is for that reason a keen student of psychology, both of the individual and of the masses. Frequently he will send one of his men to travel through the country for a couple of months with nothing to do but observe and talk to the people in different sections. He wants to know what the public is thinking about, a very important thing in his business, for the company is deeply concerned not only with the manufacturing end of the electrical business but also with the development and public utilities. Mr. Young believes that observing the trend of the public mind helps business to retain the good will of the public and keep it responsive to public needs upon which its development must be based.

Additional levy was made upon Mr. Young's capacity by President Wilson as a member of the President's second industrial conference, and he also did vital war work. Upon the organization by the International Chamber of Commerce of a World Court of Arbitration, independent of governmental agencies, for the settlement of commercial disputes, Mr. Young was appointed to the chairmanship of the American group. The United States and twenty-seven other nations are signatories to the agreement and have named groups of representative business men to serve on the Court, which will have headquarters in Paris and which will seek to adjust disputes between nationals of different countries "economically, promptly and equitably without recourse to the usual legal agencies." Mr. Young is a member of the board of trustees of St. Lawrence University and is most faithful in his attendance upon its affairs, giving the duties of the board precedence over obligations of apparently much more weighty import. He is a member of the American and the Massachusetts State Bar associations. His fraternal affiliations are Masonic, those dating from his college years including the Phi Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Beta Kappa; and he is a member of the following clubs: Union Club, of Boston, Lotos Club, of New York, Metropolitan Club, of New York, Bankers Club of America, New York, India House, of New York, Greenwich Country Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut, the Mohawk Club and Mohawk Golf Club, of Schenectady, New York. In

1921, during the course of a tour of the Far East with President Gerald Swope, of the International General Electric Company, in the interests of the company, Mr. Young was presented with the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese government. This decoration was conferred in recognition of benefits derived by Japan from the activity of his company in the empire.

Owen D. Young married, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 30, 1898, Josephine Sheldon Edmonds, daughter of Charles Sidney and Alpha Josephine (Hobbs) Edmonds. Their children are: Charles Jacob, born December 17, 1899; John (deceased), born August 13, 1902; Josephine, born February 16, 1907; Richard, born June 23, 1919; Philip, born May 9, 1923.

To write "finis" to a review of Mr. Young's career that is confined to formal encyclopedic type is to leave unwritten mention of many of the most humanly appealing elements of his personality and to lose the wealth of interesting detail and incident with which such a life abounds. There has been substantiated, however, in straightforward recital of facts, the judgment of those best informed, that, confronted by stupendous opportunities and grave responsibilities, he has discharged the weighty duties resting upon him in honor, fidelity, and efficiency rarely equalled.

DORT, Josiah Dallas,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

A patron of art and a lover of music and literature, known as a philanthropist who has contributed largely to the charities and institutions of the city of his adoption, interested in its civic welfare and largely responsible for its splendid park and boulevard system as well as for the bettered condition of the workingmen of the community, Josiah D. Dort, manufacturer, is held in honored esteem by the citizens of Flint, Michigan.

He was born in Inkster, Wayne county, Michigan, February 2, 1861, son of Josiah and Marcy (Jones-Straight) Dort, and a descendant of Ambrose Dorte, who came from Devonshire, England, prior to 1643, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. From Ambrose Dorte the line of descent is traced through his son, Richard; Richard's son Daniel, who married Elizabeth Douglas; their son Daniel (2), who married Jemimah Shaylor; their son Jonathan, who married Lucy Whitney; their son Timothy, who married Margaret Taylor; their son Titus Dort, who married Charlotte Clark, and was the grandfather of Josiah D. Dort. Josiah Dort, father of Josiah D. Dort, was a brick manufacturer at Dearborn, Michigan, and furnished the material for the United States arsenal there.

Josiah Dallas Dort was educated in the Wayne, Michigan, public schools, and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and began his business career as a clerk in the crockery business at Ypsilanti, and later at Jackson, Michigan. In 1881 he entered the employ of a hardware merchant in Flint, Michigan, and subsequently was associated with the wholesale hardware firm of Morley Brothers, at Saginaw. In 1885, in partnership with James Bussy, he entered the retail hardware business, and a year later, with William C. Durant, organized the Flint Road Cart Company for the manufacture of carts and wagons, and this grew to be one of the chief manufactories of Flint and marked the entrance into the vehicle and automobile field of two of America's noted captains of industry, for subsequently both Messrs. Dort and Durant became makers of automobiles.

Mr. Dort, as its president and leading spirit, developed his carriage business into one of the foremost of its kind in the

United States. Incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000 in 1893, two years later it was merged into the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, capitalized at $1,500,000, and in 1900 the capital was increased to $2,000,000. With an experience of thirty years in the manufacture and sale of vehicles, it was but a logical step to enter the automobile arena, and accordingly, in January, 1915, the directors and officials of the carriage business organized the Dort Motor Car Company of Flint, Michigan, capitalized at $1,000,000, with Mr. Dort as its president. With a plant covering nearly twelve acres of ground, the company has been manufacturing a line of touring, sedan, sedanette, roadster and coupe automobiles, whose reputation for service and quality has made the name of Dort famous throughout the automobile world. The Durant-Dort Carriage Company discontinued active operations with the organization of the automobile business, but through its secretary and treasurer as trustees owns the controlling interest in the latter company. From an humble beginning, Mr. Dort has risen to a foremost place in the carriage and automobile industry in the United States. He was president of the Carriage Builders' National Association in 1907-1908, and in addition to being the active head of the companies mentioned above, he was president of the Imperial Wheel Company, from 1900 to 1912; the Flint Axle Works, 1900 to 1914; the Flint Varnish Works, 1902 to 1914; and the Copeman Electric Stove Company; vice-president of the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Spoke Company, and the Dominion Carriage Company of Toronto, and a director of the Blount Carriage and Buggy Company of Atlanta, Georgia, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company, of Flint, and the Gray-Dort Motors, Ltd., of Chatham, Ontario. Through the interests of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company, Mr. Dort is likewise a factor in the Buick Motor Company, and the General Motors Company, organized by Mr. Durant.

Mr. Dort has always taken a sincere interest in the welfare of his employees and of the workingmen of Flint in general. He has introduced in his companies a profit-sharing plan based on the length of time of employment, and was active in the organization of the Flint Factories Mutual Benefit Association and the Flint Associated Factories Organization, and is a director of the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Mutual Insurance Company of Detroit. He was a delegate to the conservation congress called by President Roosevelt in 1907, and he was an influential factor in drafting the law creating the Michigan railroad commission. He has always had a keen interest in the social and civic welfare of Flint, contributing liberally to the many calls upon his known generosity, as well as of his thought and time, and has held honorary positions on various local and state boards. His known philanthropies to charities and public institutions, as well as his contribution to the beautifying of the city as exemplified in its parks and boulevards already mentioned, and his service in the bettering of the conditions of his townsmen have made him a figure loved and highly thought of by not only the inhabitants of Flint, but by all who come in contact with his influence. Mr. Dort is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Flint Country Club, the Detroit, Detroit Golf and Detroit Athletic clubs.

Mr. Dort married (first) January 12, 1887, Nellie M. Bates, daughter of Dr. Noah Bates, of Flint, who died in 1900. He married (second) at Mackinac, Michigan, May 8, 1907, Marcia Webb, daughter of Major Charles A. Webb, United States Army. There are two children by the

first union: Ralph, advertising manager for the Dort Motor Company; Dorothy. There are three children by the present union: Dallas Webb, Margery, and David Truscott.

HUCKIN, Albert Gardner,

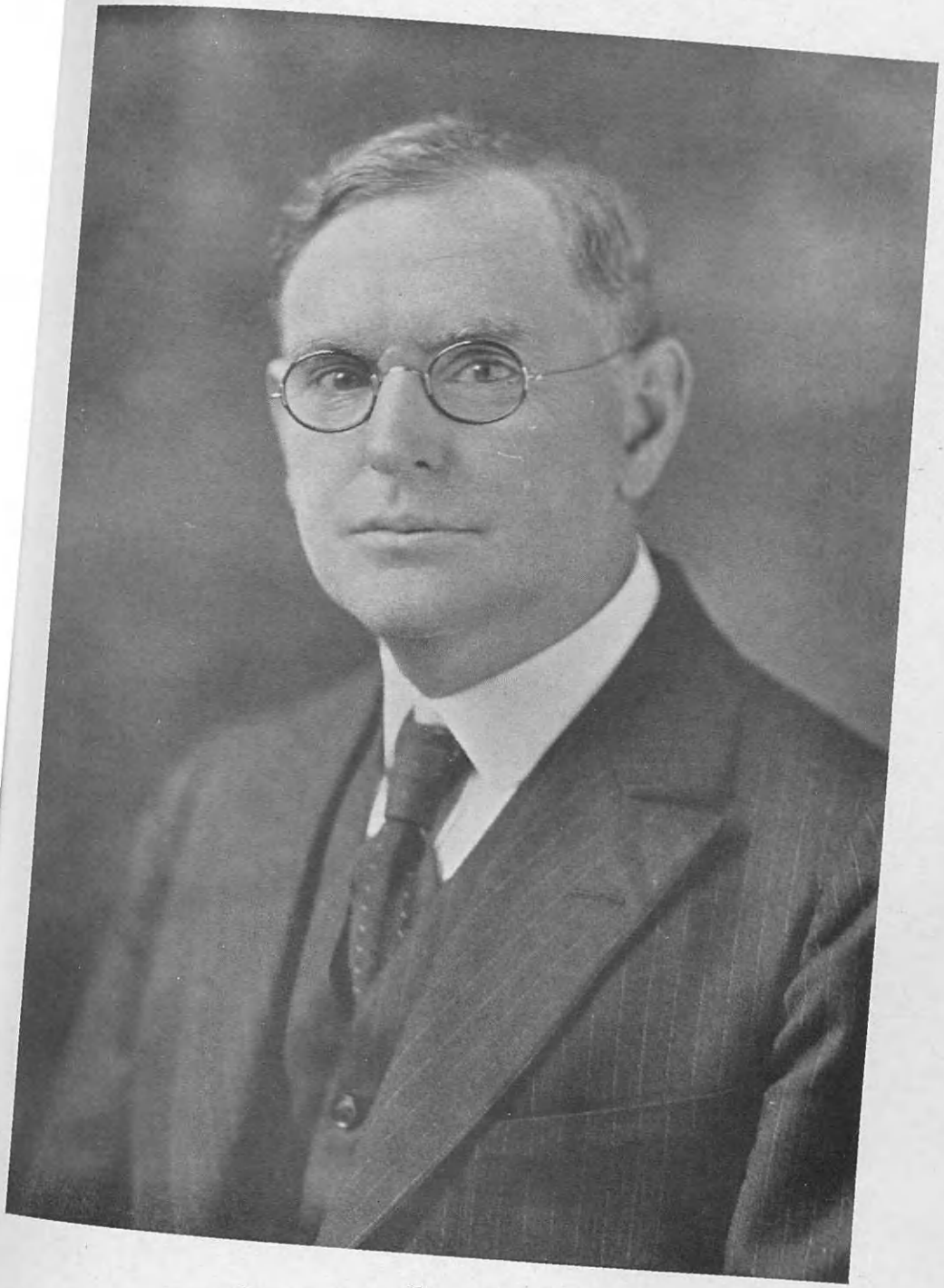
Financier, Railroad Official.

The field of endeavor in which Albert Gardner Huckin, of Chicago, made the mark of his genius, railroading and traffic management, numbered him among its foremost representatives over a long period of years. From this major connection his influence and labors reached out into numerous spheres of activity, and wherever he made contact with his fellows there is treasured the memory of a man of strong character, lofty spirit, and wholly commendable manner of life. Throughout all of his active years he was in responsible touch with large affairs and matching them in proportions was his vision, understanding, initiative and energy. As executive, citizen and friend he was known and respected for qualities that brought response from the best in them, and his life gave strength and support to standards of upright manhood.

Mr. Huckin was a son of John and Margaret (Comerford) Huckin, natives of England, who came to Chicago at an early day, the son, Albert Gardner Huckin, being born in this city December 28, 1865. Public and parochial schools were the sources of his early education and in young manhood he learned telegraphy, serving for a short time as operator and as rate clerk. His first position in the line in which he became noted was as traffic manager for the Plano Manufacturing Company, which he served until April, 1893, when the company was consolidated with the International Harvester Company, Mr. Huckin then becoming general manager of the various railroads identified with the latter company and also vice-president of the Illinois Northern railroad. He brought to his official duties an inquiring mind and studious habit and the thirty years of his intimate touch with railroading and traffic problems made him one of the best informed authorities in this branch of endeavor. The recognition of his capacities and talent had brought him to a place among the few outstanding figures in his field, and to those who were his fellow-executives and subordinates he offered an impressive example of industry and strict observance of every duty. He was considerate in his treatment of his co-workers, fair to the point of generosity, yet insistent upon loyalty and honest efforts, applying in both large and small affairs the golden rule, which makes for understanding and friendship.

Mr. Huckin was one of the organizers and a director of the Proviso State Bank of Maywood, where he maintained his residence, and he was also a trustee of the Police Pension Fund. He was a founder of the Traffic Club and a member of the Irish Fellowship Club, and in these and the other relations of business and community life he mingled in democratic good will with his friends and neighbors, quiet and unassuming in bearing and kindly and tolerant in disposition.

Albert Gardner Huckin married, October 31, 1900, Bertha Louise Short, daughter of Charles Gregory and Laura Esther (Kellogg) Short, natives of Danbury and Ridgefield, Connecticut, and descendants of prominent early Colonial families of that region. Charles G. Short came to Chicago, in 1893, as Western representative of the Fuller-Warren Company. Mr. and Mrs. Huckin became the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy, and Margaret. Mr. Huckin's death occurred February 26, 1923, his wholesome, useful life and the spirit of service that was every-



A G Huckin

where discernible in it giving his memory and influence strength to stand, in Dante's words:

. . . as a tower, that, firmly set,
Shakes not its top for any blast that blows.

REYNOLDS, Dr. Francis Marion,

Dental Practitioner and Instructor.

Dr. Reynolds, a dental practitioner of Chicago, Illinois, more than a quarter of a century ago, spent almost all of his active career in Missouri, where he was in practice for forty years. He was in the vanguard of the march of progress in scientific dentistry, one of the early members of his profession to perform pioneer work along lines that have since been developed to a high degree. Dr. Reynolds was a member of a notable Southern family, the outline of his ancestry prefacing the record of his life and work.

There are various explanations of the origin of the surname Reynolds, the belief existing that the surname was derived from a personal name taken from the French Norman word for fox, *reynard*. Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, in his "Cyclopedia of Virginia Biography," makes the following note concerning an early member of the Reynolds family in America: "Reynolds, Charles, is said to have lived in the Isle of Wight, for which he was a burgess in 1652. But the name was more likely Christopher Reynolds, who came in 1622, and died in Isle of Wight county in 1654, leaving wife Elizabeth, and children: Christopher, John, Richard, Abbasha, Elizabeth and Jane." Other records noted in the same work are as follows: "Cornelius Reynolds received a grant of 640 acres in New Kent county in 1664. His will, made September 29, 1684, mentions sons William and John. In Isle of Wight county, Richard Reynolds, Sr., received a grant of 380 acres. William Reynolds' will, made in Richmond, October 22, 1700, proved January 1, 1701, mentions children: Cornelius, John, William and Elizabeth." Essex, England, was the early home of the branch of interest here, early seventeenth century settlers of the tide-water section of Virginia who named Essex county, Virginia.

(I) The definite record of this line begins with Charles Reynolds, who married Ann Taylor, the line descending from him to his son, Achelius, of whom further.

(II) Achelius Reynolds, son of Charles and Ann (Taylor) Reynolds, was born July 27, 1776, and died December 4, 1863. He married (first) Elizabeth Rucker, (second) Sarah Miller. At the time of the birth of his eldest child the family home was on an Amherst county farm, across the James river from Lynchburg. Issue of first marriage: 1. Willis M., of whom further. 2. Isaac R., unmarried. 3. Charles B. 4. Obediah F., married and has descendants in Eastern Virginia. 5. Nancy F., married a Mr. Pettyjohn. Issue of second marriage: 6. Susan. 7. Corbin M. 8. Sarah Elinor, married a Mr. Wood. 9. William Alexander, died unmarried. 10. Damarius, no record.

(III) Willis M. Reynolds, son of Achelius and Elizabeth (Rucker) Reynolds, was born on the Amherst county farm, June 5, 1799, migrated early in 1840 to Lincoln county, Missouri, and resided there until his death, April 18, 1876. He married (first) October 10, 1822, Jane Dawson, who died January 1, 1845; (second) September 14, 1848, Camelia McIlroy, who died September 11, 1865. Issue of first marriage: 1. John Patterson, born November 14, 1824, died September 16, 1862. 2. Charles E., born December 23, 1826, died January 29, 1847, unmarried. 3. Achelius, born March 16, 1829, died October 27, 1872. 4. Francis Marion, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth Ann, born February 19, 1834, died September 12, 1865, unmarried. 6. Joseph

Dawson, born April 1, 1836, died in infancy. 7. Marietta, born December 12, 1838, deceased; married and had ten children. 8. Robert Harry, born October 1, 1840, died September 30, 1910, married Mary F. Verdier. 9. Rufus Gordon, born March 26, 1843, died in infancy. Issue of second marriage: 10. William Isaac, born July 13, 1850, married Ella Turner, and resides in Buena Vista, Oregon. 11. Allia Eugenia, born February 12, 1852, died July 7, 1874, married E. E. Brown, deceased. 12. Mary Jane, born May 9, 1853, married Thomas D. Phillips. 13. Edward Willis, born September 19, 1855, married and had fifteen children, having eleven sons living in 1916. 14. Benjamin Watkins, born June 29, 1859, married and lives near Joplin, Missouri.

(IV) Francis Marion Reynolds, son of Willis M. and Jane (Dawson) Reynolds, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, January 19, 1832, and died September 29, 1910. He was educated in Lynchburg schools, and as a youth learned the cabinet-maker's trade, later studying dentistry, and making Missouri his field of work and the scene of almost all his professional labors. In 1890 he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and for one year served as instructor of mechanical dentistry in the Chicago Dental College, then withdrew from professional relations. He was a dentist of learning and skill, of receptive mind toward all progress, yet scrupulously careful in his attitude toward his patrons.

Dr. Reynolds was a Democrat in political faith, fraternized with the Masonic order in blue lodge and chapter, and while a resident of Clarksville, Missouri, he served as secretary and treasurer of New Hope Lodge, No. 199, for twenty-one years. When he removed to Oak Park, he took his demit from New Hope Lodge, No. 199, and petitioned Oak Park Lodge, becoming a member thereof September 28, 1897. For over fifty-seven years he was a Mason. In religious communion he was an Episcopalian.

Dr. Reynolds married, in Louisiana, Missouri, November 4, 1856, the Rev. C. J. Vandeventer officiating, Sarah Frances Buchanan, daughter of Joseph Sylvester Buchanan, and a niece of Governor McNair, the first governor of Missouri. Joseph Sylvester Buchanan was editor and publisher of the "Journal," the first newspaper published in Hannibal, Missouri, and it was in this office that Mark Twain worked as "the devil" when he was a boy. Mr. Buchanan was one of the early "forty-niners" who went to California, and upon his return he edited the "Gazette." He later moved to Louisiana, Missouri, where he was editor of the "American Union." Children of Dr. Francis Marion and Sarah Frances (Buchanan) Reynolds: 1. Corbin Miller, born October 13, 1857, died April 2, 1865. 2. William Joseph, born September 15, 1859, representative of Burton Brothers & Company, of New York; married Frances Pernort, of Saginaw, Michigan. 3. Stella Jane, born May 16, 1863. 4. Katherine, born December 2, 1865, married, in 1896, George D. Chason, of Chicago, the Rev. C. P. Anderson, now bishop of Chicago, officiating. They had one son, George Reynolds Chason, born February 7, 1898. Mrs. Chason died November 9, 1918.

WALSH, George William,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

To those who were closest to George W. Walsh in practical affairs, civic interests, and the many other relations of good citizenship and friendship during the sixty-four years of his life, there was given, in his passing, a memory that will survive as one of the compensating experiences in life. Living, he represented strong, successful, hearty, forward-looking manhood; dead,

Georgew Wash

his career epitomizes those desirable and altogether worthy attributes and virtues that mark the difference between the man who passes an existence and him who lives a life. Genuine, straightforward and sincere, the impress that he left upon his time is an incentive to vigorous, useful, high-minded activity, and the preservation of his life story is a valued privilege.

Mr. Walsh was a son of John and Julia (Poler) Walsh, and grandson of William and Sarah (Givens) Walsh. John Walsh was a native of Orleans county, New York, and in 1856 took up a homestead in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he married, his wife a daughter of Jeremiah and Eunice (Palmer) Poler, who had moved to Wisconsin from Saratoga county, New York.

George William Walsh was born at Merton, Wisconsin, May 30, 1858. His preparatory education was obtained at Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and he was graduated from the University of Chicago in the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, compiling a record as a student of marked ability, although forced to support himself in both preparatory school and college. After graduation he became a salesman for a wholesale coffee house of Chicago, and until 1892 traveled in the interest of this concern, covering territory in the eastern United States. He was most successful on the road, and in 1892, with John W. Dickerson and Augustus E. Gilberg, he organized the Calumet Tea and Coffee Company of Chicago, serving as vice-president from its founding until 1901, and continuing to travel in eastern territory for the new company. In 1901 Mr. Walsh succeeded to the presidency, taking up his new work in the Chicago office, and in 1908 he became president of Brosia Mills, Incorporated, of Chicago, an allied corporation. These were his principal business connections, and in the course of three decades spent in the coffee trade he became not only an able authority on matters relating thereto but one of the most highly regarded and universally respected dealers in that line. His business policies were soundly progressive, pursued in accordance with a code of commercial ethics to which no exception could be taken, and resulting in a generous measure of prosperity.

Mr. Walsh had no ambitions in political life, although his views and convictions were strong and well-founded. He was a Republican and a staunch and earnest follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the Progressive movement of 1912. The type of philanthropic endeavor which most appealed to him was that which took the shortest course between an existing need and the person who was able and willing to supply it, and thus it was that he became actively identified with the Central Howard Association of Chicago, an organization to assist discharged prisoners and to aid those whom society has handicapped, which he served as director from 1917 to 1922. During his college years he was elected to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and he was a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, the Evanston Golf Club, the Southern Pines (North Carolina) Golf Club, and the Mountain Lake Club of Florida. As indicated by these, he was an enthusiastic devotee of out-door life, and whenever opportunity offered sought recreation and renewed strength in the open.

Mr. Walsh married Julia B. Walsh, daughter of William and Julia Walsh, of Rochester, New York, in that city, December 27, 1887. Mrs. Walsh's father was a native of Orleans county, New York, and served in the 54th Regiment, New York Militia, in the Civil War. Their children were as follows: 1. George W., Jr., born November 22, 1888; a graduate of the Uni-

versity of Michigan, class of 1912; succeeded his father as president of the Calumet Tea and Coffee Company, of Chicago; married, in 1919, Elinor Lindsley Trueman, of Munising, Michigan. 2. Ruth Mary, born in 1891, died in 1899. 3. Julia, born in 1892, died in 1893. 4. Margaret Virginia, born in 1897; a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1919; received the degree of Master of Arts in 1920. 5. Agnes, born in 1899, died in 1913.

Mr. Walsh's death occurred December 3, 1922. From the time when, an ambitious youth, he financed his own education, until a successful man of business and a leader in his special field, when he was called from mortal interests, there is no chapter of his life story that does not merit careful perusal and that does not extend in return an uplifting, heartening message speaking of worth-while deeds well done.

GATES, Lorin Henry,

Man of Varied Activities.

Lorin Henry Gates, the second of the three sons of the Rev. Lorin Samuel Gates, (who took his degree of B. A. in 1871 at Williams, and his B. D. at Yale in 1875) and Frances Anne (Hazen) Gates, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now College) in 1875, was born February 21, 1885, in Mahableshwar, India. His parents have been missionaries of the American Board since 1875. His father is the son of Orson C. and Laura (Loomis) Gates, and his mother's parents were Rev. Allen Hazen, who took his B. A. degree at Dartmouth in 1842, and Martha (Chapin) Hazen, missionaries in India from 1847 to 1892. Rev. Allen Hazen traced his ancestry to Edward Hazen, whose name appears on the records of Rowley, Massachusetts, as early as 1649. The latter's son, Thomas Hazen, lived in Rowley and Boxford, Massachusetts, and in that part of Norwich, Connecticut, now known as Franklin; his great-grandson, Thomas Hazen, moved from Connecticut to Hartford, Vermont, in 1774.

Lorin Henry Gates came to the United States when he was about eleven years old, and before entering Yale University attended the Central High School in Washington, D. C., and the high school in Thomaston, Connecticut. He served as secretary of the Yale Union. He joined the church in Sholapur, India, later transferred to the First Church, Washington, and subsequently to the Thomaston Congregational Church.

He was a student in the Yale School of Law from 1907 to 1909, receiving the degree of LL.B. in the latter year. He spent the following summer preaching at Upton, a lumber town in the Maine woods, and then taught for a short time in the Palmer Academy at Paris, Illinois. He later passed a special government examination for clerk with the Immigration Commission and received an appointment, but after two months of this work resumed his preaching in Maine. In the fall of 1910 he entered the Hartford Theological Seminary, where he was graduated with the degree of B. D. in 1913. During his stay in Hartford he was very active in the work of the Boy Scouts. He served as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Millinocket, Maine, until July, 1914, when he resigned to become a missionary under the American Board. He was ordained to the ministry by the Aroostook Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers on June 17, 1914, and left for India the following September. He spent some time studying at the Marathi Language School at Poona, Bombay, and was afterwards, until his death, connected with the American Marathi Mission at Sholapur. He had been identified not only with customary forms of missionary work but with some special

features, such as the Robber Caste Settlement, the Leper Settlement, and Boy Scout work. For four years he had charge of schools for boys, including vernacular and Anglo-vernacular, industrial, boarding, and Hindu schools. The Boy Scout troop which he started was the first formed in that part of India. Since 1919 his work in connection with the criminal tribes' settlement at Sholapur, which the government had handed over to the mission, absorbed much of his attention. He was the author of an article, "The Criminal Tribes of India," published in "The Survey." Not long before his death he had opened in Sholapur, which is a large manufacturing center, a special club for the benefit of young men, both Christian and non-Christian, and had become chairman of a new teachers' association, organized to guide out-districts teachers in teaching methods and in their personal lives. The board of the reconstructed United Divinity College at Ahmednagar had recently appointed him as one of its examiners.

Mr. Gates died April 8, 1921. As he was going from Poona to Mahableshwar, climbing a zigzag mountain road on his motor cycle, the car plunged over a precipice and fell sixty feet, crushing its rider beneath it. Death was persumably instantaneous.

He married, July 28, 1914, in Plainfield, Illinois, Mary Katherine Van Akin, daughter of Charles Wesley and Sarah Jane (Bonar) Van Akin. Mrs. Gates, who received the degree of B. A. at Beloit College in 1906, and that of B. D. at the Hartford Seminary in 1914, came into prominence for her work among young women in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association. She survives her husband without children. He also leaves his parents, two brothers, William Hazen and Allen Hazen, and three sisters.

PROUDFIT, Andrew Ellis,

Man of Affairs.

It was the father of Andrew Ellis Proudfit who established this old New York family in Wisconsin, setting standards of public service and private enterprise that found their counterpart in the richly productive and useful activity of the son. A native of Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Proudfit spent all of his active life in this city, and his passing meant the loss of a citizen and a man of affairs whose influence, helpful, healthful, and strong, had been widely felt in many circles. As president of the First National Bank of Madison, and official, advisory and executive, of numerous other Madison business and financial institutions of the first rank, he was looked to for leadership in numerous movements productive of progress and prosperity, diffusing throughout the various spheres in which he moved a spirit of generous justice, of willingness to aid his fellows in those good purposes nearest their hearts. The paragraphs that follow show the name of Proudfit in eminent position in Madison for three-quarters of a century, a place won solely and entirely upon the merit of ability and service.

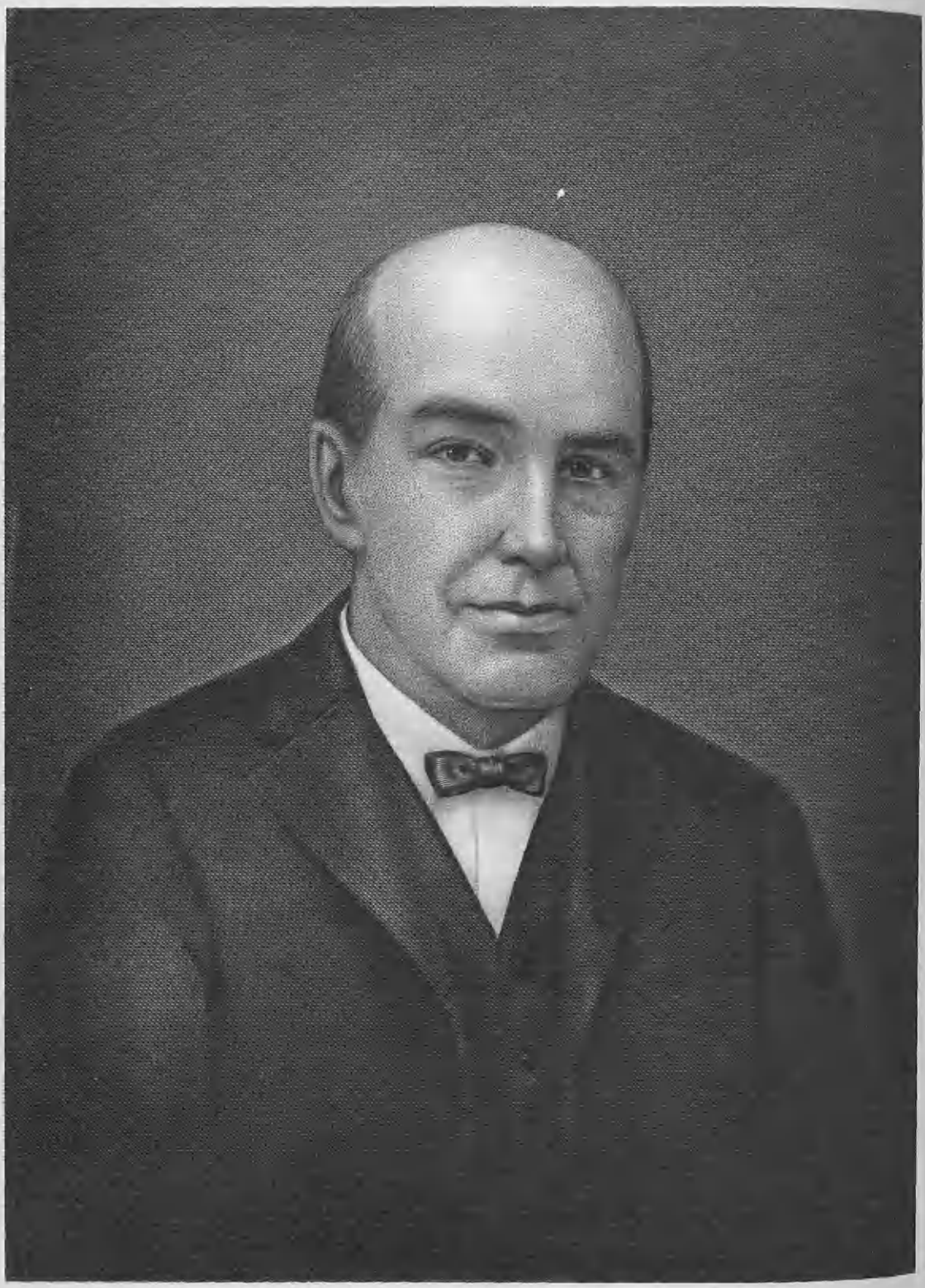
Andrew Ellis Proudfit was a son of Senator Andrew Proudfit, grandson of James and Maria J. Proudfit, and great-grandson of Mary Lytle, the first white woman born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York. She was representative of the sturdy type of pioneer gentle-women who upheld the hands of the men of their families in the struggle for independence, and on one occasion during the Revolutionary War she displayed her courage and loyalty to the Colonial cause by driving a team with a load of wheat a distance of six miles, turning the grain over to the patriot army for food.

Andrew Proudfit was born in Argyle,

Washington county, New York, August 3, 1820, and until he was fourteen years of age attended the common school of his birthplace, taking up the work of life at that early age. For a time he was employed as clerk in Argyle, and in 1842 came to Wisconsin, accompanied by his mother, sister and younger brother, and settled on a farm in what is now Waukesha county. When this property had been placed under cultivation he engaged a man to work the farm, and accepted a position as bookkeeper and salesman for Shepard & Bonnell, of Milwaukee, continuing there for two years before going to Delafield, Wisconsin, where he built and operated a flouring mill for nine years, also conducting a country store. While in Delafield he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the county for two terms, and was then chosen one of the commissioners for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. After coming to Madison he represented Dane county in the State Senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, was mayor of Madison for two years, 1869-71, and for many years was one of the outstanding figures in the promotion of public improvement and private enterprise in the Capital city. He built a portion of the Capitol building in 1864, two wings of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1866 and 1867, was for many years vice-president of the First National Bank, a director of the Madison Gas Company, and the Park Hotel, and one of the original members and vice-president of the old "Madison Business Board." This last organization comprised in its membership pioneer citizens of Madison, and was formed in 1869 to promote the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad from Footville (about fifty-five miles south of Madison) to the Capital, going out of existence after the accomplishment of this end. Mr. Proudfit was a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, a Democrat in political faith, and until his death, November 12, 1883, occupied a place as one of the first citizens of Madison. He married Elizabeth Ford, born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, in September, 1840.

Andrew Ellis Proudfit, son of Senator Andrew and Elizabeth (Ford) Proudfit, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, September 2, 1857, one of a family of seven children. Public school education was supplemented by courses in the University of Wisconsin, and as a young man of twenty-two years he entered active life in the farm machinery business at Madison, in which he successfully continued until 1894, when he devoted his time and energies to operations in land, lumber and timber. After ten years in this field of endeavor, he formed an association with the Fuller and Johnson Manufacturing Company, of Madison, an organization producing a large number and variety of agricultural implements of the most improved type, as well as gasoline engines for many purposes, and from 1904 to 1910 Mr. Proudfit filled the vice-presidency of the company. The increasing number and extent of his business and financial connections made it necessary for him to resign in 1910, the presidency of the First National Bank having been added to his responsibilities in 1909. Until his death he remained at the head of this institution, which under his leadership retained its long held prestige and extended its sphere of usefulness, and he also served as director of the Madison Gas and Electric Company, the Central Wisconsin Trust Company, the Savings Loan and Trust Company, and was second vice-president of the Madison Board of Commerce.

Mr. Proudfit was a member of the Madison Club, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, in which he held membership in Madison Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Madison



James H. Hoover

Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Robert McCoy Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Proudfit's life was one of tireless industry, and there was none of his associates who made greater demands upon himself in the discharge of executive responsibility. Association with him in the affairs of the day was a privilege and pleasure, and his co-workers experienced the feeling of participation in effort of enduring value rather than the performance of duty offering means of livelihood and prosperity. A broad, general experience in the world of affairs, combined with natural talent for financial dealings, gave him spendid equipment for service to his fellows as president of one of the city's foremost banking institutions, and there was extended to him throughout all of his career the confidence, regard and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Proudfit married, December 5, 1883, Clara L. Liscomb, daughter of Edward A. and Josephine (Voorhees) Liscomb, granddaughter of Elisha P. and Ethelinda (Loomis) Liscomb, great-granddaughter of John and Hannah (Waters) Liscomb, and great-great-granddaughter of Daniel and Lucy (Spaulding) Waters. Daniel Waters served as lieutenant at the Lexington Alarm in 1775, and was at West Chester, New York. Mrs. Proudfit is also eighth in descent from Richard Brackett, captain of militia at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1629, and deputy, 1655-80, and from the Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, whose son, Isaac Robinson, came to America in 1631. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is prominent in social circles in Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfit have two children: 1. Josephine V., married, February 14, 1911, Dudley Montgomery, of Madison, Wisconsin, who was major in quartermaster's department at Camp Dodge, Camp Grant and Blois, France. They have three children: Andrew Proudfit, Mary Dudley, and Elizabeth Ann. 2. Elizabeth F., married, November 29, 1913, Kenneth S. Templeton, who held the rank of ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Forces in the World War. They have two children: Josephine V. and James Stewart II.

Mr. Proudfit's active and broadly useful career was closed by his death, December 22, 1919. The Madison "Democrat" paid deserved tribute to him in the following words:

> Rarely has this community been so painfully shocked as by the death of A. E. Proudfit, and rarely has it suffered the loss of a citizen so sincerely mourned. Endowed with courtesy and geniality, he held them securely, yet no man possessed greater dignity or was protected by a happier reserve. Always and everywhere he was the true gentleman, his poise never disturbed, temper never ruffled, affability never wanting.
>
> In this environment all his life had been spent and he had steadily and worthily won his way upward until he occupied, as the head of a great bank, a position whose commanding character the community gladly conceded to him. In business matters he was a sound and helpful adviser, and to him people in financial trouble turned with the assurance of a consideration in which commercial rigor was justly mellowed by a gentle sense of humanity. And thus he attained an exceptionally fine standing as a banker and friend and today is this city pervaded by much melancholy.

HOOVER, James Henry,

Farmer, Coal Operator, Public Official.

At the age of seventy-eight, James Henry Hoover, one of the best known citizens of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, died at his farm in German township. A man of remarkable business ability, Mr. Hoover rose by merit and industry to a position of wealth and influence, reaching the high position of sheriff of Fayette county, and the distinction of being classed among the

wealthiest men of the county of his birth, Fayette. He was a remarkable man in many respects, and in more than his health and indurance. Physically he was a marvel of strength, and even in his later years, despite his age, was able to accomplish as much as men of half his years. He was always a worker, and by preference a farmer, remaining such all his life, although an extensive coal and coke operator. The wealth he gained came to him through industry and application, but he was a wise investor and had business connections and interests. He was a son of Jacob Harrison and Catherine Ann (Baird) Hoover, who at the time of the birth of their son were living on the old Hoover farm in German township, for the Hoovers were an old and an important family of Fayette county, prominent in its business life, but that prominence excelled by its influence in the political life of the county.

The Hoovers were early in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, settling in German township, where Jacob Hoover was on the assessors list in 1785 as owning land. He married and among his children was a son, Henry.

Henry Hoover, son of Jacob Hoover, was born in German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1788, died April 4, 1844. He was a Democrat in politics, in religion a Presbyterian. He married Sarah Harrison, who died April 4, 1837, and they were the parents of nine children, one, the second, a son, Jacob Harrison.

Jacob Harrison Hoover, son of Henry and Sarah (Harrison) Hoover, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1813, and died March 4, 1854, a farmer and wagoner on the "Old Pike." He was a Presbyterian in religion, in politics a Democrat. He married Catherine Ann Baird, born March 15, 1840, died April 18, 1903, daughter of James Baird, of Farmington, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Their second child was a son, James Henry, the principal character of this review.

James Henry Hoover, son of Jacob Harrison and Catherine Ann (Baird) Hoover, was born at the home farm in German township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1843, died at his farm in the same township, seventy-eight years later, September 16, 1921, having always resided in German township. He attended the district school, and spent his youth on the home farm. His father died when his son was but a lad, but he possessed the courage of a man and was his mother's assistant in managing the farm. In the years that followed he became deeply interested in business and politics, but was always a farmer, an occupation he loved. He acquired two large farms that he personally operated as long as he lived, and he could until the last be found in the fields where he led the men at their work, for he came to the end of his years, seventy-eight, with step elastic, his face scarcely lined, and on his cheek the tan and flush of perfect health, full of life, determination and purpose.

Mr. Hoover's introduction to business life came with the discovery that the farm was underlaid with a valuable coal deposit. He refused all offers to purchase the coal, but he decided to mine and market it himself. This he did and did so successfully that he became largely interested in coal production, and became sole owner of the Hoover Mines at Ache Junction. From coal he naturally acquired coke interests and operated an extensive series of coke ovens. He eventually became one of the leading coal and coke operators in Fayette county, but never leaving the farm, nor abating his love for the soil. He was vice-president of the Masontown (Pennsylvania) National Bank, and a director of the Union Trust Company of Uniontown. In politics he was an ardent Democrat influential in the party and was elected sheriff of

Fayette county. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in religious preference a Presbyterian.

Mr. Hoover had those endearing qualities that gained for him the love, respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Though perhaps not so much in the public eye as some of his fellow-citizens, his influence in business and political life was largely felt, and he was an important factor in all matters tending to the progress and welfare of the community in which he had lived so long and useful a life.

Mr. Hoover married, in 1871, Louisa R. Messmore, of German township, who survives him with eight children, four sons and four daughters; John T., George P., Robert and Charles, all of Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alice (Hoover) Blaney, of Masontown; Mrs. Edna (Hoover) Newcomer, of Fairbanks, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nellie (Hoover) Whetzell, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and Kate Hoover, residing at home. Mrs. Hoover resides at No. 43 Ben Lomond street, Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Said one of the Uniontown papers editorially (in part):

Yesterday any man looking at Jim Hoover would say that he would live twenty years longer, for he was a strong man, almost three decades on the other side of fifty, well beyond the Biblical three score and ten—full of life, determination, purpose—yet he lay down and in twenty minutes he was dead—his heart just failed him.

We speak of him as "Jim Hoover." That is the way we spoke of him when he was living, and we are sure that is the way he wished us to speak of him when dead. Men and women who did not know him so well, called him "Mr. Hoover." Others who thought to flatter him still called him "Sheriff Hoover," for one time he was sheriff of this county, and a real sheriff in every sense of the word.

No one ever thought of calling Jim Hoover old because he was not old. Up to his dying moment he was thoroughly capable and competent. His vast business interests were cared for solely by himself. Seventy-eight—and we can say, and so can anyone else who knew him, that Jim Hoover never needed a guardian. One of the pioneers in the coal and coke business, he lived to see it develop from nothing into millions; and what was more he kept step with that development. He passes out one of the largest and most successful operators in the region, and one of the most substantial men of this wonderful community.

If we had time we would like to review the career of ex-Sheriff James H. Hoover and publish the high lights. It would indeed be interesting. Often have we heard of his famous swim across the Monongahela and other exploits that stamped the deceased as a real man as well as a real sheriff. For the history of the Hoover family is virtually the history of Fayette county. We have mentioned its prominence in the business life, but that prominence is excelled by its influence in the political life of the county.

CRAFT, William Steele,

Civil War Veteran, Farmer.

In one of the hottest minor engagements of the War between the States, Salem Church, fought May 20, 1864, Captain Craft had his right leg shot away by a shell, and with that grim reminder of a war in which he won rank and reputation, he passed the remainder of a long life that ended at the age of eighty-two. He passed peacefully away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George P. Hoover, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, while his younger comrades of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were concluding their annual Flag Day exercises in honor of the colors of the Nation he had fought to preserve.

Fayette county, Pennsylvania, mourned the death of the veteran native son, but he had lived far beyond the allotted time, and except for the last few months, when failing health forced him to rest, he had enjoyed with the keenest mind, and participated with full vigor in the political, business and social diversions in which he had played a life-long part. He had during his long life witnessed all the wonderful accomplishments of three generations, and the

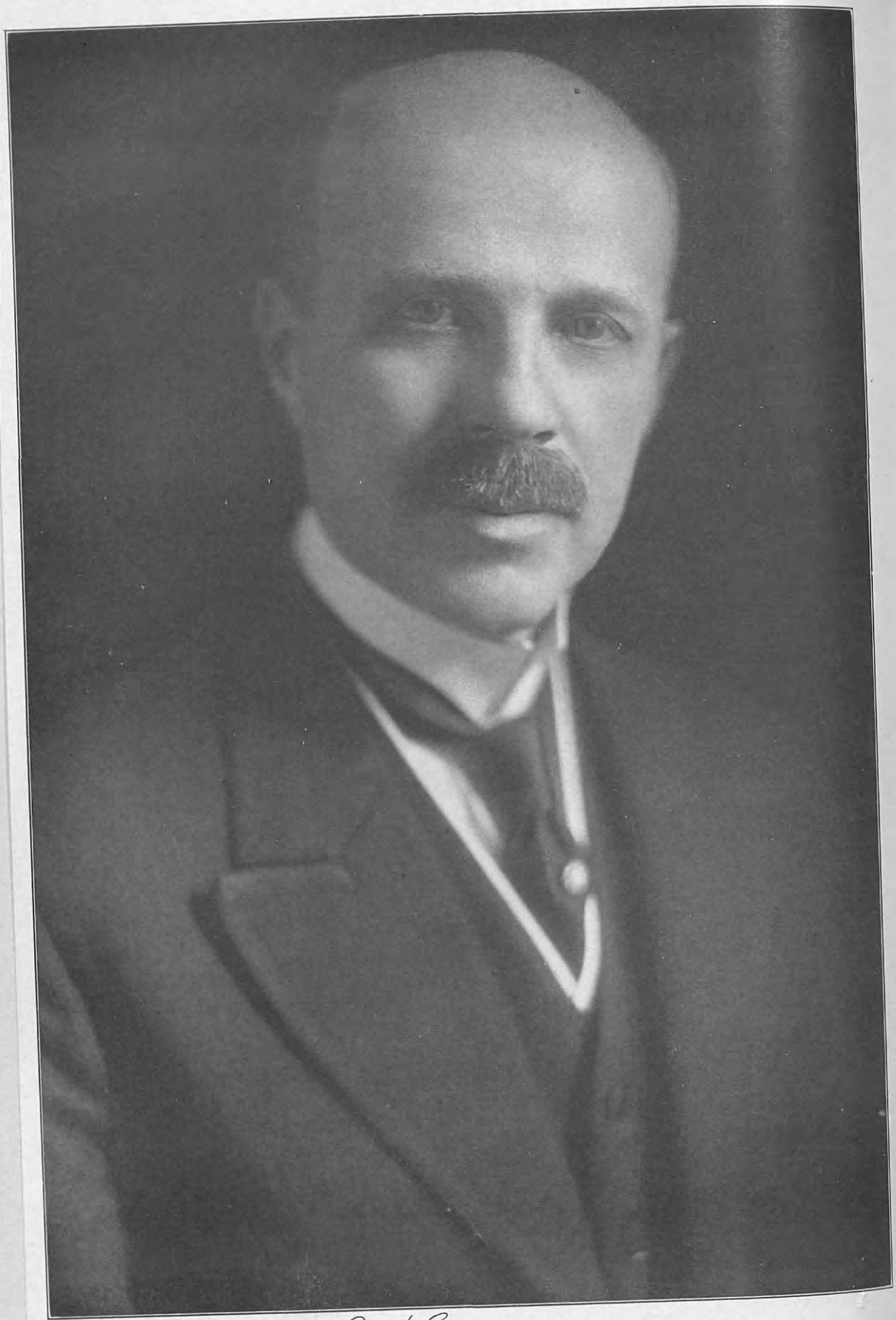
great developments of his State and Nation. He won political and official honors, and he tasted adversity and disappointment. He was lovingly cared for by a loyal family, and his last years were made pleasant by the care and devotion of his children.

Captain Craft was a great-grandson of George Craft, who took up a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, by "tomahawk" right in 1770. He came with his family from Maryland, in 1772, and settled thereon. George Craft was the father of David Craft, who founded a private school, and had a son, Elijah Craft, who married Ruth Steele, and resided on the farm in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, taken up by his grandfather, George Craft, in 1770. Elijah and Ruth (Steele) Craft were the parents of Captain William Steele Craft, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

William Steele Craft was born in the old homestead in Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1837, and died in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1919. He was educated in the school founded by his grandfather, David Craft, at Dunlap Creek, and Waynesburg College, but did not graduate from the last-named institution. He responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, and on August 1, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company H, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel George D. Bayard, and served until honorably discharged with a captain's commission, but minus his right leg, September 16, 1864. He saw three years of hard service, and rose through "gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle" through the different inferior ranks of service to that of captain. His captain's commission was won at "Bloody Fredericksburg" on December 12, 1862, when he led his company across the river and drove back the Confederate sharpshooters who were preventing the Union engineers from throwing a platoon bridge across for the passage of troops. He fought with his regiment at Gettysburg, arriving on the morning of July 2, and taking part in both days' fighting. At Salem Church, Virginia, May 28, 1864, he was leading his company when struck in the right leg by a shell that ended his military career. He was in the hospital a long time, then on September 16, 1864, was honorably discharged.

After his recovery from his wound, Captain Craft engaged in agriculture in 1867. He bought the Thornton farm of 230 acres from John Richey, and there he long resided, the Craft family having for half a century been a part of the social life of that district. Captain Craft was a successful farmer and stock raiser, was very progressive in his methods, and kept closely in touch with modern farming.

In politics he was a Republican, and held many township offices; for eighteen years he was a director and president of the School Board of Luzerne township; was a member of the County Republican Committee for a long time; and in 1911 was elected county treasurer, serving four years. For eight years he was a director of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Dunlaps Creek Presbyterian Church, and taught continuously the men's class in the Sunday school until his last illness. He was one of the speakers at the annual banquet given by the class in 1920, and was one of the first and most generous supporters of the Dunlaps Creek Chapter of the Red Cross organized by his daughter, Mrs. Hoover, in the spring of 1917. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and after the forming of the Fayette County Veteran Association, he was chief marshal at all their sessions save one.



A. H. Grundmann

Captain Craft married, November 15, 1866, Margaret Graham, born August 14, 1843, died in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1914. Captain Craft survived his wife five years. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza (Johnson) Graham. Captain and Mrs. Craft were the parents of eight children, two preceding their father to the grave, namely: 1. George J., deceased. 2. Nathaniel Graham, deceased; married Mary Shelenberger; one child, William S. 3. Ruth S., wife of A. A. Carmack, of Orlando, Florida; children: Graham and Grace. 4. Eliza J., wife of Walter L. Dearth, of Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania; children: John, Ruth, Virginia. 5. Elijah, to whom Captain Craft sold his farm several years prior to his death, and who now resides thereon; married Lydia Christopher; child, Ruth. 6. James S., married Mae Milliken; children: Louise Graham and Eleanor Mae. 7. Sarah T., wife of Ewing H. Townsend; resides in Uniontown, Pennsylvania; children: William, Nathaniel and Sarah G. 8. Margaret E., wife of George P. Hoover, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania; one child, Roy Bayard. Captain Craft had fourteen grandchildren, of whom Lieutenant Graham Carmack, of the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, made the supreme sacrifice during the World War, 1917-18.

Captain Craft was a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in these bodies he was greatly beloved, the younger members delighting to do him honor.

The following obituary appeared in "The News Standard," June 16, 1919:

> There is nothing more fitting than that the present generation should pay homage to the preceding; that we who enjoy the benefits and privileges and inventions and conveniences of the present should acknowledge the fact that we are the beneficiaries of much that our fathers and grandfathers were deprived of. Just as previous generations acknowledged their debt to the heroes of the Revolutionary War, it has remained for later generations to pay loving tribute to the heroes of those battles of the sixties which in their day were considered the bitterest and bloodiest in all history. It is for this reason chiefly that this paper cannot permit the last sad rites over the body of Captain William Steele Craft to take place before we have had a word to say about this grand old veteran who fought so hard for his country that he left a leg in the fray.
>
> Captain Craft had lived beyond the four-score mark. He had witnessed all the wonderful things that practically three generations had produced. From the days of the log cabin down he had witnessed the development of the nation and his own community. He knew what it was to have political and official honors thrust upon him, and he also knew what it was to taste the bitter dregs of adversity and disappointment. But withal he was one of this county's most distinguished old men, one of its most honored war veterans, and one of its most substantial citizens. His children and his grandchildren are living reminders of the fact that the captain, as we all knew him, left his impress on the county during his day and generation, and gratitude must needs revere and honor the memory of the ancestor.

GREENLUND, Arthur H.,

Business Executive.

In his native Chautauqua county, New York, where his practical interests always centered, Arthur H. Greenlund filled a place of conspicuous importance and honor, while in a wide circle throughout the country he numbered firm friends and admirers whose affection was won and held in the busy world of affairs. He was representative of a splendid type of successful business man, whose connections apart from his office comprehended the entire breadth of the relations of man with man, social, civic, fraternal, and religious. His was a many sided personality, yet through all there ran the dominating characteristics of uprightness and kindly generosity, guiding the activity of his business career as surely as

they influenced him in the less urgent interests of life. The outline of his work and the appreciative words of his contemporaries follow.

Arthur H. Greenlund was born in Randolph, New York, December 24, 1862, and in childhood was brought to Jamestown, his life-long home. Until he was seventeen years of age he attended the Jamestown public school, but a business career attracted him far more than further scholarly pursuits, and he then began the study of furniture carving and designing. Several years of apprenticeship, marked by earnest preparatory efforts, qualified him for salesmanship, and he covered eastern territory as traveling salesman for a number of Jamestown furniture houses. In 1888 he formed an association with the Jamestown Lounge Company, which continued until his death. This concern was founded in that year by H. L. Phillips, T. D. Hanchett, L. F. Cornell and Mr. Greenlund, the latter being assigned to New England territory. The volume of business resulting from his selling efforts increased in large measure, and he was called to the home office and entrusted with weighty responsibilities, namely, the superintendence of the manufacturing department. A large patronage throughout the East regretted the loss of personal contact with him in the conduct of business with the firm, but although his duties kept him at the company's factory for a large part of his time, he constantly remained in touch with the field work and with his friends of earlier days.

In the home office and in the plant the dynamic force of his enthusiasm and energy was felt in new standards of efficiency and co-operation, and the Jamestown Lounge Company came into a local and national prominence. In 1901 incorporation was made and Mr. Greenlund was elected to the vice-presidency, an office that he filled until the spring of 1914, when he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Mr. Hanchett. He had been a determining factor in outlining the policy of the company, and his elevation to the post of chief executive brought no radical changes in the management of the concern, which he directed in increasing prosperity and success until his death. Mr. Greenlund was also intimately identified with the Youngsville Manufacturing Company of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and for a quarter of a century was its selling agent. His name never appeared as an official of this organization nor was he a stockholder therein, but those who were most vitally concerned with its success unhesitatingly credited him with a large share of responsibility for its upbuilding into a concern of the first class. Mr. Greenlund was a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown, and at one time filled the presidency of the association, accomplishing much in his plan to bring the programme of the association into close touch with the needs of the community. He was a promoter of the furniture exposition building, and was also a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company. He was a popular member of numerous social and fraternal bodies, including the Sportsman's Club of Jamestown; the Jamestown Club; the Lakewood Country Club; Mount Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston; and other Scottish Rite organizations. He was also a member of Jamestown Tent, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Greenlund was regular in his attendance upon the services of the First Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years served the congregation as usher.

Mr. Greenlund married, June 28, 1894, Jessie Ormes, daughter of Dr. Francis D. Ormes and Leona (Glidden) Ormes, her father a well known physician of Jamestown. Mr. Greenlund's death occurred October 14, 1917, after ill health extending over a period of several years, but not handicapping him seriously until within the last year of his life. The thoughts and feelings of his intimate friends and acquaintances were thus expressed in the news and editorial column of the Jamestown "Evening Journal," and with their quotation this memorial review of his career closes.

With the demise of Arthur H. Greenlund, Jamestown has lost one of the most conspicuous figures in its industrial life, one of the most popular members in its fraternal circles, and one of its best citizens. Mr. Greenlund was a self-made man and he enjoyed a phenomenal success from the beginning of his career. . . .

It has been said that no manufacturer in the City of Jamestown ever has been more favorably or more widely known than Mr. Greenlund was in the days he traveled. All the trade knew him and many outside. When he retired from that work he fostered the acquaintance of his fellow manufacturers by attending the Grand Rapids market and keeping in touch with his customer friends.

It is a noteworthy fact that while he was helping make a world-wide reputation for the Jamestown Lounge Company, Mr. Greenlund always found time to listen to the news of his employees. Without ostentation, he helped every workman in need of assistance. The men associated with him in business have said that his liberality and generosity were remarkable, and that always he was the loyal friend of those in his employ.

Inquiry as to Mr. Greenlund's chief characteristics brings forth the response that he was the sort of man who never seemed so happy as when he was providing pleasure for his friends.

Mr. Greenlund had suffered a number of years, but only a few months before his death gave up hope of recovery from the fatal illness. His sunny disposition asserted itself through all his great suffering, and he maintained his good cheer until the end. Certainly Mr. Greenlund was one hundred per cent. optimist. With his family he had returned to town, just four days before his demise, from his summer home on the shores of Chautauqua Lake.

Mr. Greenlund was a lover of nature and of every kind of athletics. In his young manhood he was a noted performer both on ice and roller skates. He hunted, fished, bowled, played baseball and engaged in other sports, in all of which he distinguished himself. He had the ability to mix business and pleasure in such proportion that each only added to the zest of the other.

It is seldom that a death has left a greater vacancy in the life of this community, or greater sorrow in more hearts than came with the death of Arthur H. Greenlund early Sunday morning, and it is hard to feel that the kindly friend, the capable business man, the genial host and ideal husband and father, has passed on. Spending most of his fifty-five years in this community, he was long an active part of its best life. A real lover of his fellowmen, kind-hearted and genial, he won a host of true friends, who watched without fear or jealousy his steady rise to positions of business success and personal influence in the affairs of this growing city.

As one of the organizers of the Jamestown Lounge Company, when he had scarcely reached his majority, he had long taken a leading part in the industrial development of Jamestown, and from a small beginning he saw the plant to which he and his companions devoted their best thought and energy and hard work develop from a small shop to one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, an establishment that has done much toward advancing the name of Jamestown as a furniture center, and to raise the standard of business integrity and honest workmanship that has made this city famous in the furniture markets of the world.

Full of life and energy, full of the high spirit of youth, he was one of the leaders of his school and boyhood days, in amateur athletics of Jamestown, and the Chautauqua Lake region. He was a lover of all honest sports and this kept his heart young as the years advanced. Up to a short time before his death, nothing delighted him more than a day at the Sportsman's Club, or in fishing or hunting with clean heart and cheerful companions. He was one of the few men who could mix business and pleasure, without dulling the edge of either. He entered into every form of clean sport with the enthusiam of business, and he enjoyed his business with the enthusiasm of the pursuit of pleasure. His clear business judgment did much toward the

development of his own manufacturing establishment, of which he was the president for some years before his death.

But there was nothing selfish about Arthur H. Greenlund. He gave freely of his means and his talents for the good of the community. He served as president of the Manufacturers' Association; he had been for some years a member of the Jamestown Municipal Water and Lighting Commission; he had been a director and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, a member of the Jamestown Club and the Sportsman's Club. He was deeply interested in Free Masonry, and had advanced through the lower branches of the order, through the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite to the 32nd degree in this great order. But best of all, he was the ideal friend, husband and father, and it is in the home circle where his cheerful spirit will be most greatly missed. In times like these it is hopeful to recall that "Death is but another life." We bow our heads at going out and enter straight another golden chamber of the King's, larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

MAC MASTER, William,

Man of Affairs.

Mr. Mac Master is a descendant of the Scottish clan Mac Master, which, leaving the western highlands of Scotland during feudal days, separated into two main divisions, a part going to Ireland and developing a sturdy Scotch-Irish strain which emigrated to the Carolinas, and another part, in which were Mr. Mac Master's ancestors, settling in the southern part of Scotland and there following agriculture. The family home on the bay of Luce, in southern Scotland, is now occupied by an uncle of Mr. Mac Master, and has been held uninterruptedly in the family for more than four hundred years.

Eldest of the ten children of James and Rosanna (Heron) Mac Master, William Mac Master was born at Silverdale, Staffordshire, England, February 4, 1858. His preparatory education was obtained in the parish school of Kirkmaiden, one of the system of schools founded by the renowned John Knox, after which he attended the Dollar Academy, Clackamannanshire, another famous institution, whence he was graduated in 1874. His father had farm lands aggregating 2,000 acres under cultivation in Scotland, and as a young man Mr. Mac Master was for several years the elder man's assistant in his agricultural operations, gaining an experience whose full fruits were borne in distant fields. In 1881 he became associated with the Dundee Land Company, which was later absorbed by the Alliance Trust Company. Mr. Mac Master is now general manager and statutory attorney in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, for this company, whose headquarters are in Dundee, Scotland, the Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, of Dundee, the Investors' Mortgage Security Company, Limited, of Edinburgh, and the United States Investment Corporation, of Edinburgh. As the American representative of financial interests in Great Britain it has been upon his judgment and advice that a steady stream of capital, originating in the thrift of the people of his native Scotland, has flowed to the Pacific coast and has there been responsible for the development of great natural resources through loans to enterprising farmers and ranchmen.

These Scotch companies and their forerunner, the original Oregon and Washington Trust Investment Company, have for nearly half a century furnished an important part of the capital needed for the opening of the West. Their wealth has been applied in the lines which have developed as the basis of the productive life of the district, and the service they have rendered to its upbuilding has been of enduring value beyond computation. So sound has been the basis upon which Mr. Mac Master, his predecessors, and his associates have worked, so discriminating the judgment they have exercised, so great their faithfulness to the heavy trust reposed in them, that the de-

bentures of these companies, secured as they are by mortgages on substantial industries in a comparatively new and growing country, are a favorite form of investment among the people of Scotland. Since January, 1883, Mr. Mac Master has been identified with this great work in Oregon, and prior to that time had won his spurs in independent responsibility by developing and colonizing a tract of 10,000 acres of virgin soil owned by his company in Iowa, a task he accomplished in the remarkably short space of two years after being sent to America.

While making for himself a place in the life of the Northwest region, and while contributing of his practical talents to its upbuildings, Mr. Mac Master became a staunch admirer of the men and women who played a pioneer's part in the Oregon country, and recounts many interesting incidents of their vigor, hardihood, and uprightness. During periods of depression it has been necessary for him to carry financial burdens for farmers, ranchers and business men which have always been lifted with the return to normal conditions.

Capacity for quiet, effective, unassuming leadership has been recognized by Mr. Mac Master's associates in business and social affairs, and has resulted in his election and reëlection to offices of dignity and importance in the life of Portland. He has been president, vice-president, treasurer, and director of the Arlington Club, for eight years president of the Waverly Country Club, and for two terms president of the Chamber of Commerce. For two terms he has been president of the British Benevolent Society, and he has served the St. Andrew's Society in similar capacity. In politics he has been a consistent Republican from the time of his naturalization, but has only once felt it his duty to accept public office. This was when General George H. Williams, called from high place to serve the city of Portland as mayor during an emergency, gathered about him a notable group as members of the executive board of the city, and on this board Mr. Mac Master served honorably and well. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mac Master married, at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1890, Annie Fender, daughter of James and Katherine (Jeffrey) Fender, of that city. Children: Katherine, married S. T. Halsted, of Riverside, California; Marie, married D. C. Oldenborg, and resides in Kobe, Japan; and Ailsa, married R. M. Ireland, who is associated in business with Mr. Mac Master.

DUTTON, Mary L.,

Business Woman.

Those avenues of endeavor which have led to the most substantial successes in the business world have often been new and unblazed paths hewn out by the power of invention, science, and industry, but they have more often resulted from the performance of commonplace duties superlatively well. Thousands of women, gifted in cooking, have opened restaurants with an average degree, greater or less, of success, but it remained for Mary L. Dutton, of Chicago, Illinois, to make her culinary talents the basis of a business enterprise that takes front rank in its class, that has become an instrument of service to thousands of people, and that has brought her reputation and fortune. Miss Dutton entered a new field of effort when the height of her enthusiasm and efficiency might well have been past, but the following paragraphs amply substantiate her statement that there is no age of maximum efficiency, that men and women are efficient as long as they choose to be.

Miss Dutton is a descendant of New England ancestry, daughter of Morris and Sarah A. (Lord) Dutton, and was born in

Pavilion, Genesee county, New York, February 3, 1853. She attended public school and the academy at Le Roy, New York, and for several terms was a school teacher, but in 1883 accompanied her parents to South Dakota, where she lived for ten years on a farm. In 1893 the mother and two daughters came to Chicago and opened a boarding house, renting a large house. The fact that the rooms were also large kept down the profits, and increasing rent gave an added difficulty. All three were good cooks, but Mary L. Dutton possessed exceptional gift in cookery, and in 1913 she conceived the idea of opening a small cafeteria. Her venture was inaugurated in a small room opposite the First National Bank building on Monroe street, the scene of the failure of another restaurant and a place with few qualifications for the purpose. Miss Dutton had been in a cafeteria only two or three times, knew nothing of methods or cost, and had only sufficient funds to purchase the equipment already in place, to pay the first month's rent, and to do the first day's marketing. The place was named by her the "Colonial Kitchen," and at first luncheon and dinner were the only meals served.

An article in the "American Magazine" for September, 1922, describes Miss Dutton's first day in her own cafeteria, telling how she took a clean, white dress to her place of business, with the idea that she would stand around and smile on customers, instead of which she worked desperately hard in the kitchen. It was a day of pouring rain, and but twenty-five people were served at luncheon, the first week bringing receipts of about one hundred and fifty dollars. This was late in April, and there was a steady increase after the first week, except for the usual summer slump, but early in October she took in nine hundred dollars in one week. She knew that she must be making a profit because she was able to pay her bills and to start a bank account. Miss Dutton did not make the mistake of aiming at a large profit on a small amount of business, her first care being good food and the kind people like, and her second, to be constantly planning and working for increased patronage. Two years after entering the business she moved to Wabash avenue, opposite Marshall Field's store, although this was another second floor location and she wanted a ground floor site. In 1916 she leased two large ground floor places a few blocks apart, taking a ten years' lease, which was afterwards extended to seventeen, at an annual rental of $25,000 for one, and $30,000 for the other, these amounts being somewhat increased later. Her friends felt that was attempting operations on too large a scale and predicted failure within six months. Despite this dismal prophecy, the first of the two places, opened in April, 1916, began with 2,000 customers a day, increasing to 3,400 in the middle of June, and to 3,900 in October. The second place was opened in December, 1916, with 2,300 customers a day, three months later served nearly 3,000 daily, while five years afterwards, December, 1921, the combined patronage of the two places was about 9,000 daily. In 1923 Miss Dutton opened a third cafeteria on the North Side, with a seating capacity of 1,200, one of the largest and finest cafeterias in America. Approximately two hundred different kinds of food are served at dinner and luncheon, and the little venture of a decade ago has developed into a vast organization, giving employment to hundreds, and meeting, with popular approval, a definite need in the community. Miss Dutton continues as the moving force in this great business, its operations based, on a vastly increased scale, upon the policies and principles established when the first meal was served to a score of patrons. Her hair is snowy white, and has been so since she was twenty-two years old, when worry brought

A Michigan Historical Study

Eng. by Bishop & Co. Cinn.

George R Sheesey

the change. Her attitude toward her business and part of her philosophy of life are indicated in her love of work, and if she sees a table in one of her cafeterias that needs to be cleared she does not hesitate to do it herself. On one occasion when she was doing this her girls overheard one customer say to another: "Isn't it too bad that nice looking elderly lady has to work!" Narrating this incident, Miss Dutton continued:

> But work doesn't seem to me a hardship. It is a game that is full of fascination. My business is worth a good deal more than half a million dollars now and involves the handling of sums that would have frightened me years ago. But I find that it is just as easy to say "a carload of eggs" as to say "a dozen eggs," as easy to say "sixty bushels" as "half a peck" of potatoes, and so on. If you know what a dozen persons like you can be pretty certain of what a hundred persons like, and if you can please the hundred, a million. All you need then is enthusiasm, commonsense and hard work.

This is the outline of the decade of activity that has made Miss Dutton a leader in Chicago restaurant circles and changed her outlook from that of the usual to the heights of success. There is inspiration in the story given by her courage, initiative, quiet acceptance of fortune, and diligence in her chosen work, and in a day when the names of women figure with increasing prominence in the pages of American biography, that of Mary L. Dutton well takes notable place.

HEISEY, George Reich,

Business Man, Corporation Lawyer.

Early discovering that he possessed a natural talent for mathematics and that figures were a delight to him, George R. Heisey was forced to oppose his parents in the choice of a profession, they coveting their son for the ministry, or failing in that wanted him to prepare in an agricultural college and take over the home farm, one of Lancaster county's best. But in his own mind the lad decided his future, and while his choice did not bring him parental approval and deprived him of help in financing his education, he persevered and finally completed his studies and received the diploma which gave him authority to practice as a certified public accountant.

As a public accountant, Mr. Heisey developed an enormous business, and professionally he had no superior. As his business developed to large proportions among corporations and large commercial houses, tax problems presented themselves, titles became involved in his audits, and intricate legal questions had to be dealt with. This led him to a study of law and his admission to the Pennsylvania bar. His wide acquaintance among corporation officials, and his intimate knowledge of business methods gained as a public accountant, led him to make corporation law his specialty, and the law of taxation a specialty within a specialty. He was famous as a public accountant, in the law he became known as one of the most successful corporation lawyers in his State, and in questions of taxation an authority.

Mr. Heisey came from ancient Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, family along both paternal and maternal lines, being a son of Elias and Anna (Reich) Heisey, his father a well-to-do farmer of the Shocks Mills section of the county. He was the last of his immediate family in Lancaster county, his brother, Ethelbert R. Heisey, also a lawyer and an accountant, passing away at Harrisburg in 1916. The brothers occupied the same offices in Harrisburg, but no partnership existed between them.

George Reich Heisey was born at the home farm near Shocks Mills, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1869, and died very suddenly while conversing with friends in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March

14, 1919. After a public school course in the home schools, he attended a private school at Mt. Joy, and later he pursued courses at Lancaster Business College, there being graduated a certified public accountant, his own special choice of a profession. He at once opened an office in Lancaster, and business quickly found its way to that office. Lancaster business men gave him his first start, but his particular talents could not be confined and he attracted attention from outside cities, even from Philadelphia and Harrisburg, his clients numbering into the hundreds. The houses patronizing this Lancaster public accountant included the famous Wanamaker and Brown, of Philadelphia, and corporations, manufacturers and business houses of importance in different cities.

He found himself often in a tangle of tax partnership and varied adjustments that only a lawyer could unravel, and he took up the study of law in the office of John M. Groff, and in 1901 was admitted to the Lancaster bar. He found his path in the upbuilding of a law practice made easy through the large clientele he already served as an acountant, and without going outside that clientele he was able to confine his practice entirely to the laws governing corporations. Questions regarding taxation came before him in both professions so frequently that he became an expert and was rated an authority. In 1910 he moved his offices and home from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and there his field widened. With the World War came new forms of taxation, special, income, surtax, and these added to his labors, in fact shortened his life, for he overworked during the last few weeks making out the income tax reports for the many corporations who placed their business with him. He literally died "in the harness," having left his home for his office when death overtook him on the way. He was laid at rest in Marietta Cemetery.

Mr. Heisey was a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Dauphin County Bar Association, the Masonic order, the Harrisburg Country Club, the Colonial Country Club, the Harrisburg Rotary Club, and the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Marietta, Pennsylvania, and in his political faith a Republican. He was a man of may talents, an excellent business manager, a certified public accountant without a superior, a lawyer learned and able, a lover of books, his law library said to have been the finest in Harrisburg. He loved nature and his recreations were those of the out-of-doors, being particularly fond of fishing, motoring and camping. He enjoyed a round of golf at the Country Club links, and in all things was the Christian gentleman, clean of life, upright, honorable, winning friends easily and always retaining them.

Mr. Heisey married (first) early in life, Mary Steacy, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He married (second) March 17, 1910, Merrimar Wilson, of French-Irish parentage, a lady of strong individuality and ability, who survives him, residing in her own apartment building, "The Elphinstone Apartments" at No. 901 North Front street, Harrisburg, facing the beautiful river drive. The accounting department of her husband's business is continued under the management of Mrs. Heisey, who adds to her intellectual and artistic tastes unusual business ability. She spends a part of each year with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Travis, of Chicago, Illinois.

DUNHAM, Arthur John,

Head of Various Enterprises.

There were contained within the personality and character of Arthur John Dunham qualities which, when applied to the problems of business, brought him to re-

sponsible and respected place among men of affairs, and when enlisted in causes of civic and moral significance made him a source and center of wholesome, invigorating influence. He went his way in life quietly, avoiding the sensational, performing his duty at every turn as though no other course was possible, as indeed to him none other ever occurred, and in his practical affiliations, service to his denomination, the Presbyterian, and in his home his chief interests centered. That generous measure of respect and appreciation that was his when he lived, regard reflected in the general confidence and reliance, is intensified in his loss to the community whose best interests were so substantially advanced through his service.

Mr. Dunham was descended from a notable and patriotic ancestry, his great-grandfather, Samuel Pickerill, of Dumfries, Virginia, having served for three years in the Colonial Army, enlisting in Virginia in 1776, and ranking as private and drummer under Captain Gallahue and Colonel Brent. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, and Stony Point, and that the patriotic ardor which inspired him did not die with his passing is demonstrated by the fact that three of his descendants served in the Mexican War and forty-seven in the Civil War. Among the latter number were Samuel T. Dunham, of Company I, 155th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Asa Dunham, of Company B, 104th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, brothers of John Leslie Dunham, father of Arthur J. Dunham. Dr. James B. Dunham, of Wenona, Illinois, is the sole surviving member of the immediate family of John Leslie Dunham. Mr. Dunham's descent from Samuel Pickerill and Mary, his wife, was through their daughter, Elizabeth, born November 4, 1790, who married Samuel Dunham, his grandfather, John Leslie Dunham being one of the fourteen children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pickerill) Dunham.

Arthur John Dunham was born in Tonica, Illinois, September 6, 1869, and died February 15, 1923. His public school education was completed with graduation from Wenona High School in the class of 1886, and he subsequently attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Chicago prior to his commercial course, teaching school for one year. His major business experience is included in the history of one firm, Curtiss & Warren, with whom he became bookkeeper, rising through increasingly responsible positions to the office of general manager and later to partnership in the firm. His worth and ability were early recognized, and his advancement in the organization was steady, his judgment and counsel vitally effecting the development and policy of the firm, and the course of events rarely failing to vindicate his position, never stated without mature deliberation and earnest thought. He was a widely known figure in the dry goods trade, and both within and beyond its confines his reputation was that of a straightforward, upright, capable business man whose name was never associated with an enterprise that would not bear the closest scrutiny. He was secretary of the Rock River Woolen Mills, and vice-president of the Berwyn State Bank.

Mr. Dunham served as president of the Berwyn Park district and as a township school trustee, always taking the part demanded by good citizenship in local affairs, giving allegiance to the Republican party, and taking a firm and decided stand in favor of the prohibition movement. He was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and twice was a delegate to the General Assembly. He held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution by virtue of the military service previously outlined, and his other social memberships were in

the Old Colony Club, of Chicago, the Riverside Golf Club, and the Berwyn Club. He was a lover of the out-of-doors, interested in athletic sports, and in these and the congenial companionship of his home spent his hours of leisure.

Arthur John Dunham married, in Wenona, Illinois, December 29, 1891, Christena A. Doede, daughter of August and Mary (Seabert) Doede. Their daughter, H. Irene, married, October 16, 1920, Ralph H. Evans, and they have one daughter, Marjorie May, born May 2, 1922.

DAVIS, Ralph Ferrien,

Educator, Specialist.

Completing in European study the education begun in institutions of the West and northwest, Dr. Davis has spent the years of his active professional life in Oregon, and as educator and specialist practitioner has mounted the heights of his calling. He is a member of the group of Portland medical men who, in the full vigor of their life's powers, have attracted respectful attention from their colleagues throughout the country and have made their city a medical center of note on the Pacific slope. Dr. Davis was born at Boise, Idaho, January 6, 1881, son of Edwin Ferrien and Mary (Gildea) Davis, his father engaged throughout his life in mining and farming.

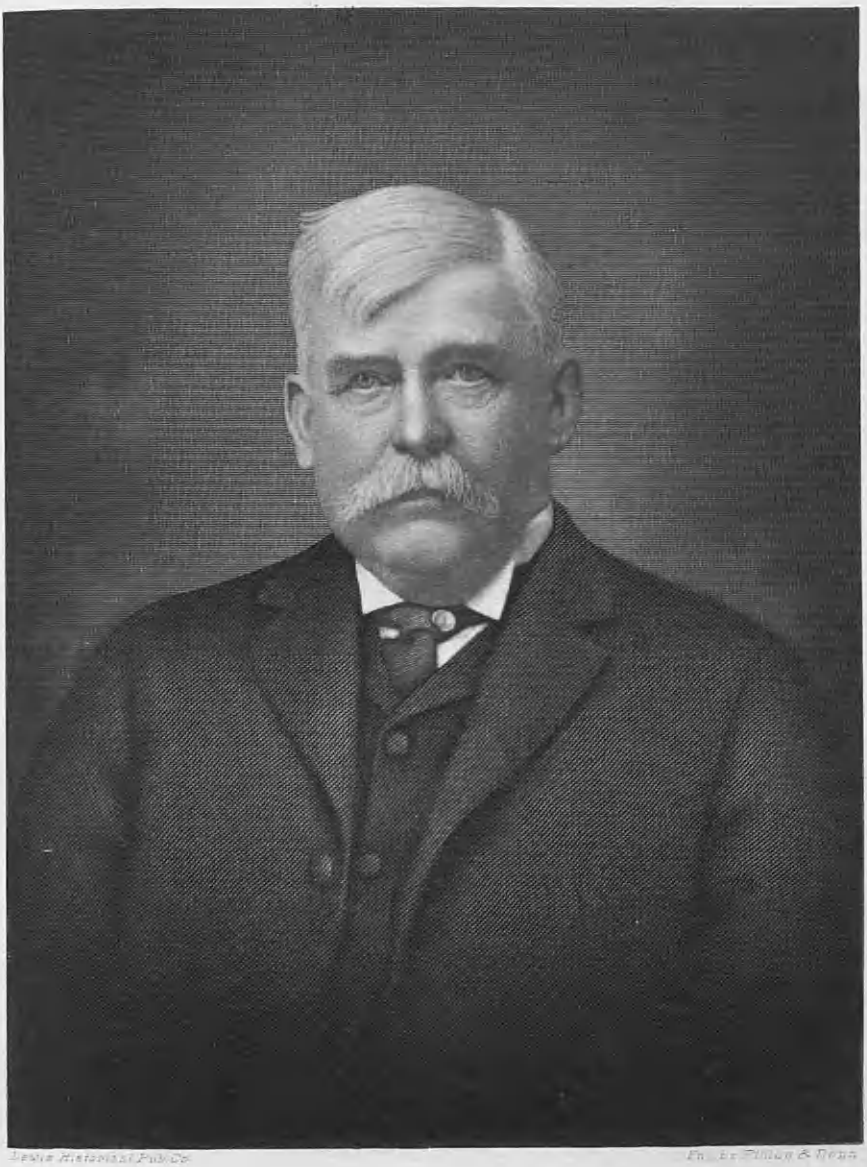
Ralph F. Davis attended the grammar and high schools of his native city, and after preparatory study was graduated from the medical school of the University of Oregon with the degree of M. D. Going abroad, he pursued special studies in the University of Vienna (Austria) in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Upon his return to the United States he was engaged in educational work from 1904 to 1910 in Portland, at the end of that time withdrawing from teaching and devoting himself entirely to his private practice. General medical and surgical work has occupied a part of his time, but his principal interests have been in specialized fields, and in these branches of his profession he has gained wide popular favor and prominent place among the leading physicians of the region. Dr. Davis is a member of the American Medical Society, the American Academy of Otology and Laryngology, the Pacific Coast Oto-Ophthalmological Society, the Portland City and County Medical Society, the Portland Academy of Medicine, and the Portland Oto-Ophthalmological Society. The absorbing nature of his work leaves him little leisure for other activities. He is a Republican in political sympathy, and his social memberships are in the University Club, the Waverly Country Club, and the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Davis married, in Portland, Oregon, September 27, 1904, Ethel Morgan, daughter of John J. and Emma E. (Humphreys) Morgan. Children: Alan Morgan, born January 4, 1913; Ferrien Stanford, born October 8, 1917.

EDGAR, Col. J. Blanchard,

Man of Enterprise.

Edgar is an old and peculiar surname. One might suppose that even at the present day it would be common, at any rate about large cities, and in those districts whose characteristics are still, to a certain extent, more especially Saxon. When, however, we come to inquire narrowly, and refer to directories, we find it of rare occurrence. For example, if we take the diocese of Winchester, and run over the index of wills in its Probate Court from 1498 down to the present time, or, at least to the close of the last century, among numerous Saxon names that of Edgar occurs but thrice, and in two of these wills, oddly enough, we meet with



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J. B. Edgar

the same corrupt spelling of the name which, in the contemporaneous registers of the northern kingdom, was so prevalent. In England, an ancient family of the name settled in Berkshire at an early period. That and the Edgar family in Suffolk may have had a common ancestor, and it may not be saying too much to suggest their descent from one or other of the Edgars who appear in the pedigrees of the Saxon Earls of Northumbria.

Arms—Per pale, 1st, sable, dexter a lion rampant and sinister a garb argent, a bordure invected or; 2nd, gules, a fess between three bugle horns stringed or, a bordure ingrailed argent.

Crest—A dagger and quill in saltire proper.

Motto—Potius ingenio, quam vi. (Rather by skill than by force).

A few persons named Edgar seem to have been in attendance upon, or connected with, the courts of several of the ancient kings of Scotland. One named Gilbert, "son of Edgar," was witness to the execution of a charter by William the Lion about 1176. Another, named "Edgar, son of Henry," was witness to a charter by King David about 1208. Another, "Gilbert, son of Edgar," was witness to a charter in 1200; and "Walter, son of Edgar," was witness to a charter of the lands of Scrogges in 1208.

In Rymer's "Foedera" three notices of this name are to be found. 1. In the 24th Edward I. (1296),—"Walterus Edger persona de Penicok, vicecomiti de Edenburgh." 2. 1st Edward II. (1308),—"De vadiis prisonibus Scotiae," etc., "habere facias Galfrido Edger . . . in castro nostra Ebor." 3. 7th Edward II. (1314) . . . "quod Isabella de Brus in Castro praedicto sub custodia vestra, de mandato nostro, jam existens, habeat secum, ut de familia suâ, Elenam Edger, Johannem de Claydon, Samuelem de Lynford et Willielmum de Preston," etc., etc.

Besides these, we find a notice of a Sir Patrick Edgar, ("Ric de Barneby Domino Patricio Edgar Milite") in 1272, in the *Chronicle of Lanercost;* and in the reign of King John (Abbrev. Placit). "Edgar avuncul. Comitis Waldeni patris comit Patricii fuit seisit in Dñico suo sicut de feudo de Villa de Bewic," etc.

In the shire of Berwick, says Nisbet, besides the Homes there were other ancient families of different surnames who carried lions rampant in variation of tinctures from the old Earls of Dunbar and March; whether upon the account of descent from that eminent family, or, as vassals, carried lions in imitation of those of their patrons I shall not be positive, as the Hepburns, Rentons, and of the name of Edgar who held their land of the old Earls of Dunbar.

The principal family of the name of Edgar there is Edgar of Wadderlie, yet extant, who carried for their proper arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent.

As for the antiquity of the name, I shall here vouch a charter of Earl Patrick, son of Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, who grants to the monks of Durham the church and lands of Edram for prayers to be said for the soul of his father and mother, of King Malcolm, his sons, King Edgar, King Alexander, King David, and his son Earl Henry, and King Malcolm, and for the safety of his brother David, and for himself, wife, and children. The charter has no date, but is granted in the reign of King William, and in it are many witnesses, among whom are many barons in the shire of Berwick, as "Stephen Papedie, Robert de Bonaire, Gilbert de Hume, Henric de Prenderghest, Edward de Aldcambus, Alan de Suyntoun, Willielm de Nesbit, and Willielm filius *Edgari.*"

The last-mentioned William, son of Edgar, I take to be one of the progenitors of Edgar of Wadderlie.

The aforesaid principal charter is fully repeated in the charter of confirmation of King Robert the Bruce, dated at Berwick, the 15th day of November, the 21st year of his reign.

Richard Edgar, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, married the eldest daughter and coheir of Ross of Sanquhar, and William Crichton married the other sister . . . King Robert confirms to Richard and his son Donald Edgar, the half of the lands of Sanquhar, with the manor place as the charter bears:—"De capitali mannerio in Baronia de Sanquehar cum medi [eta] ate ejusdem

Barronie ad ipsum mannerium pertinen." It appears that Edgar of Wedderlie is descended of this Richard.

I have seen a resignation in the custody of Edgar of Wedderlie, by Richard Edgar, son of Richard Edgar of the lands of Wedderlie, in favour of Robert Edgar Dominus de Wedderlie, in the year 1376, and confirmed to his son, John Edgar of Wedderlie, 1384.

And besides the Arms of Wedderlie are quartered with figures like to these of Ross of Sanquhar—three water budgets *or*, much defaced, as on an old stone on the house of Wedderlie, supported by two greyhounds, and for crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger, point downwards. Motto: "Man do it," and on a compartment below, "Salutem disponit Deus."

It has been remarked, with reference to the origin of our Peerage, that two great Houses, one English, one Scottish, sprang from the best Saxon aristocracy. Of the old Earls of Northumberland, one named Cospatrick left England after the Conquest, and settled in Scotland. He was ancestor of the Earls of Dunbar, of whom the Homes, and we believe the Edgars, are cadets. From him the Nevilles of Raby, in England, are also descended.

According to *Douglas* ("Peerage of Scotland:" ed. Wood, ii. 107) the descent is stated thus:

I. Cospatrick, son of Maldred by Algetha, daughter and heiress of Uchtred, Prince of Northumbria, by Elgiva, daughter of Etheldred, King of England, was father of Dolfyn and,—

II. Cospatrick, 1st Earl of Dunbar, whose son,—

III. Cospatrick, 2nd Earl, died in 1147, leaving 1. Cospatrick (3rd Earl). 2. Edward. 3. Edgar (who appears to have been ancestor of those of the surname Edgar). 4. Ushtred.

In Surtees' "Durham," we find, with many other collateral descents, the following:

Waltheof (circa A. D. 969) father of Uchtred, who was thrice married, and had by his second wife, Elgiva, daughter, Aldgetha, who married Maldred, and was mother of Cospatrick, whose issue follows: 1. Cospatrick, father of Cospatrick and Patrick. 2. Dolfin (viv. 1120). 3. Waldeve. 4. Edgar (Nothus). 5. Gunil, who married Orme, and had Cospatrick Dominus de Workington, father of Thomas (ob. 1152), father of Patrick.

Waltheof (circa 969), by his 3rd wife, Sigen, had Cospatrick, the father of Uchtred, father of Dolfin (1131), father of Maldred and Patrick. This Maldred was father of five children, viz., 1. Robert, who married Isabella, daughter of G. de Neville. 2. Gilbert. 3. John. 4. Gilbert. 5. Richard.

In his version of the pedigree of the House of Dunbar, etc., many references are given by the author to the sources of his information; it contains likewise the name of Siward, the Giant Earl of Northumberland, who is stated to have married Aelfled, the great-granddaughter of Waltheof, the founder (?) of these families.

The territory once in possession of the Wedderlie family appears to have extended in a broken chain from the coast of Berwickshire to the Solway Firth. Yet many small land owners bearing the name, who were settled under a peculiar tenure in the royal patrimony at Lochmaben, may have had no distinct nor legitimate connection with the chief House, but at the same time it is probable there was but one family of the name. It is probable that in the fourteenth century the House of Wedderlie was more powerfully represented in Nithsdale than in its native county; and it is a question whether the representation of the family early in the seventeenth century did not revert to the head of the House settled in the former locality.

Towards the close of the thirteenth century an Edgar, Laird of Wedderlie, appears to have been married to a Countess of Home; and immediately afterwards, the fortune of this House seems to have reached the summit of its prosperity, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce, at whose mar-

riage Richard de Edgar was a witness. One of the latter's four sons was placed by David Bruce at the head of the Clan McGowan, and Wedderlie itself seems to have been resigned to a younger brother,—probably the King's godson.

The Laird of Wedderlie, as co-representative of Robert de Ros, Lord of Sanquhar, —through his wife, a daughter of the latter, was allied to the family of one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in 1292. Thus his position must have been among the foremost. Yet it seems strange, that when a distinction came gradually to be made between territorial and titular barons, an Edgar should have acquired the latter rank, thus losing for his descendants a nominal status, which, like many powerful barons, they perhaps undervalued, during the season of material prosperity, and before the encroachments of men inferior by birth, but more ambitious, had reduced, by taking advantage of their inaptitude for war or business, or by marriage with their daughters, the once noble possessions of the family to comparatively a few acres.

Moreover, "they were among the few families who disobeyed the act of 1672, c 21, in not having their arms matriculated in the Lyon Register then established." Then again, the direct succession seems to have been more than once broken; and, like certain other families of cognate origin, there is a period of obscurity midway in the descent, and though it is incontrovertible, that even during the most troublous times Wedderlie never was held but by an Edgar, still the then laird may have been self sufficient and short-sighted, or ignorant of the intention of the act referred to, and content to thus proceed on the stagnating principle of "leaving well alone."

Of the Edgars of Wedderlie, in the fifteenth century, little is known, although it is evident that they must have continued to maintain considerable influence in their native county. In the following century, it is probable, that cadets of the House established themselves at Edinburgh. The heads of the family seem to have been turbulent in the seventeenth century. The Laird of Wedderlie was in 1679 a rebel. In 1661, George Edgar, of Newtown, was proceeded against, in the Court of Session, for oppressing Ker of Mersington and his servants, and preventing them cultivating their lands, and attending to peaceful occupations. Toward the close of the seventeenth century, the irregularities of another laird brought him into frequent bad odour with the rigid Presbyterians of his parish, whose interference he resisted for a while, but he was obliged to yield to them eventually.

In this century flourished the Edgars of Peffermyln (an interesting ancient fortalice near Craigmillar), and the Edgars of Keithock, etc. The former was of the Nithsdale line of Wedderlie. The lands of Wedderlie continued in the possession of the Edgar family until 1733-36, when they passed by sale to Robert Lord Blantyre. So late, however, as the 25th July, 1736, John Edgar, the last in possession, marked the exodus of his race from their ancient patrimony by the gift to his native parish of Westruther, of a Bible "bound in blue Turkey leather, for which the Session appoints the minister, Mr. Scott, to return thanks to Wadderlie."

From a reference to the title deeds it would appear that the older muniments have either perished or gone astray among other collections, for the earliest is a crown charter granted in the year 1619, to John Edgar, eldest son of Robert Edgar, of Wedderlie. This is a curious coincidence, inasmuch as the collateral succession of this Robert Edgar is one of the obscure links of the pedigree of Wedderlie.

Before the Reformation, the Edgars were buried in their own chapel at Wedderlie; from the Reformation to 1649 at Bassen-

dean, and subsequently, at Westruther; all their tombstones, however, have unfortunately disappeared, with one exception, on which the last resident Laird of Wedderlie has left a memorial of himself, in his native parish, which, from its quaintness, seems characteristic of the sad and somewhat sarcastic spirit of its author. An apocryphal story is told of the departure of the Edgars of Wedderlie from their ancient inheritance. The family were fallen and obliged to sell their estates, and in the words of the narrator, "The auld laird and leddy drove out in their carriage and four horses at mid-day; but the young laird (their only child) was broken-hearted at the thocht o' leaving the auld place, and he waited till the darkening; for he said the sun should na shine when he left his hame." The preserver of this anecdote was a very aged woman, named Eppy Forsyth, who died about 1640. She remembered seeing the young laird riding down the avenue alone, and she said "It was a dark nicht when the last Edgar rode out of Wedderlie."

The death of the last recognized male heir of Wedderlie is thus recorded, and one of the many examples of the same kind of error is here repeated: "1617, March. . . . In Bedford Street, Bedford Square, London, aged 80, Rear Admiral Alexander Edgar, the last male descendant of the ancient Scottish family of Edgar of Wedderlie." There are no complete pedigrees on record of the various families of Edgar in Scotland, and it would be a somewhat bold assertion to make that there may not, at the present day, be many descendants, in the male line, of the numerous cadets of the house of Wedderlie, in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and earlier centuries. It is quite certain, for example, that the branch of the Wedderlie family planted at Newtoun de Birgham, in Berwickshire, flourished there until the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter Edgar, in 1808. But there is a probability of nearer cadets of Wedderlie being in existence. Beside the "Edgars of Evelaw, and of Westruther," local records show that at the opening of the eighteenth century Edgars were still numerous in the neighborhood of Wedderlie, and several families of the name still lived—some as lairds, others as "kindly tenants"—around the chief of their house. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to ascertain their relationship to him, considering that the last laird of Wedderlie had no fewer than five sons, of whom the Admiral was one; it does seem remarkable that none of them should have left any known male descendants. On a reference to the records of the Commissariot of Lauder, and of Edinburgh, where the wills of Edgars of, from, or at Wedderlie, are recorded, it is at once perceived that there have been extensive offshoots, whose descendants have never been traced.

In the "Bride of Lammermoor" there are a few marked and curious coincidences between the family of Ravenswood and that of Edgar of Wedderlie. Both were of the Merse, and Wedderlie is situated at the foot of the Lammermoor hills. The master of Ravenswood is named Edgar. Against the "Wolf's Crag" of the Romance, we have "Wolfstruther," afterwards Westruther, the parish of Wedderlie. Edgar Ravenswood was related to the Humes and Douglases; so likewise was Edgar of Wedderlie; but what is still more remarkable, both families were connected with that of Chiesly, and at the same period. The Ravenswoods were involved in a litigation, in which Chiesly was implicated; while in the Public Records (Decisions of the Court of Session) at the period of the Romance, Edgar of Wedderlie had a bitter lawsuit with Chiesly, the tutor of his father's younger children. Edgar of Wedderlie was impoverished by his opposition to the Presbyte-

rian church, just as Edgar Ravenswood opposed its minister at his father's funeral. Both families were turbulent, and both were brought to ruin by espousing the losing cause.

The estate of Kethick or Keithock, Forfarshire, a portion of the ancient possessions of the noble house of Lindsay, came into the Edgar family early in the seventeenth century. In January, 1613, Edgar of Keithock appears in the tax-roll of the sheriffdom of Forfar, at £44 10s. 4d. The name Edgar is found in the locality at an early period, viz., from 1202 to 1218, when the signatures of Robert and Thomas Edgar were attached to charters of the Bishop of Brechin, in favor of the abbey of Arbroath.

There were two separate families of Edgar, successively lairds of Keithock, in the seventeenth century. The second family purchased the estate from the former, about the year 1680, and thereupon procured a grant of coat armour. The representative of the ex-laird, forty years afterwards, followed their example; he is accordingly styled in the Lyon register as of "Dantzig in Poland," and eldest son of Keithock—that is, of the dispossessed laird.

David Edgar, laird of Keithock, was married (according to his family Bible, which is preserved) to Katherine Forrester at Dundee, Scotland, by the Rev. William Rait, June 11, 1674. He had a numerous family, the fifth child being Thomas Edgar, the American emigrant. The succession to the estate of Keithock passed, by the law of primogeniture, to the eldest son, Alexander Edgar, born May 21, 1676, who married the eldest daughter of Peter Turnbull, of Smiddyhill, Forfarshire. The property continued in the possession of the Edgar family until 1790, when it was sold. Another son of David Edgar, and younger brother of Thomas Edgar, the emigrant, was the very noted James Edgar, born at Keithock, July 13, 1688. With another brother, John Edgar, he participated actively in the Stuart rising of 1715. John Edgar was taken prisoner and died in captivity in Stirling Castle. James Edgar made his way to Keithock, borrowed from a tenant farmer a suit of laborer's clothes, and, thus disguised, escaped to the continent. Becoming secretary to the Chevalier St. George, the famous pretender to the British throne, he served him with the greatest fidelity and distinguished ability. Secretary Edgar died September 24, 1764.

(I) Thomas Edgar, fifth child of David Edgar, laird of Keithock, by his wife, Katherine (Forrester) Edgar, was born, as exactly related in the family Bible, on "Wednesday, 19th of October, 1681, and baptized at the College Kirk by Mr. Irving, the 30th of said month." He came to America about 1715, purchased lands in New Jersey, lived near Rahway, and died there in 1759. He married Janet Knox, born in Woodbridge, March 16, 1689.

(II) William Edgar, son of Thomas and Janet (Knox) Edgar, was born April 20, 1724. He inherited a considerable portion of the paternal estate. He married Experience Clarkson, in 1751, and their son was William, of whom further.

(III) William (2) Edgar, later called Major William Edgar, was born March 25, 1768. He was one of the leading men of his day, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, a founder and first president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Rahway. He married Phoebe S. Baker, and they were the parents of thirteen children, one of them John B. Edgar, father of Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar, of whom further.

(IV) John B. Edgar, son of William (2) and Phoebe S. (Baker) Edgar, was born at the old Edgar homestead, near Rahway, New Jersey, in 1809, and died at his farm in April, 1882. He attended the district

school, and from youth was employed about the farm, later adopting agriculture as his life work, and became one of the successful, substantial farmers of Woodbridge. He bought his own farm near Woodbridge when quite young, and about 1860 built the home which has since then been the family residence. He made a specialty of blooded cattle, sheep and swine, and was a large exhibitor at the fair held at Trenton by the New Jersey State Fair Association, of which he was a charter member. Mr. Edgar was a man well-read and well-informed, public-spirited and energetic, particularly interested in road improvement, a subject upon which he was far in advance of his neighbors. He could never be prevailed upon to accept any other office than that of overseer of roads, and that he was always willing to take, as it enabled him to accomplish needed improvements. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief, a Whig, and later a Republican in politics. He loved his farm not as a farm, but as his home, and there hospitality abounded.

John B. Edgar married (first) Anna Louise Ross, who died in 1863. She was a daughter of William M. Ross, a merchant of New York City, who later in life lived at Metuchen, New Jersey, where he was an elder of the Presbyterian church. A sister of Mrs. Edgar married Amos Robbins, a leading Middlesex county Democrat, who sat in both houses of the Legislature, and for several terms was president of the Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar were the parents of six children: Eugene R.; Rufus N.; J. Blanchard, of whom further; Margaret, Josephine, and Catherine. Mr. Edgar married (second) Catherine Bevier, of Ulster county, New York, who with her infant child passed away.

(V) J. Blanchard Edgar, the last survivor of the children of John B. and Anna Louise (Ross) Edgar, was born at his father's home near Woodbridge, New Jersey, May 7, 1843, and died December 28, 1920. After preparation at Rev. David H. Pierson's School, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, he entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1866. He decided to become a lawyer, and so entered the offices of Parker & Keasby, of Newark, New Jersey, as a student, but pressing calls were made for his help in the management of the home farm, and he gave up his own ambition to become his father's assistant. Some years later he was appointed to a position in the United States Custom House, New York City, a position he held several years. He then spent ten years in charge of the lumber interests of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and later, on his own account, in West Virginia and other timber sections. The lure of the land then proved the stronger, and he became owner of the home which his father built, and there resided until his death. For many years he operated the farm as a dairying proposition largely, maintaining a large herd of cows.

Colonel Edgar was a member of the State Militia for over twenty years, serving at one time as a member of the general staff of the governor, with the rank of colonel, and for several years was a member of the Woodbridge Board of Education. His college fraternity was Zeta Psi, and he was a member of the Masonic order. Politically he was a Republican.

Colonel Edgar married Harriet B. Collins, of New Britain, Connecticut, and they were the parents of five children: Anna Louise, who is the wife of Willard C. Freeman, of Rahway, New Jersey; Blanchard Collins, who resides at Nashville, Tennessee; Gertrude, wife of Cornelius T. Myers, of Avenel, New Jersey; Marguerite, the wife of Henry D. Tucker, of Rahway, New Jersey; and Natalie, who is now (1921) at home. Colonel Edgar was interred in Hazelwood Cemetery at Rahway, New Jersey.

COUNTISS, Frederick D.,

Broker.

The early American history of the Countiss family is obscure. Of Welsh origin, settlement was made early in the eighteenth century in North Carolina, and Delaware subsequently became the home of the branch of the family with which this record is concerned. Maryland records contain the names of several of the family who bore arms in the Revolutionary War, and various court records mention its members. The will of Hon. John Tyler (father of President Tyler), Charles City county, Virginia, 1813, mentions granddaughters, Ann Countiss and Elizabeth Prior, Mary and Martha Semple, Mary Ennolds and Martha Ann Wagman. Following is the arms of:

Countesse or Countiss: *Arms*—Argent, three bucks' horns barways sable, the top to the dexter side.

(I) William Countiss is the first of the line of whom authentic record is obtainable, and he and his wife Elizabeth had the following issue: James W., of whom further; Peter G., born April 12, 1769; Ann, born April 25, 1771; Christopher, born January 25, 1773; Elizabeth Jones, born August 4, 1775; Henry, born June 9, 1777; William W., born February 4, 1780; Rebecca, born March 8, 1782; Sarah, born February 4, 1784; and John, born August 14, 1786.

(II) James W. Countiss, son of William and Elizabeth Countiss, was born January 7, 1766, and died September 26, 1810. He married, February 21, 1799, Nausa Brown, who died Monday, October 23, 1809. Their children were: Christopher, born January 14, 1800, died February 12, 1827; married, July 17, 1820, Sarah Hudson; Polly, born March 6, 1801; John B., born December 18-19, 1802; William, born March 30, 1804; Peter, of whom further; Henry, born August 12, 1807, died December 10, 1847; and James, born October 10, 1809, died September 10, 1810.

(III) Peter Countiss, son of James W. and Nausa (Brown) Countiss, was born September 30, 1805, died in Wilmington, Delaware, August 16, 1856. His wife, Anna Maria, died at Wilmington, January 11, 1889, in her eightieth year. Among their children was Robert H., of whom further.

(IV) Robert H. Countiss, son of Peter and Anna Maria Countiss, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1904. He came to Chicago in 1848 as a young man, and for many years was prominently identified with the retail and wholesale grocery trade of the city, at one time conducting several retail stores as well. In the great fire of 1871 he suffered a heavy financial loss, his business being practically destroyed. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Board of Trade, and dealt extensively in real estate. Mr. Countiss was well known in the social life of the city and was one of a group of men in which could be found the leaders of progress and improvement in Chicago. His span of life covered a period in which Chicago grew in population from less than twenty thousand to two million.

Robert H. Countiss married Louise Eakin, born in Utica, New York, daughter of Hugh and Hannah (McNally) Eakin. Hannah McNally was a daughter of William (2) and Hannah (Harshaw) McNally, her father having been put to death by Catholics in his Ireland home about 1825. William (2) McNally was a son of William (1) McNally, who fought at Waterloo and was called "Captain," and who had sons, William (2) mentioned above, and John, who was a paymaster at London, probably in the military service. Hannah Harshaw, wife of William (2) McNally, came to America from Glasdrummond, County Armagh, Ireland, with her brothers, settling first in Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, later

moving to the London district. James Harshaw, her father, had the following children: 1. Hannah, previously mentioned. 2. Sarah, married John Little, who was called "Soldier" Little, and was in the battle of Waterloo; they settled at Hope, Durham county, Ontario. 3. Nancy, who married William Fulton. 4. Jane, who married Robert Deans. 5. James, married Jane Koverty. 6. Catharine, died in girlhood. 7. Margaret, married and lived in Armagh, Ireland. The McNallys have long had a tradition of an early title "Lord Gosford," held in the family, and in connection therewith the story of the "Bloody Hand." A Lord Gosford died with no heir in direct succession. The claimants to the title were two cousins, who had equal rights to the title, and to decide the contest a boat race was held, with the provision that the one who first placed his hand on land would become Lord Gosford. As they neared the end of the course one of them, seeing that the other had too great a lead to overcome, cut off his hand and threw it ashore, thus gaining the title.

Issue of Robert H. and Louise (Eakin) Countiss: Robert H., Jr., former chairman of the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Charles H., contracting freight agent for the Michigan Central railroad; William P., associated with the Trans-Continental Freight Rate Association; Anna N., married Augustus W. Green, of Chicago; May, married Louis E. Howard, of Chicago; Claribel, married Tracy L. Turner, of Chicago; and Frederick D., of whom further.

(V) Frederick D. Countiss, son of Robert H. and Louise (Eakin) Countiss, was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 26, 1872. After attending the public schools of his native city he entered the service of the Merchants' Bank in a subordinate capacity, and was connected with that institution until 1892. In this year he became bookkeeper with the National Bank of the Republic, later advancing to the receiving tellership, in 1896 resigning to enter the organization of Chapin and Gaylord, brokers. In July, 1898, he became a member of the firm, whose name remained unchanged until 1901, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Gaylord, the title became S. B. Chapin & Company. The firm holds foremost place among Chicago houses dealing in securities and has an influential clientele.

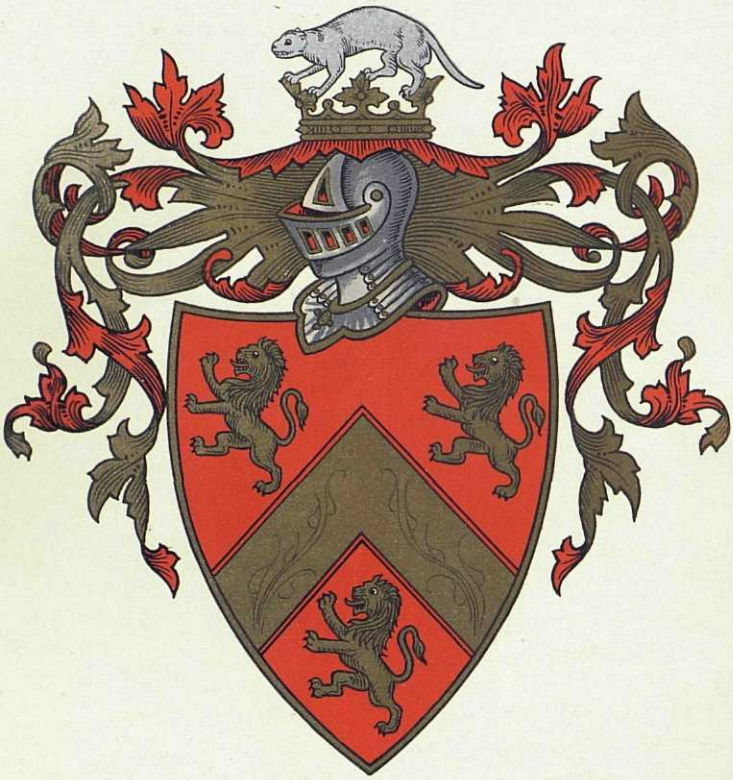
In June, 1909, Mr. Countiss was elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange and was reëlected in 1910, but declined a third term. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Mid-Day Club, Bankers' Club and Chicago Athletic Association, and is a director of the Lake Geneva Country Club, former commodore of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club, and a member of other yacht clubs of Chicago and New York.

Frederick D. Countiss married, September 10, 1910, Eleanor Robinson, of New York, daughter of John Kelly Robinson, one of the founders and for thirty-three years treasurer of the Diamond Match Company. The Countiss summer home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Mrs. Countiss is prominent in the social life of Chicago, and interested in charitable and philanthropic work. Their children are: Henrietta Eleanor; and Frederick Downer, Jr.

GOOD, Daniel,

Merchant.

There are a few names which stand out in American commercial history as the sponsors for, and pioneers in, a new order of mercantile dealing—the plan of retailing a wide variety of goods at two prices, five and ten cents. Conspicuous among these



Good

names, which include Woolworth, Kirby, Charlton, Kresge, Knox, Kress, and Seibert, was that of Daniel Good, to a review of whose career the following paragraphs are dedicated. Two decades of residence in Buffalo gave him complete identification with the best interests of the city, and won him standing that is well expressed in the following simple words of editorial comment:

By the death of Daniel Good, Buffalo loses a prominent business man and a good citizen. Mr. Good's business ability earned him a fortune. His character won general respect. His death is a cause of sorrow that extends far beyond the family circle.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet or, an otter passant argent.

Mr. Good's business career began in the operation of a small five and ten cent store in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the new idea caught the public favor and received heavy patronage, resulting in his establishment of another store conducted along the same lines. He became associated with John Seibert, and under the name of the Seibert-Good Company the partners extended their interests throughout the middle western territory, their Chicago store, at State and Monroe streets, leading in volume of sales in comparison with any other five and ten cent store operated by any syndicate. Until the close of the year 1903 it was the consensus of opinion that no town could successfully support more than one five and ten cent store, a belief held and observed by F. W. Woolworth, C. P. Charlton, C. F. Woolworth, F. M. Kirby, F. H. Knox, Seibert-Good Company and F. H. Kress. December, 1903, witnessed a change in thought, the time marking the opening of a new period in the chain store business and witnessing the inauguration of keen competition for location, number of stores, and volume of business. F. W. Woolworth insisted that Seibert-Good sell out their chain or stand competition with a store which would be the "greatest store in Chicago," and when this proposition was refused an option was closed on the corner of State and Monroe streets by the Woolworth interests but never exercised. Mr. Seibert's death occurred in California at about this time, and immediately afterward, learning of the Woolworth option, Mr. Good and Seymour H. Knox consolidated as the S. H. Knox Company, with headquarters in Buffalo. This company, of which Mr. Good was vice-president, pursued an extremely successful independent career for a decade after the merger, and proved the foundation of two fortunes before its final amalgamation with the great Woolworth concern in the transaction that practically brought the five and ten cent business of the country under one central control.

After this final consolidation, Mr. Good devoted himself principally to private interests, although he was in close touch with all operations in the field which he had made the theme of his life work. In the development of business along new and untried lines he demonstrated the possession of rare courage, initiative, and foresight, a strong and keen merchandising instinct carrying him through circumstances and conditions where there was no precedent nor custom to guide. The editorial tribute quoted below is a just and moderately-phrased recognition of his place in the community as man-of-affairs and citizen.

Mr. Good is survived by his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Good, two brothers who reside in the West, a sister, Mrs. John M. Hull, of Buffalo, and two daughters: Mrs. Ellsworth Augustus, of Cleveland, and Margaret Good. Daniel Good's death occurred at his summer home at Crescent Beach, Ontario, his poor health dating from an attack of illness the previous winter at

Bellaire, Florida. Here the editorial words of a contemporary in Buffalo take up and complete his life story:

Daniel Good, whose death yesterday, at his summer home at Crescent Beach, has cast upon the community a deep realization of irremediable loss and the poignant sorrow of bereavement, was not only one of Buffalo's most widely known and successful business men, but one of her best beloved citizens.

As a man of affairs, for many years a representative figure in the commercial developments of his time, Mr. Good was a memorable example of the vision which foresees results, the initiative which transforms ideas into action, and the skill and persistence which bring about the fruition of plans. He was wise to counsel and strong to execute. A pioneer in his field, the confidence reposed in him by other pioneers was admirably placed. His successive associations with the firm of Seibert & Good in Chicago, with the late Seymour H. Knox in Buffalo, and finally with the Woolworth Company, were all chapters in a unique and marvelous book of business history.

But to estimate Mr. Good as a business man alone, would be to omit to take reckoning of a wide range of pursuits which characterized him as distinctively, and were as typical of him, as was his guidance of vast enterprises, and the qualities which enabled him from modest beginnings to attain phenomenal success. On learning of Mr. Good's death, a friend who knew him well, described him as "a man of wonderful personality." That brief but discerning characterization is an outline wherefrom the detailed portraiture may be accurately supplied.

Daniel Good was a man of warm and engaging individuality, endowed with an exceptional gift of acquiring and maintaining friendship, a man whose public spirit was as typical as his business energy, a man who had a large share in Buffalo's philanthropic, social and religious life. The name of Daniel Good is written large in the annals of Buffalo and many other cities, and in all of them memories of his tact, kindliness, sympathy and liberality, illuminate the pages of his life work. A strong, forceful man, a gentle and generous man, is gone from among us with the passing of Daniel Good.

HENDRICK, Leonard Addison,

Journalist, Civil War Correspondent.

Leonard Addison Hendrick, son of Levi and Eleanor (Menter) Hendrick, was born September 18, 1827, in Wolcott, Wayne county, New York, where his father owned a foundry. His parental ancestors came to America from Holland, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts.

He spent one year at Williams College, entering Yale as a sophomore in 1847. He remained at the University only until the third term of his junior year, but was given the degree of B. A. in 1900, with enrollment in the class of 1850. After leaving college he worked in a New York store for a time, then spent two years as a clerk in a law office in that city, and was subsequently an assistant teacher at the Hudson County Academy in Bergen, New Jersey. He then took a position on the staff of the New York "Times," but when the "World" was started resigned to become a space writer for the paper, being a pioneer in that type of work. He remained on the staff of the "World" for two years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a war correspondent and served in that capacity for four years. He was General Grant's special war correspondent for a year, and was taken prisoner. After the war he traveled in the South for a year, gathering data in connection with the problems of reconstruction. During the next thirty-five years he was law editor of the New York "Herald." He had declined the city editorship of that paper. He retired from journalism in 1900, and during the latter part of his life had made his home in Lakewood, New Jersey, where he died, January 29, 1920. At the time of his death he was the last surviving member of the class of 1850 of Yale College.

Mr. Hendrick married Mrs. Mary Jane

Leland, daughter of Joseph King and Esther (Fowler) Hill, and had two children: Leonard Addison, Jr., born July 5, 1855, died January 26, 1878; and Lenore Ada, born October 22, 1856, died August 6, 1881. The son studied law, and the daughter graduated from the Normal College of New York City in 1877.

EDDY, Henry Turner,

Educator, Author.

Henry Turner Eddy, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Eddy and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy, was born June 9, 1844, in Stoughton, Massachusetts. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Abi (Lewis) Eddy, and he was a descendant of Samuel Eddy, who came to Plymouth Colony from Kent, England, in 1630. His father received the degree of B. A. at Yale in 1832, and later attended the Andover Theological Seminary and the Yale Divinity School. He spent some years in the Congregational ministry, but subsequently entered the School of Medicine at Yale University, where he was graduated in 1851. He spent the remainder of his life in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Sarah H. (Torrey) Eddy graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary, now College, in 1839, and spent the next three years there as a teacher. She was the daughter of Turner and Sarah (Snell) Torrey, and traced her ancestry to Jonathan Torrey, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1684.

Henry T. Eddy attended the North Bridgewater Academy, where he was prepared for Yale. During his college course he won three first prizes and a gold medal in mathematics, and in his senior year a first prize in astronomy. He was given dissertation appointments and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He also belonged to the Beethoven Society and sang in the college choir and the glee club. After his graduation he spent a year studying civil engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School, and during one term he also gave instruction in railroad surveying. He received the degree of Ph.B. in 1868, and in 1869, after a year at the University of Tennessee as an instructor in Latin and mathematics, he became an assistant professor of mathematics and civil engineering at Cornell University, where he continued until 1873, acting for a time as head of the department, and receiving the degrees of C. E. and Ph.D. in 1870 and 1872, respectively. After leaving Cornell Dr. Eddy spent a year as adjunct professor of mathematics at Princeton University, and then joined the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, where for sixteen years he served as professor of mathematics, astronomy and civil engineering. He was dean of the academic faculty from 1874 to 1877, and again from 1884 to 1889, and in 1890 he was the acting president and president-elect of the University. He was president of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, from 1891 to 1894. Since then he has been connected with the University of Minnesota, holding the professorship of engineering and mathematics from 1894 to 1907, and during the following five years was head of the department of mathematics and mechanics in the College of Engineering. He was elected dean of the Graduate School in 1906, and held this position until his retirement in 1912, as professor and dean emeritus. Subsequently he was associated with Mr. C. A. P. Turner, a consulting engineer of Minneapolis, and spent several years in research work in connection with the properties and stresses of reinforced concrete floor slabs, the results of which were published. Dr. Eddy has been one of the first to take up the subject of graphical statics, and in 1878 published his well known "Researches in Graphical Statics" which was followed in 1879 by a

treatise on Thermodynamics. He had previously published a text book on Analytical Geometry, and contributed, during his life, many articles to technical and scientific journals. The year 1879-1880 he spent abroad attending the University of Berlin, the Sorbonne, and the College de France. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1879, and from the University of Paris in 1880. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Centre College in 1892 and that of Sc.D. by Yale in 1912. He was vice-president of the mathematics and physics section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884, and in 1896 held office as president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and from 1910 to 1912 was the national president of Sigma Xi. In 1904 he was secretary of the section of applied mathematics at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences held at St. Louis, Missouri. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Physical Society, and the American Mathematical Society, and an affiliated member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a member and deacon of the First Congregational Church in Minneapolis, and a director of the St. Anthony Falls Bank, the Pillsbury House Settlement, and the Barnard-Cope Manufacturing Company. Dr. Eddy died at his home in Minneapolis, December 11, 1921.

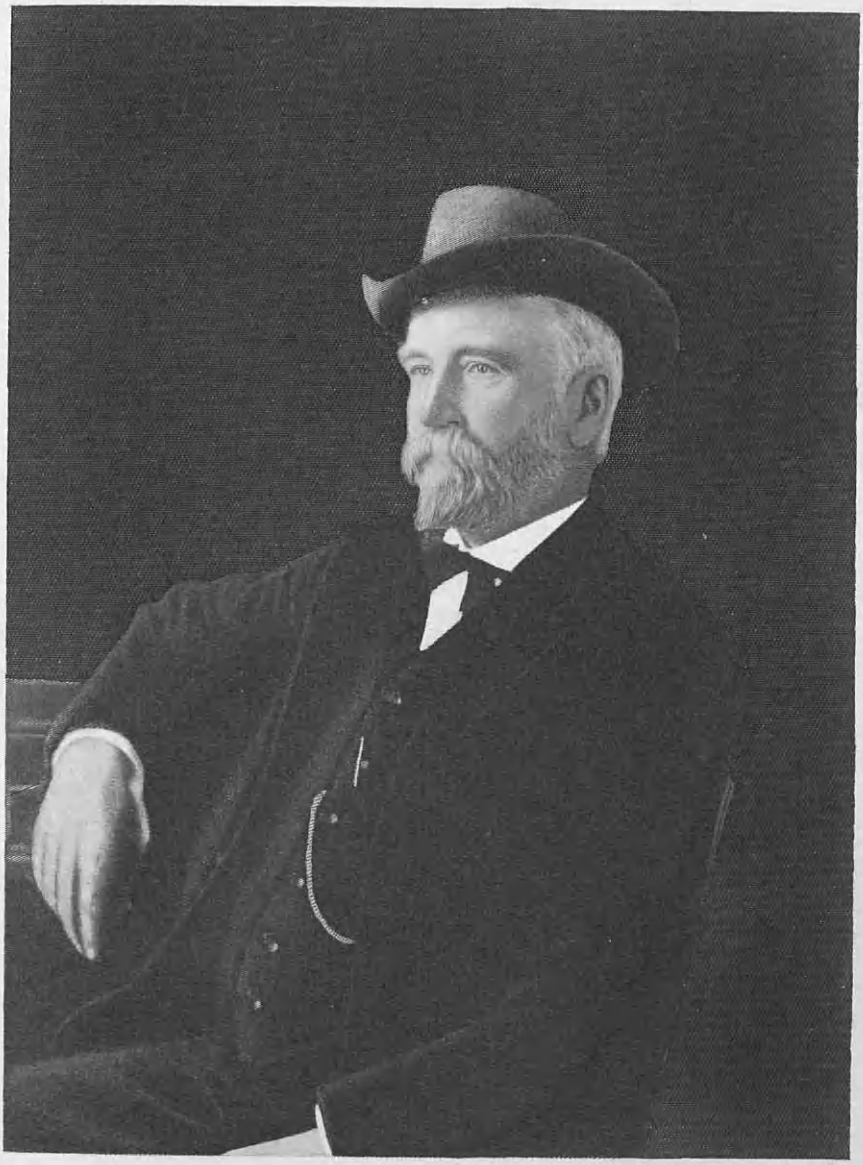
Dr. Eddy married, January 4, 1870, in New Haven, Connecticut, Sebella Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Horace Addison and Hannah Elizabeth (Coan) Taylor. Mrs. Eddy died September 3, 1921. A son, four daughters and twelve grandchildren survive. Children: 1. Horace Taylor. 2. Ruth Elizabeth, married Charles F. Keyes. 3. Esther Mabel, married Clive Hastings. 4. Beatrice Emogene, married Charles H. Patek. 5. Helen Frances, married Jenness E. Frear.

GADSBY, James Eakin,

Man of Varied Activities.

The career and personality of James Eakin Gadsby were ties linking the Washington, D. C., of the present with the city of the past, for he was born in the capitol before the war, served President Lincoln as special messenger, and enjoyed the friendship of the "Great Emancipator." A successful man of business, and a specialist and authority in real estate, he was a popular and well known figure in the Washington world of affairs, numbering his friends and associates among the men who were the dominant factors in finance and business in the district. Those who knew him in practical relations knew a man trustworthy under all conditions, who never failed to meet an obligation, and to whom friendship was a relation offering before all else opportunity for service. In his home, surrounded by his family and his many friends among children, the full kindliness and affection of his nature found expression, and he was most contented and happy when he had increased the joy of another. This memorial record makes note of the distinguished ancestry that was his and outlines the facts of his life in earnest appreciation of the principles and virtues that governed it.

James Eakin Gadsby was a lineal descendant of Sir John and Lady Norris, maternally, and his great-grandfather was Benjamin Bradford Norris, who came to America and purchased the estate known as Everly Hills, in Harford county, Maryland. His paternal grandfather, John Gadsby, came from Brighton, England, in 1806. He was an architect by profession, settled in Washington, and became the owner of large tracts of land and was also widely known as the proprietor of Gadsby's Hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, which was for many years the finest hotel in the city. In 1836 John Gadsby purchased the Decatur



House at Lafayette square. He was a citizen of prominence, was the second person to own a pew in St. John's Episcopal Church, and was identified with the leading movements of the day.

William Gadsby, his son, who married Mary Augusta Bruff, succeeded him in the ownership and management of Gadsby's Hotel, and under his direction the hostelry continued to enjoy popularity and prosperity.

James Eakin Gadsby, son of William and Mary Augusta (Bruff) Gadsby, was born in Gadsby's Hotel, Washington, D. C., in 1839, and there was educated in Young's Academy. There were one hundred and twenty-five youths in his class at the Academy, from whom he was chosen by the principal to study law in the office of Mr. Carlyle, an eminent attorney of the city. His tastes, however, were for the business world, and he declined the coveted appointment and was variously employed until, reaching man's estate, he entered the brokerage and realty fields. He was a successful operator and an unusually keen judge of property values, being frequently called upon in appraisal work and as a tax expert. Later in life he was a member of the staff of the Riggs National Bank, discharging a wide range of duties chiefly based upon his exact and far-reaching knowledge concerning real estate, titles, and other departments of this highly specialized business. He was the intimate friend and confidant of Charles C. Glover, the two men in whose ages there was but two months difference, having been friends from boyhood. Mr. Gadsby conducted all of Mr. Glover's real estate interests, and Mrs. Gadsby has many beautiful books that were gifts from Mr. Glover to her husband.

During the troubled days of the Civil War, Mr. Gadsby was known as "Lincoln's boy" and carried messages from the Senate to the President, having access to Mr. Lincoln at almost any hour of the day or night. Later he became President Lincoln's messenger, carrying confidential dispatches that required the greatest tact and courage, and on several occasions he was captured, searched and stripped without benefit to his captors. The special permit that allowed him to ride his pony at top speed between the capitol and the White House had its duplicate in another unique permit which he carried in his later years, the latter, issued by the police department of the District of Columbia, authorizing him to shoot pigeons when they became too numerous and cats when they killed birds and squirrels. He was a skilled marksman, and in the exercise of the privileges accorded him by his permit, the only one of its kind ever issued, brought down scores of pigeons and cats that had become public nuisances.

Mr. Gadsby was a member of the Potomac Boat Club, and a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, with which the family name had long been identified. He was a man of refined and gentle nature, the qualities of his character reaching the heights of nobility in his generosity and forgetfulness of self. He was never known to speak ill of anyone, believing that however much appearances were against a man there were always circumstances in his favor. He gave literal observance to the exhortation, "judge not," and in his daily intercourse with his fellows he exemplified the words of Aeschylus: "For not at seeming just, but being so he aims." He was a friend to all, unfailingly entering into their joys and with equal certainty striving to lighten the burden of sorrow. Children loved and trusted him, and it was a usual occurrence to find him resting in the piazza of his home surrounded by little ones and dogs. It was the habit of the children of the neighborhood to ring the bell of his home and to ask if he could come out to play with them, a sincere and simple tribute

to his kindliness and sympathy more eloquent than words.

James Eakin Gadsby married, September 10, 1883, Elizabeth Garrettson, of Maryland, daughter of George Hanson and Laura (Bruff) Garrettson. They were the parents of two sons: Bernard, born December 26, 1885; James Eakin (2), born December 24, 1886, died in infancy. Mrs. Gadsby survives her hubsand. Her home is in Washington, D. C., and her summer home at York Beach, Maine.

Mr. Gadsby's death occurred September 11, 1920. His life had been spent in accordance with great and lasting principles of truth and right, and his memory is treasured by many as that of a man whose every deed was beyond reproach.

CULP, John Milton,

Railroad Executive.

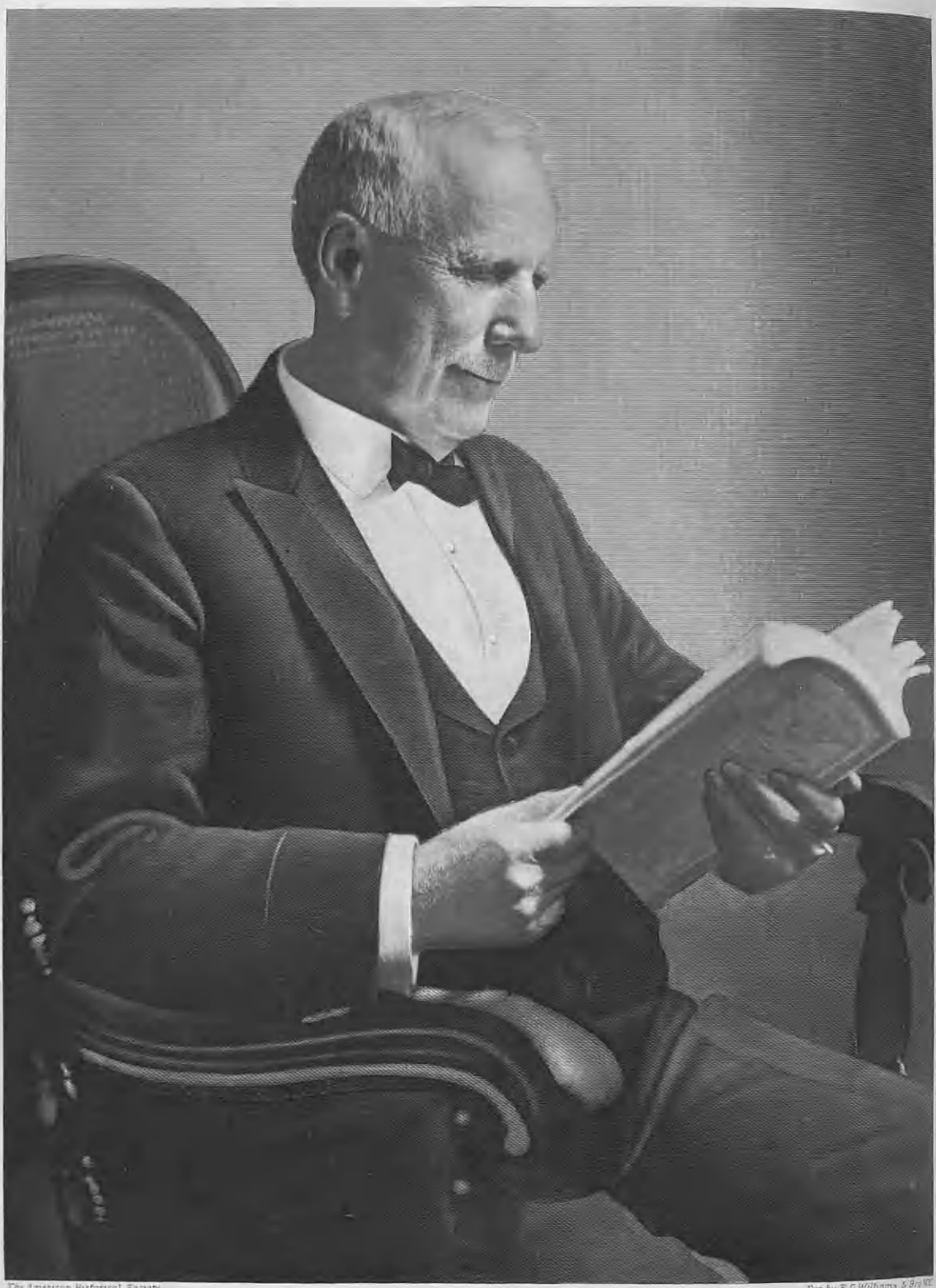
From 1870, when he began his railroad career as a clerk, until January 1, 1917, when he was retired, John Milton Culp was in the service of southern railroads and the greater part of that period was with the Southern railway with headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. He was retired from the office of vice-president, which he had held for many years, but only on the condition that he would serve in an advisory capacity, which he did until his passing, six years later, at the age of seventy-four.

John Milton Culp was born at Harrisville, West Virginia, April 28, 1849, and died at his home in Washington, District of Columbia, February 12, 1923. His remains were interred in Louisville, Kentucky. He was a son of Amos and Avina (Heaton) Culp, his father a clerk of the court at Harrisville, but later a merchant of Louisville, Kentucky.

John M. Culp was educated in Harrisville public schools, and in Huntsville, Alabama, finishing in Louisville Male High School. His life in Louisville began at the age of twelve years, and when school years were over he became his father's store assistant, continuing until reaching legal age. He began his railroad career, October 6, 1870, as a clerk in the general freight agent's office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. For many years he continued in the service of that company, in ever increasing positions of responsibility, chief billing clerk, rate and division clerk, and assistant general freight agent to Milton H. Smith, and finally, on June 1, 1880, general freight agent of the entire system, succeeding Mr. Smith when the latter was made a vice-president. He resigned the general freight agency, September 1, 1880, to accept a position as assistant traffic manager of the Richmond & Danville railroad, with headquarters at Atlanta, a position he held until the merging of that railroad with the Southern railway. Mr. Culp then went to Washington as assistant traffic manager of the Southern Railway System.

On July 1, 1894, he was promoted to the post of traffic manager, holding this position until March 15, 1902, when he was made fourth vice-president. Later he was chosen third vice-president, and on December 4, 1906, he was made vice-president in charge of traffic. For eleven years he continued in that high office, holding until January 1, 1917, when he was retired, but under a stipulation that he should continue in an advisory capacity, which he did until his death.

Mr. Culp was a member of the Pendennis Club of Louisville; Metropolitan, Cosmos, Country and Traffic clubs of Washington; The Chevy Chase Club, of Chevy Chase, Maryland; the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia; Capital City Club, of Atlanta, Georgia; Westmoreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia; and the Railroad Club of New York



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City. He was a member of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, Mrs. Culp and their daughter Adaline also members of that church.

John M. Culp married, in Louisville, Kentucky, October 16, 1887, Juliet Edmonds, of Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of James A. and Adaline (Beele) Edmonds. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Culp, Adaline, born May 25, 1896. Mr. Culp was buried in Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Culp retains her home at No. 1765 Q street, Washington, District of Columbia.

DICKSON, John Forest,

Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Educated in Canadian institutions and in universities and clinics abroad, all of Dr. Dickson's active practice has been in the western part of the United States. Since 1891 he has been prominent in professional life in Portland, Oregon, taking up his residence in that city after two and one-half years in Europe in pursuance of his medical studies. Dr. Dickson has made the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat his specialty, and throughout a long career has filled a leading position in this branch of his calling.

Son of William and Marian (Forest) Dickson, his father a county official, John Forest Dickson was born in Renfrew, Canada, in 1855. His education was begun in the public schools of Goderich, Ontario, where he also attended the Grammar School and Collegiate Institute. Later he was graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of M. B., afterward receiving the degree of M. D. C. M. from Victoria University, of Ontario, and that of L. R. C. P. from the University of Edinburgh. Establishing in general practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis, Missouri, he was there located from 1880 to 1886, while the two following years were spent in Montana, where he went for his health, practicing the latter part of that time. In 1889-1891 he pursued post-graduate work in Edinburgh, London, Glasgow, and Paris, and upon his return to the United States he made Oregon his home, beginning practice in Portland. Here he has remained to the present time, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat work, and has twice, in 1902-04 and 1911-12, interrupted his practice for additional study and research abroad. Dr. Dickson is regarded as an authority in his particular field, and by his professional colleagues and the general public is accorded the love and respect always yielded those of high character, expert knowledge and skill, wherever found. Dr. Dickson is a member of the leading medical associations of America, and is head of the department of his specialties in the Medical College in connection with the University of Oregon.

He is a Scottish Rite Mason, also affiliating with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and his clubs are the Arlington, Multnomah, and Amateur Athletic. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. With heavy professional demands made upon his time and strength, Dr. Dickson has little opportunity for outside activities, but his influence, sympathy, and support have always been given progressive and righteous causes in Portland.

Dr. Dickson married, at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1885, Lillian May Moss, daughter of John Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Leggett) Moss.

McLANE, Charles Henry, M. D.,

Eminent Physician.

When the venerable and venerated physician, Charles H. McLane, passed away in his seventy-ninth year, a deep sense of personal loss was felt in hundreds of homes

in Morgantown, West Virginia, for he had practiced his profession in county and city many years, and few men were more highly esteemed by a wider circle of friends. His death closed a career which had in it much of service and a great deal of variety and interest. He gave his professional services freely to the poor, never, in such cases, making any charge. It is said of him that in all the long years of his practice he never sent out a bill to anybody. He was the third physician of the name, in direct line of descent, to practice in Morgantown. His grandfather was Dr. Charles McLane, born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1790, who located in Morgantown in 1823. His father was Dr. Joseph Allan McLane, born in Connellsville in 1820, who practiced in Morgantown for a long period of years, beginning in 1842. So for a century Morgantown had its "Dr. McLane," and there was almost magical healing in the name.

Charles Henry McLane was born at the old McLane home in Morgantown, West Virginia, September 2, 1843. He was educated in the subscription schools of Monongalia county, in old Monongalia Academy, and in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, whence he was graduated M. D., February 6, 1866. His study of medicine, however, was interrupted by the Civil War. He enlisted with Company D, of the West Virginia cavalry, in 1862, and served until the surrender at Richmond, being mustered out on June 6, 1865. During his service in the army he had many thrilling experiences, was wounded, captured, and held prisoner for a time. He possessed a large fund of information concerning experiences in the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, and delighted in recounting adventures in the fighting around Winchester, Virginia.

After the war he located in Steubenville, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for thirty years, coming to Morgantown again in 1896, where he lived until the time of his final illness. During his long practice he served both the county and city at times as health officer, and in earlier days underwent numerous hardships, never failing to answer a call for his services, regardless of weather conditions or distance. There are hundreds of the poorer people of the city and county, of at least two generations, who remembered his services to them with lasting gratitude, for their inability to compensate him was never a factor in his willingness to answer their call in time of need.

Dr. McLane married, August 22, 1868, Mary E. Kelly, who survives him, daughter of James A. Kelly, of Cassville. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. McLane: 1. Louise Jane, married Joseph H. McDermott, of Morgantown, West Virginia. 2. Elizabeth N., married Robert R. Chrisman, of Morgantown. 3. Joseph A., of Washington, D. C. 4. Mary Virginia, married Charles McIntosh, of Ravenswood. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren came to brighten his life, and he died at the home of a granddaughter, Mrs. O. M. Staats, in Wheeling, being in Wheeling for hospital treatment. He died April 18, 1922.

Dr. McLane will long be remembered for the sturdy qualities of his character, for his persistent cheerfulness, and his love of congenialty and companionship. He had a sense of humor which was of unending value to himself, and to all with whom he came in contact in the sick room or elsewhere. His fund of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and all of these things were merely manifestations of a native kindliness and bigness of heart that set him apart from other men.

MILLER, Augustus Samuel,

Lawyer, Councilman.

Descendant of families to whose members had come the greatest distinctions of the times in which they lived and positions of

honored responsibility, Augustus Samuel Miller, in both houses of the State Legislature, in the office of chief magistrate of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and in many other departments of public life and civic affairs, renewed traditions generations old. His successful professional activities were of a nature that brought him into prominence as one of the ornaments of a bar rich in able exponents, and in social relations and in those groups in his city fostering the cultural and the aesthetic he was a valued influence. The sable draperies that cloaked the public buildings of Rhode Island when he was called from the scenes of his work and service were more than a conventional tribute to an official stricken in public place; they were an expression of sincere sorrow that a man who was respected and esteemed by all had gone from those who looked to him for unfailing leadership.

(I) The Miller line to which Augustus Samuel Miller belonged was founded by Robert Miller, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who settled in Voluntown, Connecticut, about 1720. He had sons, Rev. Alexander Miller, and Peter Miller, who married, in 1731, Isabelle Locker.

(II) Rev. Alexander Miller, son of Robert Miller, was born in 1711, and died in 1798. He married Esther Knight, born 1717, died 1787. He became the minister at Plainfield, Connecticut, and was a man of commanding appearance and marked character, of superior education to most of the Separatist ministers.

(III) James Miller, son of Rev. Alexander and Esther (Knight) Miller, married Lois Almy, and had children, among them Samuel.

(IV) Samuel Miller, son of James and Lois (Almy) Miller, was born in 1784, and died in 1849. He married Freelove Potter (See Potter VI), and had children: Julia, James, Caroline, Hannah, Simon Williams, of whom further; Sarah H., Samuel, and Ruth.

(V) Simon Williams Miller, son of Samuel and Freelove (Potter) Miller, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, September 30, 1811, and died February 24, 1875. He married (first), April 18, 1836, Anne Lawton, born in 1815, died in 1865, daughter of Darius Perry and Susanna Lawton, her father the founder, about 1811, of a woolen mill at Plainfield, and a descendant of the Lawton family who settled at Aquidneck in 1638. Simon Williams Miller married (second), in 1871, Susan Eleanor Joslin, daughter of George and Eleanor S. (Snowman) Joslin. Children of first marriage: Susan, born in 1842, died in 1863; Augustus Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) Augustus Samuel Miller, son of Simon Williams and Anne (Lawton) Miller, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, August 13, 1847. After attending the public and private schools of his birthplace, he prepared for college at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School in Providence, and in 1871 was graduated A. B. from Brown University. Subsequently he completed courses that gave him his master's degree. While at college he was prominent in dramatic and literary activities, and was elected to membership in the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. After the completion of his classical education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Providence, April 2, 1874, later being admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor in the United States Circuit and the United States Supreme courts.

In May, 1873, Mr. Miller became assistant clerk of the Superior Court, an office that he filled until October, 1876, when he entered legal practice in partnership with H. J. Spooner, the firm later becoming Spooner, Miller & Brown by the admission of Arthur L. Brown. This association continued until January 1, 1894, the firm gain-

ing reputation and standing as one of the leading groups of practitioners in the State. At the time of his death, Mr. Miller was a member of the law firm of Miller & Carroll, his partner Thomas A. Carroll, a prominent Democrat of Rhode Island. Mr. Miller always enjoyed a large professional following and was retained in some of the most important litigation brought before the courts of the State. By his colleagues of the bar he was rated as an able master of all departments of his profession, but in jury trials, where he could give full play to his remarkable eloquence, he shone most effectively. Many of his fellow lawyers expressed the opinion that he had no superior as a pleader before a jury, a tribute honestly and sincerely paid from the intimate knowledge of years. Mr. Miller was vice-president of the Rhode Island Bar Association from its organization. His professional and public work claimed the greater share of his time and attention, but he had important business interests and had long been the president of the American Enamel Company, incorporated in 1866, the oldest and largest establishment of its kind in the United States.

For many years Mr. Miller was a conspicuous figure in public and political affairs. From 1881 to 1883 he was a member of the Democratic City Committee, and from 1885 to 1887 he sat in Common Council, serving as president of that body in 1887. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives and again in 1889-1891 filled a place in the House, of which he was speaker for the last two years. In 1893 and 1894 he was State Senator for Providence, in both branches of the Legislature achieving reputation as a devoted public spirit, capable in committee and unsurpassed in forcefulness and eloquence on the floor. Governor Warren Lippitt appointed him, in 1897, as Democratic member of the Commission on the Revision of the State Constitution, a place in which his profound legal knowledge and broad general grasp of the principles of government made his aid extremely valued. In 1902 Mr. Miller was elected mayor of Providence, and his administration, cut short by his death, was productive of capable, efficient discharge of the public business. In 1903 he served as chairman of the State Commission on Harbor Improvement. Widely separated as were the various branches of public service that he entered his breadth of talents and mental power encompassed all of their essentials, and his exact information of many subjects approached the expert.

Mr. Miller was a member of the Hope Club for more than a quarter of a century, at one time its vice-president, and at his death one of its board of governors. He was also a member of the Providence Art Club, the Elmwood Club, the Squantum Club, Stroller's Club, New York, and the first president of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The Rhode Island Historical Society and the Franklin Lyceum were objects of his interested support, and he had served the latter organization as president. He was a student and patron of the arts and literature, and one who knew him well described him as "a bibliophile of admirably refined taste." He gave himself to "the advancement of the city and state which he had honored, and to his home, where, in the seclusion of his extensive library, he derived the chief pleasure of his life and absorbed that incentive to further effort and achievement which characterized him in both business and politics." During his later years Mr. Miller was much sought as a speaker at the banquet board and upon public occasions of many kinds. Wit and humor illumined his speech, but it is of record that whenever he delivered an address he had a message of worth and helpfulness, presented with the touch and finish of a master orator.

Mr. Miller married, February 17, 1881,

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

The American Historical Society

Frank G. Curtis

Elizabeth Le Moine Davis, daughter of William Dean and Mary Eleanor (Congdon) Davis, and they were the parents of: Mary Eleanor, born February 8, 1883, died in 1886; William Davis, born November 5, 1887.

Augustus Samuel Miller died September 26, 1905. The signs of mourning upon public buildings, the closing of the public schools upon the day of his funeral, the adoption of many resolutions of regret and sympathy were the instinctive and spontaneous efforts of his countless friends to do fitting honor to one they deemed worthy of their best.

(The Potter Line).

(I) The history of this branch of the Potter family begins with George Potter, a native of England, who settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

(II) Abel Potter, son of George Potter, who died in 1692, married, November 16, 1669, Rachel Warner, who died in 1724, daughter of John and Priscilla Warner. Their children were: George John, Abel, of whom further, Benjamin, May, Ichabod, and Job.

(III) Abel (2) Potter, son of Abel (1) and Rachel (Warner) Potter, was born subsequent to 1680, and died January 10, 1727. He married (first), January 1, 1713, Rebecca Paine, (second), April 30, 1719, Martha Paine. Of the first marriage there was a son, Benjamin, of whom further; of his second, Job, Levi, Simeon, Abel, Bennett, and Dinah.

(IV) Major Benjamin Potter, son of Abel (2) and Rebecca (Paine) Potter, was born in Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 18, 1713. He married, December 25, 1735, Jemima Williams (see Williams III). Children: Zuriel, born in 1740; Meshach, of whom further; Honneyman; Holliman; Susanna; Rebecca; Jemima.

(V) Meshach Potter, son of Major Benjamin and Jemima (Williams) Potter, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, April 8, 1740, and died in September, 1819. He married, April 10, 1774, Temperance Burlingame, born in 1750, died in 1828, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Burlingame. Children: Lydia, Henry H., William Anson, Thomas R., Freelove, of whom further; Hannah, Meshach, Abednego, and Simeon W.

(VI) Freelove Potter, daughter of Meshach and Temperance (Burlingame) Potter, was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, May 10, 1783, and died October 22, 1869. She married Samuel Miller (see Miller IV).

(The Williams Line).

(I) The head of this line was the noted founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams, one of the most conspicuous figures in early American history, whose "opinions and conduct in regard to toleration entitled him to a place among the foremost men of the world in the seventeenth century." He and his wife, Mary, were the parents of Mary, Freeborn, Providence, Mercy, Daniel, and Joseph.

(II) Joseph Williams, son of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in December, 1643. He married, in 1669, Lydia Olney, and among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph (2) Williams, son of Joseph (1) and Lydia (Olney) Williams, was born September 26, 1670. He married and was the father of Jemima, born in 1714, who married, December 25, 1735, Major Benjamin Potter (see Potter IV).

CURTIS, Frank G.,

Lawyer, Leader in Oil Industry.

Arms—Azure, a fess dancettée between three ducal coronets or.

Crest—A lion sejant proper, supporting with his dexter paw a shield of the arms.

Motto—Sapere aude. (Dare to be wise.)

In the history of the oil industry in the United States there was won by Frank G. Curtis a place of rare distinction, and it was in this connection that his influence was most widely felt. Prior to his entrance into this field, in which he achieved results almost unbelievably impressive, he had gained honorable reputation at the Jamestown bar, and it is in the words of his colleagues in both lines of endeavor that the following story is largely told.

Frank G. Curtis was a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Curtice, as the name was spelled at an early day, who was born in England in 1598, and settled in Connecticut about 1636. From him the line descends through Joseph Curtis, Joseph (2) Curtis, Zachariah Curtis, Josiah Curtis, to Alonzo Mead Curtis, father of Frank G. Curtis. In a distinguished ancestry, paternal and maternal, he had nine forebears who fought in the Colonial army in the Revolutionary War, two of them participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and one passing the winter of 1777-78 with General Washington at Valley Forge.

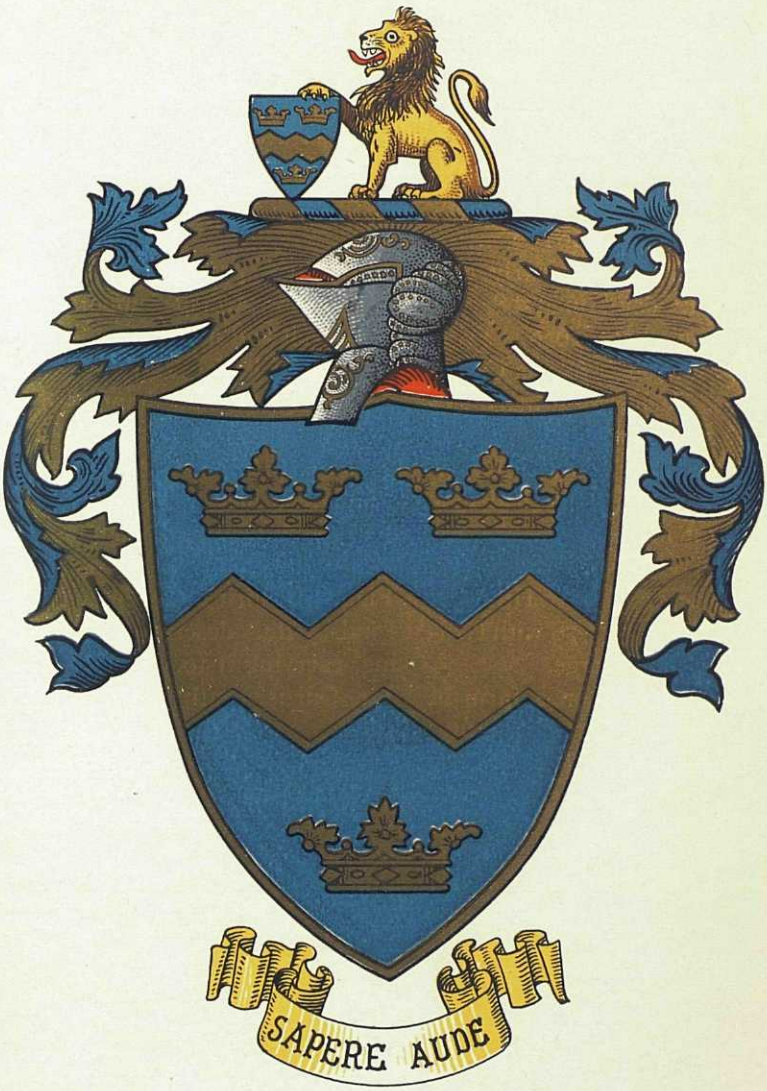
Frank G. Curtis was born on a farm in the town of Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, August 8, 1878. He received his early schooling in a country school, and his later educational training at Jordan Free Academy, Jordan, New York, Jamestown High School, Jamestown, New York, whence he was graduated, and Cornell University, where he also completed a course in 1903. Between his high school studies and his matriculation at Cornell there had come one year of legal preparation. In high school and college he was actively interested in athletics, playing on the long remembered Jamestown High School football team of 1898 and 1899, and winning 'varsity honors at Cornell. After graduation from the law school of Cornell University, Mr. Curtis returned to Jamestown and was engaged in professional practice from 1903 to 1915, at one time serving as assistant district attorney of Chautauqua county. Writing of this period of his career one of his biographers used the following words:

> His fighting qualities and legal ability there came to light in a pronounced way. He never lost a criminal case in a court of record. Defendants guilty of the crime charged against them usually pleaded guilty in cases which he prepared because they knew what was coming. The fighting and legal abilities thus developed later became better known in no place than in Casper.

During the progressive campaign of 1912 he was an ardent supporter of Theodore Roosevelt and made many campaign speeches in his behalf.

Having become impressed by the opportunities presented in the oil fields of the West, Mr. Curtis left his Jamestown practise, which had assumed substantial proportions, and went to Wyoming. In an article entitled "Company Prospers Because of Fighting Spirit of its Founder," Charles A. Lindsey thus described his work in Wyoming, carrying it to within one year prior to Mr. Curtis' death:

> In July, 1913, he arrived a stranger in Casper, and in two days had begun the fight singlehanded and alone that has led him to where he is today. The manner of his starting is indicated by references in a letter lately issued to the stockholders of the New York Oil Company:
>
> "New York Oil started in July, 1913, with two 160-acre tracts in Salt Creek with a lawsuit on each, both subject to a 10 per cent. net royalty and a contract requiring it to carry on the litigation. Added to these items it contracted to pay a $20,000 cash bonus. It bound the contract with $2,000 of borrowed money and paid the $20,000."
>
> Frank G. Curtis was all there was to New York oil when that contract was entered into. He soon became known as one who fought squarely but hard. There is no record in the oil fields in financing, in legal battles, or working for a leasing law, or any other place, where he ever backed up.
>
> Where great wealth is promised in a mining or oil country gunmen and rough usage are apt to



Curtis

be common. It was so in Salt Creek when Mr. Curtis came to Wyoming, but that did not bother him. He is one of the few men who were not bodily removed from Salt Creek when they went there and asserted conflicting claims. He gained the loyalty of his own men by never asking them to go where he would not lead them, and this quality earned almost as much admiration from his opponents as it did from his supporters.

In 1916, when he was drilling on the northwest quarter of section 27-40-79 in Salt Creek, he struck the first Wall Creek sand and got water. This was on the edge of the known field. Some of his own business associates criticized his course. When he struck water they said "I told you so," but he kept right on drilling and struck the second Wall Creek sand, August 5, 1916, proving the greatest oil stratum in Wyoming. National and State authorities record this as one of the achievements of the year. It proved thousands of acres of exceedingly valuable land that old time oil men had held as of little or no value.

Other producers overlooked Iron Creek, Poison Spider, South Casper Creek, Spindle Top and Hamilton Dome, all of which have been successfully developed under his leadership. Through his efforts several million dollars have been brought into Wyoming and wisely expended in field developments and gas lines.

In his later law practice in Jamestown, Mr. Curtis specialized in corporation law. He incorporated the Hjorth Oil Company and started its financing, which from June to October, 1912, opened up west Salt Creek.

Despite serious litigation and disorganization due to the World War, and without the aid of a leasing law, he not only led the financing of New York oil but also of the Curtis Petroleum Company and the Virginian Oil Company, since absorbed by New York oil, and of the National Petroleum Company. Some of his friends have followed him in every one of these enterprises. Among those who have done so are some who have made more than 6,000 per cent. on their investments.

Until the spring of 1917, Mr. Curtis had no business aid at Casper in the management of New York oil. Since then, however, his company has built up a business organization that has won the confidence and admiration of all.

The work Mr. Curtis did in Washington to aid in securing the passage of the general leasing law by Congress is well known. No one did more effective work than he to secure its passage.

He is the Roosevelt type, and was, in fact, an admirer and follower of the sterling American. He will give you his view in a hurry, straight from the shoulder. In business he is noted for his quick decisions. One of his legal friends says of him that "he will close a deal involving $1,000,000 quicker than I'd settle a horse lawsuit." The head of the New York Oil Company is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is a public speaker and debater of exceptional ability, having stumped for his party in every political campaign since he left school. He was the organizer and manager of the movement to nominate Senator Irvine L. Lenroot for president at the Republican National Convention last June. Mr. Curtis has a broad and valuable acquaintance among leading men of the nation.

It is not difficult to see why the New York Oil Company is a marked success. Mr. Curtis had the ability to understand the law and the courage to back his convictions. He had no legal aid for the first several months of his career in Wyoming.

Mr. Curtis was president of the Wyoming Central Association, of Casper, Wyoming, secretary of the Curtis Machine Corporation of Jamestown, New York, and heavily interested in two newspapers, the "Casper Daily Tribune" and the "Wyoming Weekly Review," published at Casper. He was a member of Jamestown Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and for several months prior to his death had coöperated with its officials in financial plans for enlarging the work of the order. The following tribute was paid him by the chairman, Ernest Cawcroft, of the board of directors:

Student, football player, builder of his college fraternity house, lawyer, and business executive, he fulfilled the dictum that one man in his life plays many parts. He played each part with zeal and enthusiasm, bringing to a public movement or a private enterprise an abounding youth and an ever-evident faith.

His splendid body was the temple of a large spirit. Frank G. Curtis was spiritually clean; malice, envy and hatred did not taint his eter-

nal spirit. He bucked the line hard but square. He fought every fight to a finish but fairly. Every contest ended at sunset and he faced the East every morning with a kind heart and a noble enthusiasm for his fellows.

He had geniality, a whole-souled companionable nature, and a large vision. His spirit did not become the victim of his material success. He had strong convictions about the coming of a better day, and those convictions were not modified by his contact with wealth and large enterprise. His vision was keen and clear, and his generous nature had brought him to the eve of doing large things for the community in which he spent his youth and early maturity.

I measure, in my mind's eye, the beginning and the end of his life in this community. I recall the day that he came to our first year class in high school, and I remember his last appearance in public a week ago Monday night when he pleaded with the Common Council to enlarge the boundaries of Jamestown because he wanted all of the young people of this region to share in his large plans for their welfare.

I knew that night as I listened to Brother Curtis at the Council Chamber that his spirit was growing stronger as his body weakened; that while he was about to finish his course, he was not failing to keep his faith. This community and brotherhood mourn the passing of a serene but powerful spirit. He was large enough to both have faith in other men while never doubting himself. I never heard him question the certainty of his convictions about any matter or the sureness of his triumph in any political or public movement. He had an abiding faith in the triumph of the right, and his personality has made a permanent impress upon the business, social and political life of Western New York. I am glad that when his hour came, he passed away, in the harness, fighting a good fight, and I shall remember his voice, words and manner at the Council Chamber on the night of his last public appearance, as a salutation to the living.

Frank G. Curtis married, in September, 1908, Harriet C. Smith, daughter of John G. and Mary J. (Bunnell) Smith, of Jamestown, New York, who survives him. Mr. Curtis' death occurred at his home at Celoron, New York, March 15, 1922. His life had been such that the great concourse of his friends, gathered about his last resting place, might have spoken in sincerity and truth the words of the poet Halleck:

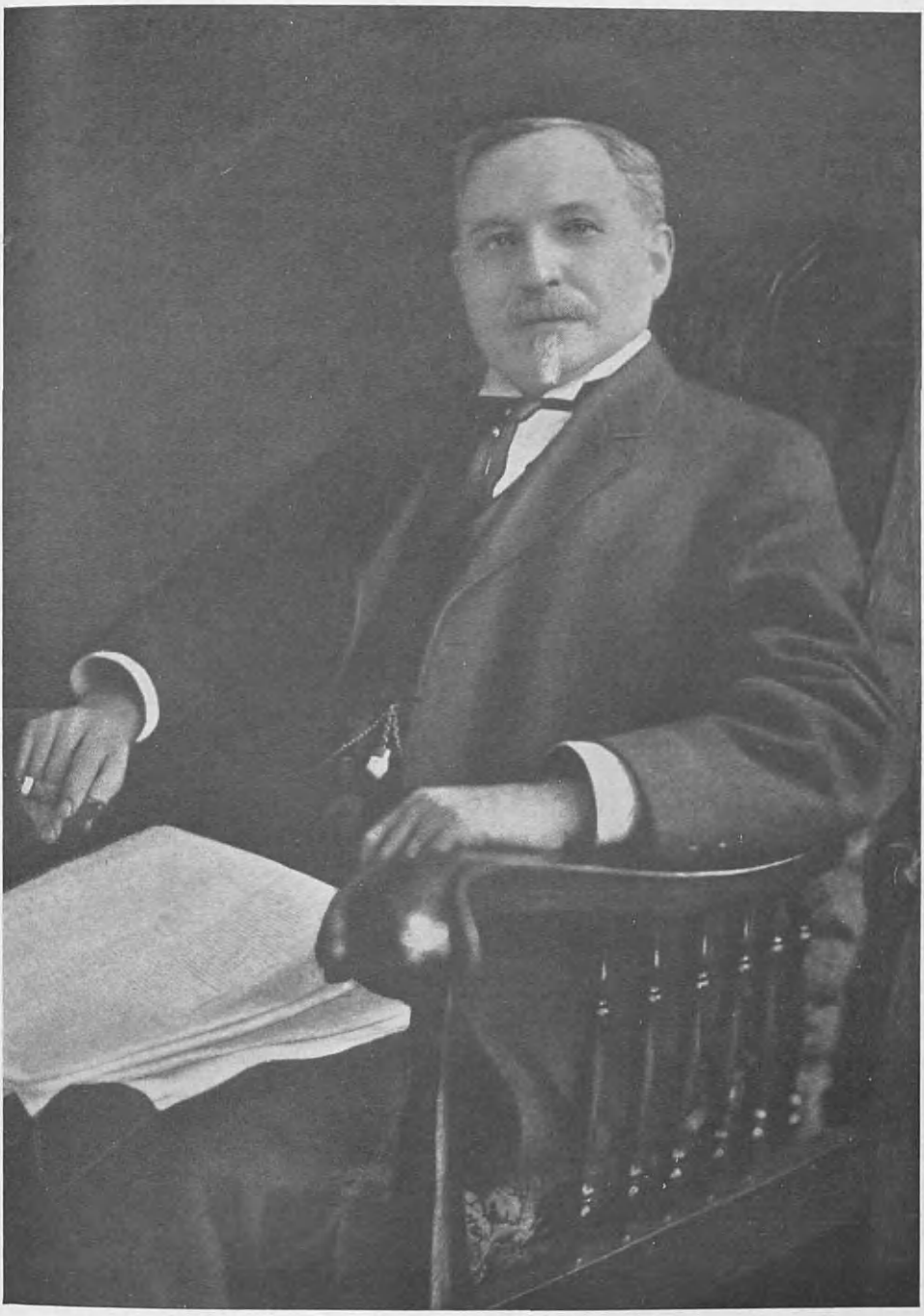
> None knew thee but to love thee,
> Nor named thee but to praise.

FOX, Louis,

Manufacturer, Capitalist.

In many respects the career of Louis Fox was remarkable, and in nothing more so than in the fact that while still at an age deemed the "prime of life," having achieved a high degree of success, he retired to the enjoyment of his accumulations which, though ample and even notable, were by no means excessive. Had he been a mere money-making machine, his splendid abilities, his far reaching vision, and his singular opportunities would have enabled him to multiply his fortune many times. He began at the bottom in his career as a business man, and wrested success from obstinate conditions and hard circumstances by sheer force of pluck and ability. As head of the old firm of Fox Brothers, he was a pioneer in cracker and candy manufacturing, two branches of industry for which Fort Wayne has gained broad fame. Public-spirited and liberal, he set an example of civic interest and public service that was admirable, and he did much as an official to advance city interests.

Louis Fox was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 8, 1852, died in the city of his birth, October 26, 1922, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. His parents were George and Mary Fox, his father born in Germany of French ancestry, his mother born in Switzerland. They came to the United States prior to 1852, the father engaged in gardening, and later entered the confectionery business, adding a bakery in 1863. George Fox continued the business he founded in Fort Wayne until his death,



Louis Fox

October 13, 1892, in that city, his wife having died August 10, 1891. To George and Mary Fox three sons were born, August L., Joseph V., and Louis, now all deceased.

Louis Fox was educated in the parochial school of Fort Wayne and in business college. His first position in the business world was with Huestis & Hamilton, wholesale grocers, his special interest being the candy department. There he gained close insight into the details of the business in which later he was associated with his father—the manufacture of candy and the operation of a bakery. That association continued until June 1, 1877, when Louis Fox and H. J. Trentman formed a partnership, and for five years they engaged as a firm in the manufacture of crackers and confectionery. In 1872 Mr. Fox bought his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until June 11, 1890, when he sold his business to the United States Baking Company, who retained him as manager, he also becoming a director of the company.

For eight years Mr. Fox continued as manager of the United States Baking Company's plant in Fort Wayne, that company selling out in 1898 to the National Biscuit Company, Mr. Fox continuing as manager until June 1, 1902, when he resigned his position and retired from active part in the business, but continued deeply interested in corporate interests of importance as executive or director. He was then fifty years of age and had been in business since the age of fifteen. The corporations in which Louis Fox was interested were: The Hartford City Paper Company, as president; The Tri-State Loan & Trust Company, as vice-president; the Medical Protection Company, as president; Fort Wayne Postal Telegraph Company, as secretary and treasurer; Fort Wayne District Telegraph Company, as president; the Brazil (Indiana) Gas Company, as president; the First and Hamilton National Bank, as director; the Wayne Knitting Mills, as director; the Commercial Land and Improvement Company, as director; the Fort Wayne Corrugated Paper Company, as director; the Wayne Paper Goods Company, as director; Dustins Mines Supply Company, as director; the Tatahucapa Plantation Company, as president; the Lake Erie and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, as president, and the Catholic Cemetery Association, as trustee. In the six-story building at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Washington streets, a property that represents an investment of more than $1,000,000, Mr. Fox gave to Fort Wayne the finest and best appointed store buildings in Indiana. The building is the home of the Wolf & Dessauers department store.

Public-spirited and liberal, Mr. Fox filled most capably several city offices. He was a Democrat in politics, and for several terms served in City Council as representative from the Sixth Ward, his abilities in that body being of signal value to the community. He was also a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and was holding that office at the time of his passing. As park commissioner, he did much to improve and extend Fort Wayne's public park system. He declined a nomination for mayor more than once, but there never was a period in which the interests of his city could not command his best efforts as a citizen. In religious faith he was a member of the Catholic church and a trustee of St. Paul's parish. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Fort Wayne Country, and the Commercial clubs.

Louis Fox married (first), September 2, 1875, Sophia Law, who died September 21, 1914, daughter of Thomas and Mary Law, of Fort Wayne. To Mr. and Mrs. Fox three children were born: 1. Rose M., married Charles M. Niezer, and has a son, Louis Fox Niezer, and two daughters, Rose-

mary Law and Margaret Sarah Niezer. 2. Robert L., married Edna Reeves, and has a daughter, Virginia May. 3. Oscar A., married Alma Zanagerle, and they are the parents of four children: Anita, Nancy Alma, Louis A., and Richard.

Louis Fox married (second), January 26, 1920, Catherine (O'Rourke) Wagoner, widow of W. W. Wagoner, of Fort Wayne, whose passing ended a long connection with the telegraph and telephone business in Fort Wayne. Mrs. Fox is a daughter of P. S. O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, a sketch of whom follows. She survives her husband, and continues her residence at the Fox mansion at No. 340 West Wayne avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Thus briefly told is the remarkable career of Louis Fox, a man of the people, who rose from the ranks to wealth and position in the city of his birth, and there compiled a record of ability as a business man, and usefulness as a citizen, worthy of all praise and emulation. He was a born leader, but he led wisely, and none were injured that Louis Fox might be benefited. He met every obligation, was a faithful churchman, and a devoted husband and father.

O'ROURKE, P. S.,

Man of Affairs.

A man of pronounced ability and strong character, P. S. O'Rourke left a deep imprint upon his times. He was a son of Christopher and Ellen (Flannegan) O'Rourke, who were living at the time of the birth of their son in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. O'Rourke, Sr., was a railroad contractor and came West to fulfill a contract for building a section of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad.

P. S. O'Rourke was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 30, 1830, and died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, February 12, 1898. He obtained a good education, and when the time came to choose an occupation he formed railroad connections. In 1856 he was made conductor of a construction train, passing through regular promotions to freight and passenger conductorships. In 1866 he was appointed master of transportation of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, and in 1871 he was transferred to the Michigan & Lake Shore railroad, having been appointed assistant superintendent. The same year Mr. O'Rourke was appointed superintendent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, and continued in that position until his death, nearly thirty-five years later. He was a capable, energetic and efficient railroad official, and compiled a most honorable record.

Mr. O'Rourke was a member of the Catholic church, devoted to its interests and most active in its varied organizations. He organized the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of the cathedral parish, a society that has been a power for good from its beginning. In 1892 he organized the American Sons of Columbus, and encouraged the formation of a Chapter of the Daughters of Isabella. He was also the organizer of a branch of the Catholic Knights of America in Fort Wayne, and became its supreme trustee. He was a Democrat in politics, and both wrote and spoke eloquently in support of party principles and candidates. He was an eloquent platform orator, ready in debate and a formidable antagonist. He was the author of several books and pamphlets, and discussed his topics with clearness and force. Both as writer and speaker his command of language and power of expression were notable. He was a good man, a good husband, a devoted father, and the world was the better for his life.

By his first marriage, Mr. O'Rourke had two children: Mrs. John H. Cody and Mrs. George Waltke. Mr. O'Rourke married (second) Eliza Boulger, who died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1907. To them six chil-

dren were born: Mrs. J. W. Hunter; William S. O'Rourke, an attorney of Fort Wayne; Edward O'Rourke, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Charles Keasey, of Kendallville; Mrs. Louis Fox; and Grace O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BARNES, George S.,

Journalist, Public Official.

While but a child George S. Barnes, now a man of influence and high standing in trade journalism, was left motherless, a grief he was too young to fully realize. His father returned to Battle Creek, Michigan, in his later years, where he was soon afterwards laid at rest near the wife who had gone before him. The city of Battle Creek has been the scene of the success in journalism which George S. Barnes has attained and there he still resides, former owner and publisher of "The Michigan Poultry Breeder," which has become one of the best known journals of its kind in the United States. The founding of this journal and its upbuilding into a publication of the first class, which he disposed of several years ago, has been Mr. Barnes' life work. While his life has been spent in Michigan since his third year, Mr. Barnes is of New York State birth, although his parents, Wilsey G. and Madeline (Sackett) Barnes, were married in Albion, Michigan, the home of Mrs. Barnes. After their marriage they returned to Rochester, New York, Mr. Barnes being engaged in the drug business. In 1870 Mrs. Barnes' death occurred in Battle Creek. Mr. Barnes moved to Northern Michigan to benefit his health after this great loss, but in 1889 returned to Battle Creek, where a few weeks later his death occurred.

George S. Barnes was born in Rochester, New York, March 6, 1867, and there spent the first three years of his life. He was then taken by his parents to Battle Creek, Michigan, where his mother died, and he was taken care of by an uncle and aunt, Philander H. and Hattie E. Barnes. He attended the public schools in Battle Creek, afterwards learning the printer's trade, and, becoming an expert, was employed in various printing offices in the State of Michigan, notably the "Reed City Clarion," printed in Reed City, Osceola county, upon which he worked for eighteen months. He was also employed in the printing offices of Battle Creek. In January, 1885, he issued the first copy of "The Michigan Poultry Breeder," a little eight-page journal devoted to the interests of poultry fanciers. For three years he kept his position in a printing office, earning money with which to carry on his own journal, doing all the work upon it himself at night. The little paper made friends and at the end of three years Mr. Barnes gave up his position to devote his entire time and energy to the development of his own enterprise.

"The Michigan Poultry Breeder" has now been in the hands of its readers for thirty-eight years, 1885-1923, and has fairly won high position among the publications of its class. The monthly issue now runs into many thousands, and subscribers reside in every State of the Union. The journal is an authority among poultry breeders. Mr. Barnes personally was an enthusiastic fancier, his preference being for the single comb buff leghorns. Since 1891 he has been known as a breeder of thoroughbred birds of that variety, his flock the finest in the country. His birds have won blue ribbons galore, and he is well known among the exhibitors at the principal poultry shows, having exhibited in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities. For a number of years Mr. Barnes was owner and publisher of the "Game Fanciers' Journal," which he acquired by purchase and later sold. His business career has been one of success and he has now practically retired,

residing at No. 678 Maple street, Battle Creek, Michigan, his holding of real estate in that city and in Calhoun county being large.

Mr. Barnes came to voting age in 1888, in time to cast his first vote for Benjamin Harrison, the candidate of the Republican party for president of the United States. He had always held to that party allegiance and has filled responsible positions in his city. He served as alderman for four years and as a member of committees on printing and sidewalks, aided in effecting some reforms and improvements. He entered heartily into the street paving campaign which was inaugurated against the mayor's wishes and passed over his veto. This was the first brick paving laid in the city of Battle Creek.

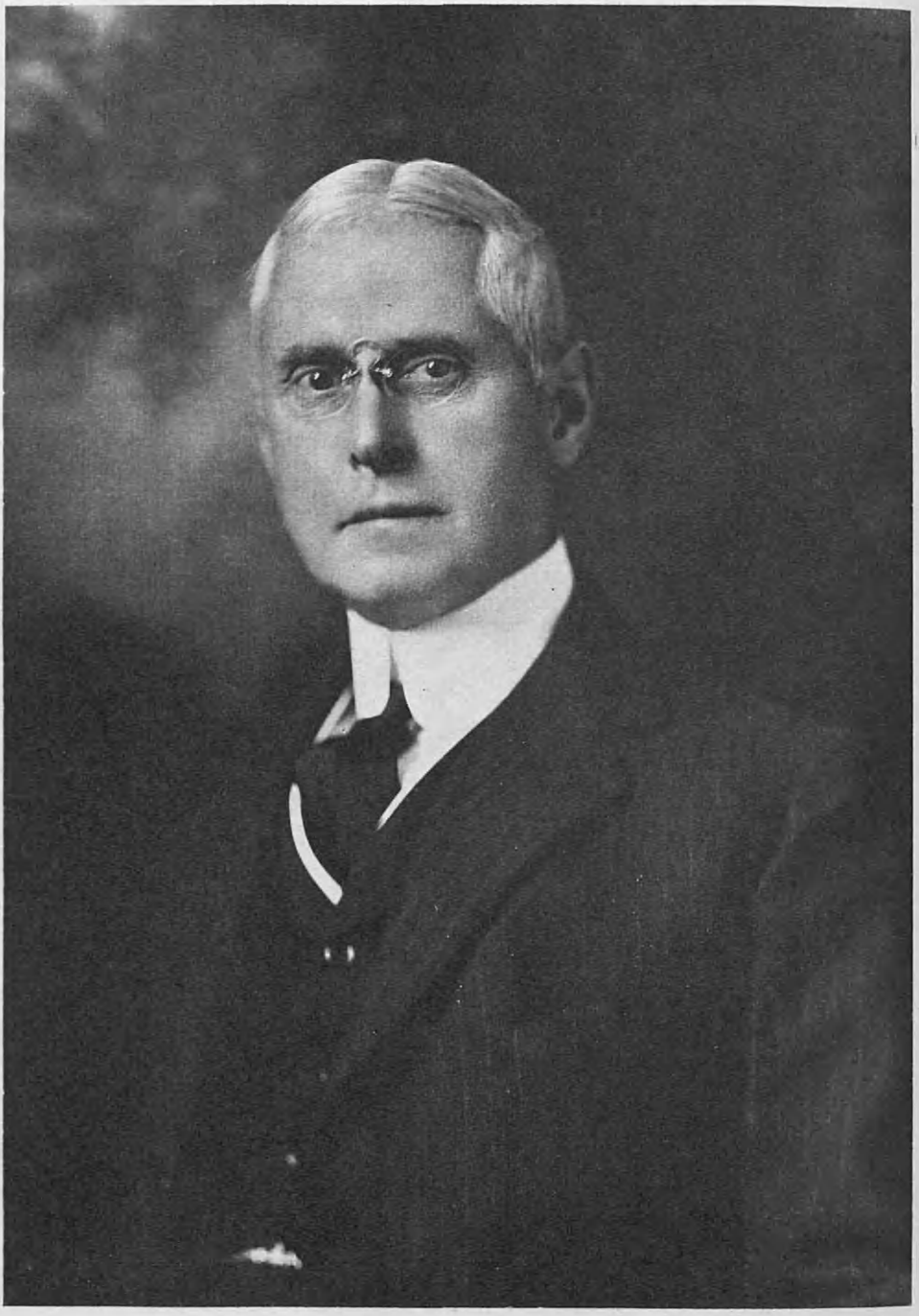
As a member of the committee on police his duty lay in the work done for the police department, and there he was able to introduce some practical reforms. For six years Mr. Barnes was a member of the Board of Public Works, serving both as secretary and president of that body. In 1905 and 1906 he served Battle Creek as mayor, giving the city an able, efficient administration. In 1910 he was elected treasurer of Calhoun county, Michigan, and held that office four years, retiring with the respect and good will of all with whom he had come in contact, on January 1, 1914.

In February, 1917, Mr. Barnes was appointed by the Circuit Court of Calhoun county as receiver for the Battle Creek Building and Loan Association, a trust involving some $350,000, requiring four years in his satisfactory execution. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was very active in the raising of funds, notably securing $8,500 for the Salvation Army; in April, 1918, while acting as chairman, he was elected by the Elks of Calhoun county to raise the quota of $6,000, the $2,500 in excess of the quota being also given to the army. In September, 1918, he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee, an office he is yet holding. In December, 1917, he sat as a juror in the noted Kaltschmidt trial in the United States Federal Court of the Eastern District held in Detroit. Since June 7, 1922, he has been a member of the Tax Review Board, appointed for a term of three years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias; for five years was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, and for sixteen years has been secretary and treasurer of the American Buff Leghorn Club.

Mr. Barnes married, December 4, 1889, Fannie C. Webb, born in Battle Creek, Michigan, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Green) Webb, of old Battle Creek families, her parents both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Barnes was born a daughter, Madeline, who passed away May 19, 1912, aged twenty-one years. From a local paper of that date the following tribute to Miss Barnes is taken:

The home of county treasurer and Mrs. George S. Barnes, 678 Maple Street, is saddened by the demise of their only child, Madeline, who passed away at 4.30 o'clock Sunday morning after an illness which began on February 21, which developed typhoid fever. Since that time the disease has run its tedious course resulting in complications which caused the death of this interesting young woman who had attained the age of twenty-one years.

Miss Barnes was born and educated in Battle Creek, finishing her school years with graduation class of 1909. When her father was elected county treasurer, Miss Barnes was duly appointed his deputy and gave to the duties of her office conscientious attention, discharging all its responsibilities with promptness and efficiency. She possessed a wealth of friends and wide business acquaintances, and many were the testimonials received by her parents after her passing, all testifying to her worth and character, and to her ability and courtesy to all who came to the treasurer's office. She was of quiet, retiring disposition, but most lovable, and bore the lasting regard and



Charles Conwell

love of hosts of friends, who join her family in mourning her untimely passing in the springtime of life. Obedient and devoted to her parents, she gave them a daughter's pure and tender love and in the home she blessed, the loss falls heaviest. Services were held at the Maple Street home in charge of the Reverend William S. Potter, followed by a committal service at Oak Hill Cemetery. The court house at Marshall, the county seat at Calhoun county was closed during the afternoon of the funeral as a tribute of respect to the memory of this fair young flower of her home city whose passing has brought sorrow to many hearts and to her parents a grief which time alone may in a measure assuage but never obliterate.

In May, 1922, George S. and Fannie C. (Webb) Barnes deeded to the city of Battle Creek a tract of fourteen acres on Marshall street, east of the city limits, that will be known as Barnes Park, in memory of Mr. Barnes' deceased relatives, to be used as a tourist camp.

CROMWELL, Charles,

Business Man.

Cromwell is a name that has come down through English history surrounded with the fame and distinction won by the Lord Protector in one of the crises of government from which was evolved the Empire of today. This will be the service, Oliver Cromwell the individual, through which men will throughout the generations to come mark and remember the name. Each age, however, whether advanced in social state or retarded by the record of that which preceded, brings new opportunities and new requirements and sends forth a clear call for men with vision and capacity. So it is that in Chicago's world of affairs and in her social and civic life the name Cromwell for a half century past has been primarily associated, not with the soldier and statesman of the seventeenth century, but with the business man and citizen, Charles Cromwell, who, until his death in the autumn of 1922, filled a place of honor and responsibility in the community. The following paragraphs constitute a memorial to his useful, productive life, tracing the noted ancestry whence he sprang, intimately related to that of Oliver Cromwell, and concluding with the outline of his active career.

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent, in the dexter gamb a gem ring or.

Mottoes—Mors meta laborum. Pax quaeritur bello.

The lineage of this family is said to begin with Glothian, Lord of Powes, who married Morveth, daughter of Edwin Ap Tydall, Lord of Cardigan, who sprang from Caredig 1066. The Maryland family claim descent as follows: Morgan Williams, married Elizabeth Cromwell, sister of the Earl of Essex; their son Sir Richard Cromwell (alias Williams), married Frances Murfyn, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Murfyn, Knight. Issue: Sir Henry, died June 7, 1603; Thomas, Richard, Francis.

Sir Henry Cromwell died 1603; served in the House of Commons; Knighted by Queen Elizabeth and created Baronet under letter patent dated July 9, 1536, and granted an Earldom, April 10, 1539; married Joan Warren, daughter of Sir Ralph Warren, Lord Mayor of London, 1536. Issue: Sir Oliver, of Hichen Brook; Robert, father of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of England; Henry, died October 29, 1630; Elizabeth, and Henry, II, died young.

Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hichen Brook, married (first) Elizabeth Bromley, daughter of the Lord Chamberlain of England; married (second) Ann, widow of Seignior Horation Palvincuni. Issue: Henry, came to Virginia, 1620; John, born 1589; William, born 1626; Olive, Catherine, Jane, James.

Henry (2) Cromwell, of Hichen Brook, England, who came to Virginia in 1620, is said to have returned to England, where it is claimed that he married and had issue: William, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland; John, who came to Maryland with his

brother, William; Richard; Edith, married Christopher Gist, ancestor of General Mordecai Gist, of the famous Maryland Line, Continental Army, in the Revolutionary War.

William Cromwell, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, came to Maryland with his brother, John, in the "Benona Eaton," March 11, 1671, though from the land records at Annapolis they appear to have been here earlier. They settled first in Calvert county, Maryland, and later in Anne Arundel county, and became large landed proprietors and prominent in the affairs of the county. William Cromwell received payment of forty pounds of tobacco for his services in the expedition against the Nanticoke Indians. He married (first) name unknown; married (second) Elizabeth Trahearne. Issue by second marriage: William, born 1678; Thomas, married Venitia Woolguist, of Wales; Philip; Joshua.

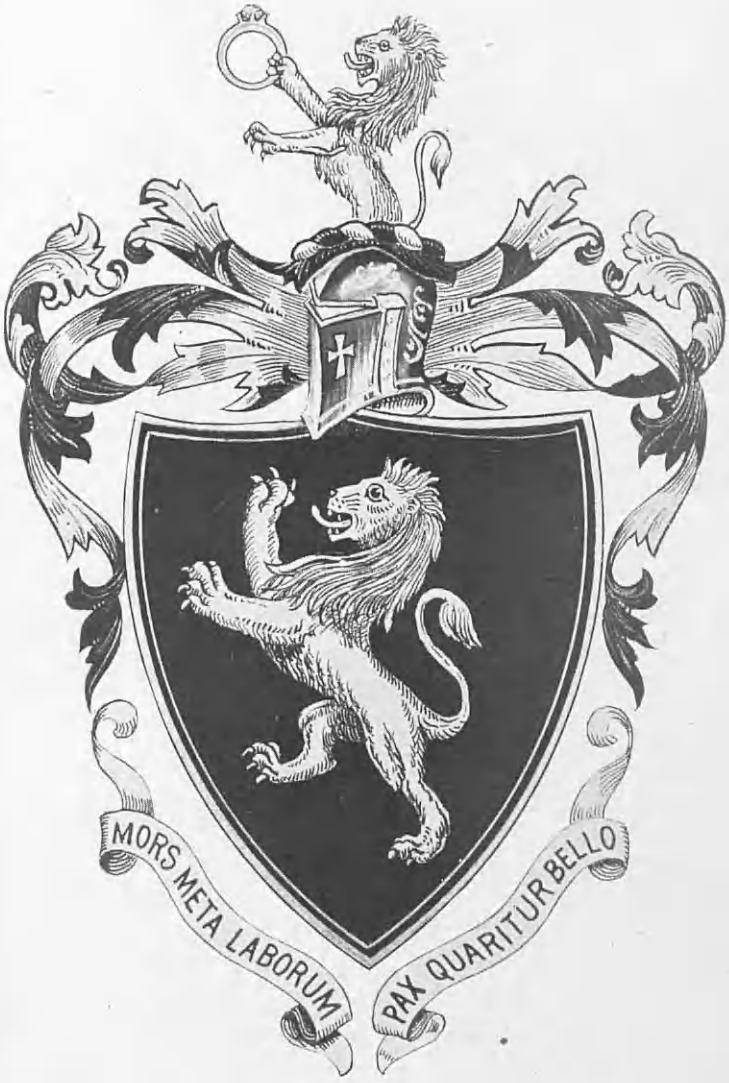
William (2) Cromwell, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was born in 1678, and died in 1735. He married, prior to 1700, Mary Woolguist, daughter of Arthur Woolguist, of Delaware, whose wife was a daughter of Aaron Johnson, of New Castle, Delaware. Issue: 1. William, born *circa* 1700; died 1758; married (first) Constant Willmot, daughter of John Willmot; married (second) Charity Ashman. 2. Joseph, born August 21, 1707. 3. Alexander, born 1715 (twin). 4. Woolguist, born 1715 (twin); died 1793; married Venitia Dorsey.

Joseph Cromwell, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, was born August 21, 1707, and died October 12, 1769. He married Comfort, surname unknown, born July 3, 1710, died July 12, 1787. Issue: 1. Nathan, born March 17, 1731. 2. Ruth, born May 20, 1738; married Ezekiel Townson. 3. Joseph, born September 2, 1741; died 1782; married Anne Orrick. 4. Philemon, born September 16, 1743; died November 11, 1767. 5. Chloe, born May 1, 1746; died September 16, 1823; married Captain John Cockey. 6. Stephen, a captain, born November 8, 1747; died April 10, 1783; married Elizabeth Murray, who married (second) Samuel Chenoweth. 7. Richard, born December 30, 1749.

Captain Richard Cromwell, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born November 30, 1749, and died December 25, 1802. He was captain of the Gunpowder Battalion, October 30, 1780. He married, February 4, 1772, Rachel Cockey, born March 14, 1748, died December 25, 1806. Issue. 1. William, born June 18, 1773; died August 23, 1809. 2. Oliver, born July 20, 1775. 3. Richard, born May 31, 1777; died August 25, 1804. 4. Philemon, born June 18, 1780; died July 18, 1804. 5. Constant Comfort, born December 7, 1782; died September 3, 1851. 6. Chloe, born October 9, 1783. 7. Nathan, born April 14, 1785. 8. John Cockey, born December 9, 1787. 9. Stephen, born December 1, 1790. 10. Joseph Frederick, born June 15, 1792.

Nathan Cromwell, of Baltimore and Washington counties, Maryland, was born April 14, 1785, and died in 1834. He was adjutant of the first Maryland Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Steiner of the First Detachment, Eleventh Brigade, commanded by General Stansbury, in the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth Zeller, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Issue: William, born October 2, 1812; Henry; Jacob; Elizabeth.

Dr. William (3) Cromwell, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and Bloomington, Illinois, was born October 2, 1812, and died January 7, 1874. He came West in 1824 with his father, and located in Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, which city his father helped lay out. Dr. Cromwell returned later to Baltimore to pursue his medical studies, and graduated in 1837. He then came West again, and entered practice in Pekin, and later moved to Bloomington, in 1851. In



Cromwell

1867 he was appointed postmaster of Bloomington, Illinois, and served as assistant surgeon in the Army of the Potomac in 1864-5. He married, in 1849, Caroline Enos, born March 18, 1824, died June 13, 1910, daughter of William C. and Clarissa (Barney) Enos. Issue: 1. Charles, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born October 24, 1852, died December 27, 1899. 3. Juliette Clara, born November 13, 1856. 4. May, born May 1, 1860, died September 5, 1885.

Charles Cromwell, son of William (3) and Caroline (Enos) Cromwell, was born at Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, December 10, 1849, and died September 8, 1922. After attending the public schools he entered Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, here completing his preparation for active life. In 1869, a youth of twenty years, he entered the employ of Field, Leiter & Company, as stock clerk in the notion department, a short time later being transferred to the domestics department in the capacity of bookkeeper. In 1872 he succeeded to the management of this department and ably directed its work until his retirement, December 31, 1915. He held a wide acquaintance in the wholesale dry goods trade and was depended upon by his associates for aid and counsel whose value, based upon a long and varied experience in his special field, was beyond estimate. He is well described in the phrase, "belonging to the old school," for his ideal of business relations was one in which service and value took precedence over financial bickering; and in social life he was fond of the courtesies and conventions that, unhappily, have in large measure passed.

Mr. Cromwell was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, which he served as treasurer, and also served as vestryman from 1910 to 1922. His clubs were the University, the Chicago, Calumet, South Shore Country of Chicago, and the New York of New York. His prominent ancestry gave him membership in numerous patriotic societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, having been a governor, in 1912, of the Illinois Society of the order, and the Society of the War of 1812. He was a leading spirit in these organizations and did much to further their work. He was held in an esteem that was founded on manly virtues and sterling attributes, and the total of his life work was good.

CROUSE, Charles Mabie,

Business Man, Philanthropist.

The name Crouse, in its original form Krauss, and in its anglicized form Crouse, has been a prominent one in the Mohawk Valley and in Central New York for more than two centuries, and is found among those brave souls that died with General Herkimer at Oriskany, and in the annals of business no name shines more brightly. Charles Mabie Crouse founded and conducted a very extensive real estate business in Syracuse, and built a business reputation that had its foundation deep in many departments of the commercial and industrial life of the city. The philanthropic, charitable, social and artistic sides of life held a strong appeal for Charles Mabie Crouse, and he responded to their every call. He met every demand of good citizenship, and will long be remembered in the city of Syracuse in which his life was largely passed.

(I) The founder of the family in the Mohawk Valley of New York State, Jacob Krauss, was born in the German Palatinate, in 1690, and died at Fort Plain, New York, March 27, 1778. He settled near Fort Plain, about 1710. He married, June 24, 1724, Catherine Elizabeth Nellis, who died March 30, 1754, and they were the parents of eight children, among them a son George, through whom descent is traced in this

branch. Fort Plain at the time Jacob Krauss settled there in 1710 was Canajoharie, New York.

(II) George Krauss, son of Jacob and Catherine E. (Nellis) Krauss, was born at Fort Plain, New York, August 5, 1740, died September 28, 1824, in Mandeville, New York, and was buried in Sandy Hill Cemetery. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting as a private and fighting with the Tryon county troop at Oriskany, his name also gracing the monument erected to those who fell on the battlefield of Oriskany. He married, May 21, 1765, in Fort Plain, Catherine Klock, born January 10, 1742, died July 17, 1819, and to them six children were born, including a son Jacob, head of the third generation.

(II) Robert Krauss, son of Jacob and Catherine E. (Nellis) Krauss, served in the War of the Revolution, attained a captain's rank, and was killed at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. The name of Captain Robert Krauss is inscribed on the monument erected to those who fell on that battlefield along with their brave commander, General Herkimer.

(III) Jacob (2) Crouse (as the name had become anglicized), son of George and Catherine (Klock) Krauss, was born in Montgomery county, New York, May 9, 1769, and died July 13, 1819. He served in the American army during the War of 1812, being a captain in the Eleventh Regiment under Colonel Rich, commissioned August 20, 1812, and serving until February 24, 1813, on duty at Sacket Harbor. He married, January 4, 1794, Catherine Nellis, born November 18, 1770, died August 12, 1838, and among their twelve children was a son, George I., head of the fourth generation.

(IV) Lieutenant George I. Crouse, son of Jacob (2) and Catherine (Nellis) Crouse, was born in Mindenville, Montgomery county, New York. He married, in Fort Plain, New York, Maria Diefendorf, born in 1793, died September 27, 1830. They were the parents of seven children: Catherine, married William H. Plank, and died August 28, 1876; Lucinda, married Levi Snell; Mary, married James Boyd; Jacob, of further mention; Henry, born October 15, 1825, died in Memphis, New York; Abraham, died in 1852, aged twenty-four years; Daniel, born January 28, 1830, died August 28, 1830. George I. Crouse, father of these children, served in the American army at Sacket Harbor, War of 1812-14, and was commissioned ensign by Governor Daniel T. Tompkins, May 10, 1815, and lieutenant, April 17, 1816, both commissions being for infantry commands in the State militia.

(V) Jacob (3) Crouse, eldest son of Lieutenant George I. and Maria (Diefendorf) Crouse, was born in Mindenville, Montgomery county, New York, October 24, 1824, died in Syracuse, New York, November 1, 1900, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. At the age of eight years, he became an inmate of the home of an uncle, John Crouse, in Canastota, New York, where he attended school, worked on the farm, and clerked in a store conducted by Daniel Crouse and his brother, John H. Crouse, who were partners in a general store at Canastota until 1853. (Daniel Crouse was the founder of the Utica branch of the family). Jacob Crouse continued a clerk with his uncles until 1844, when he entered Chittenango Polytechnic School and there remained for three years, financing his course by bee culture and the sale of honey.

After leaving school Jacob Crouse formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Levi Snell, and opened a general store at Maulins Center, New York, that partnership terminating in 1849, when Mr. Crouse became sole owner. A second partnership was then formed between Jacob Crouse, his

brother, Abraham Crouse, and O. T. Bassett, they conducting the general store at Maulins Center until 1854. In that year, Jacob Crouse returned to Canastota and again joined his uncle, Daniel Crouse, in business, there becoming a partner and remaining until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Syracuse and joined forces with his uncle, John Crouse, in a wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name John Crouse & Company, that firm operating most successfully until 1864, when ill health compelled Jacob Crouse to retire.

Jacob Crouse married, January 19, 1853, Eliza Mabie, and they were the parents of a daughter, Lizzie, and a son, Charles Mabie, of whom further. Lizzie Crouse married (first) Frank Clark, (second) Frank Maynard.

(VI) Charles Mabie Crouse, only son of Jacob (3) and Eliza (Mabie) Crouse, was born in Canastota, New York, June 16, 1857. He prepared for college in Syracuse schools. He then entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, whence he was graduated, class of 1882. He devoted himself to the real estate business upon his return to Syracuse, and continued in that line during the thirty-eight years of life remaining him, being one of the largest dealers and owners of real estate in Syracuse at the time of his passing, May 10, 1920.

Real estate was his chief business interest, and there was no better judge of the present or prospective value of a piece of land than he. He bought wisely and acquired a large land estate that was the basis of his large fortune, but his other business interests were large. He was a director of the First National Bank, of Syracuse, and when that institution was merged with the First Trust & Deposit Company, he became a director of the merged corporations. He was a director of the Onondaga Pottery Company, director of the Journal Publishing Company, a director of The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, and president of the Quaint Art Furniture Company, of Syracuse. He had mining interests in the West, and farm lands in different parts of the State. His summer home was at Homer, New York, on the farm known as the David Harum farm from the fact that there the original character of that popular book, "David Harum," lived and there he died without knowing that the book was to make him famous.

Mr. Crouse was fond of the out-of-doors and of farm life, took great pride in his fine herd of Holsteins, and spent a great deal of his time at the Cortland county farm. He was a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens' Club, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, the University and Century clubs, the Onondaga Historical Association, and the American Chemical Association. In politics he was a Republican, in religious faith a Congregationalist. His philanthropies were many, and his generous heart responded to every appeal. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse.

Charles M. Crouse married, in Syracuse, June 1, 1882, Lucia M. Leach, born in that city, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Louise (Williams) Leach, her father a banker of Syracuse, longest in continuous service of any banker in the city. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crouse: 1. Eleanor, married Jerome DeWitt Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse "Post Standard," and they are the parents of two sons: Jerome DeWitt (2), and Theron Crouse. 2. Katharine Leach, married Dwight J. Baum, and resides in New York City; they have three sons: Dwight Crouse, John Leach, Peter Ackerman. 3. Margaret Leach, residing at home. Mrs. Lucia M. (Leach) Crouse survives her husband and continues her residence in the family home on West Genesee street, Syracuse, her daughter, Margaret L., her companion. She is a mem-

ber of the Harmony Circle of Syracuse, the Onondaga Historical Society, the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, and is a communicant of the May Memorial Unitarian Church.

LEACH, Thomas Jefferson,

Financier.

In the year 1846, one year before Syracuse took on the dignity of a city, Thomas Jefferson Leach became a permanent resident of that city, he being then a lad of sixteen years, and there he continued a career of honorable success until his death in 1912, at the age of eighty-two years. At the age of twenty, he began his long career as a banker, being the humblest of the four people who then constituted the entire clerical force of the historic old Bank of Salina in 1850. There were thirteen directors then, and all of these Mr. Leach outlived. He did not remain to pass out with the old bank, then the leading financial institution of the section, but a year prior to its demise he resigned the position of teller and allied his fortunes with those of the Salt Springs Bank, and as cashier of that institution made his wonderful record for banking service, excelling all others in the city. For thirty-nine consecutive years he was cashier, then for two years was president of the same institution, that being his last public service, he then retiring to the management of his private affairs, his death following twelve years later. He was a gentleman of the "old school," candid, courteous, honorable, keeping his reputation spotless and his character pure.

He was a son of John and Harriet (Demming) Leach, both born in New York State, of New England ancestry. The family were among the early settlers of Cicero, Onondaga county, and there John Leach settled in 1803. He was born May 19, 1777, and after residing in Cicero, Brewerton and Syracuse, died in the last named city, January 28, 1846, the result of an accident. His wife, Harriet Leach, born January 1, 1779, died January 6, 1837, they the parents of two sons and a daughter.

Thomas Jefferson Leach was born in Cicero, New York, April 8, 1830, and died in Syracuse, New York, September 13, 1912. Cicero, New York, was the family home until 1838, when Brewerton was selected, and in 1846 Syracuse. The lad, Thomas J. Leach, attended schools in all these places and in Boston, Massachusetts, completing his school years at the Joseph Allen School in Syracuse. John Leach, the father, a merchant, first settled his family in a home on East Willow street, but at once began building a new home of his own, but did not live to complete it, that being the duty of the son, Thomas J., who finished the home in North Salina street, and there resided during his own lifetime.

Thomas J. Leach began business life as clerk for Williams & Babcock, general merchants, at Park and Salina streets, his first salary being one hundred and fifty dollars annually. He then bought two salt blocks at the foot of Court street, with Edward B. Judson and Coddington B. Williams, they running these blocks two years. In 1850 he entered the employ of the old Bank of Salina, as clerk and messenger, continuing until 1859, being then their teller. In 1859 he resigned as teller to accept the position of cashier with the Salt Springs Bank, of Syracuse, a post he ably filled for thirty-nine years. He won high rank in the financial world, and gained public confidence as few men do. From the cashier's desk, he rose to the president's chair, filling that office two years, from January 19, 1898; he resigned to retire from all forms of public business.

All that time he was president of the Syracuse Clearing House Association, and could rightfully claim his title of "dean" of

the banking fraternity of Syracuse, and to a longer term of service than any bank official in that city. He had also a long connection with the Salina and Central Square Plank Road Company, as secretary-treasurer and trustee. This company, organized in 1844, built the first plank road in the United States. He was executor of many estates, notably that of William Kirkpatrick, who left a great deal of money for park decoration. He was a trustee of Oakwood Cemetery Association, director of the Chilled Plow Company, trustee of Onondaga Coarse Salt Company, president of the Salina Coarse Salt Company, trustee of the Salt Springs Salt Company, director of the Onondaga Historical Association, member of May Memorial Unitarian Church, and long a member of the board of trustees and at one time president of the board.

Thomas Jefferson Leach married, October 26, 1854, Mary Louise Williams, born in Salina, Onondaga county, New York, in 1824, died in Syracuse, New York, September 12, 1906, at her home on North Salina street, being taken from there to her last resting place in Oakwood Cemetery. She was well known among the women of charitable and benevolent impulse, her life teeming with good deeds and religious devotion. She was a member of the Woman's Alliance Auxiliary to May Memorial Unitarian Church, member of the Browning Club, the board of managers of Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, and of Syracuse Homœpathic Hospital.

Mary Louise (Williams) Leach was a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Hutchinson) Williams. Nancy Hutchinson was born in 1805, in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, daughter of James and Roxanna Hutchinson, both born in Avon, Connecticut, but becoming residents of Onondaga, New York, in 1803. James Hutchinson died in Onondaga, March 24, 1856, aged fifty-four years. His wife, Roxanna Hutchinson, died September 30, 1848, aged seventy-two years. Their daughter, Nancy (Hutchinson) Williams, after the death of her husband, Benjamin Williams, remained a widow until 1840, when she became the second wife of John Leach, who died in 1846, the result of an accident, as heretofore stated. With the marriage of her daughter, Mary Louise Williams, to her stepson, Thomas Jefferson Leach, Mrs. Nancy (Hutchinson-Williams) Leach became the mother-in-law of her stepson, Thomas Jefferson Leach, at whose home in Syracuse she died, December 9, 1870, aged sixty-five years.

Thomas J. and Mary L. (Williams) Leach were the parents of four children: Kate D., died in mature years; Lucia M., who became the wife and is now the widow of Charles M. Crouse, of Syracuse (q. v.); Belle Louise, married Walter M. Woodward, of Albany, both deceased; Jennie Stewart, who died in infancy.

LEES, James,

Founder of Important Business.

The late James Lees, of Roxborough (now a part of Philadelphia), founder and senior member of the widely known firm of James Lees & Sons, was a most conspicuous example of the man who wins the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens by strict obedience, both in private and business life, to the unwritten laws of honor and integrity.

James Lees, grandfather of James Lees, of Philadelphia, was of Yorkshire, England, and was the first to introduce the carding of wool by machinery into that part of the country. The Lees family had lived for generations in that immediate vicinity and were known for their sturdiness of frame and strength of mind, characteristics of Yorkshiremen the world over. James Lees died at Grass Croft,

about 1797. His wife, whose Christian name was Anna, and who was born in 1723, survived until 1811, when she passed away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. She was born in England during the reign of George I. and only nine years after the death of Queen Anne.

George Lees, son of James and Anna Lees, was born in 1772, at Thornley, Yorkshire, England, and was of Saddleworth, in the same county. He was engaged in the manufacture of broadcloth. He married Hannah Winterbottom, born in 1768, at Brundage Lane, daughter of Robert Winterbottom, who was buried at Saddleworth Church. George Lees and his wife were the parents of the following children: Alice, married Johnson Street, and lived in England; James, mentioned below; Mary Ann, died in early life, unmarried; Eliza, became the wife of Robert Blackburn; and Maria, married William Fielding. George Lees died in 1839, and the death of his widow occurred August 3, 1845.

James Lees, son of George and Hannah (Winterbottom) Lees, was born January 23, 1803, at Grotton farm, Saddleworth, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, and received a plain education in local schools. He was reared by his father to the manufacture of broadcloth, entering the mills at the age of ten, and working his way from one branch to another until he had mastered all the details of the industry. In 1842 he came to the United States, and on October 20, 1848, he became a citizen thereof. He brought his family with him, and a few months after his arrival settled at Manayunk (part of Philadelphia) where he was employed in the mills until 1846. In that year he engaged in business for himself, and in 1849, in association with his brother-in-law, Joseph Schofield, rented Robinson's Mill, on Mill creek, for the manufacture of cotton carpet yarn, the name of the firm being Schofield & Lees. After operating this mill until 1851, they then removed to the mill of Daniel Nippes, on the same creek. About 1854 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lees rented a mill at Manayunk and organized the firm of Joseph Schofield & Company, the other partners being Charles Schofield and himself. This firm engaged in the manufacture of woolen carpet yarn. In 1856 James Lees purchased Joseph Schofield's interest in the firm, the name then becoming James Lees & Company. Shortly after he associated with him his son, Joseph Lees, and in 1860 Charles Schofield withdrew. In 1864 Mr. Lees' younger son, John S. Lees, was admitted to the firm, which was thereafter known as James Lees & Sons. They had then (1856) removed to a mill on Mill creek, which they operated with six sets of machines until February 17, 1864, when they were totally burned out, sustaining very heavy losses. It might well be supposed that this disaster, which overtook Mr. Lees when he has passed his sixtieth year, would have crippled his energies for the remainder of his life, but James Lees was not a type of man who could be thus overcome. Refusing to be discouraged, he purchased, in association with his sons, the mill known as the Needles Mill, in Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, subsequently known as the Minerva Mills. On April 1, 1853, this property was purchased of Samuel H. Coates by John Jacobs and Jacob Body who, in 1855, erected Mill No. 1, a structure 52 by 126 feet, four stories in height. After completion it was put into operation for the production of fine cassimeres by Samuel H. Needles. He was succeeded by Paul Thurlow who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, changed the production to army cloths and continued to manage the mill until April 3, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. Thomas H. Wentz having purchased the interest of Jacob Body, the property was sold, in October, 1863, by Jacobs and Wentz, to

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James Lees

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Betty Seville Lees

William C. Kline who, on February 4, 1864, resold one-half interest to John Jacobs and by these two the mill was rebuilt. On March 28, 1864, it was sold to James Lees & Sons, for the production of worsted and woolen yarns, blankets and jeans. The increase of the business rendered necessary, in 1869, the erection of Mill No. 2, 54 by 135 feet, three stories in height. In 1872 Mill No. 3, 56 by 106 feet, was added. It now gives employment to a greater number of workmen than any other similar plant in Montgomery county or in that part of Pennsylvania. At the time of James Lees' death his concern had six large mills and the business founded by him had become of national importance.

In politics Mr. Lees was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was a director of the almshouse from the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia, also a director of the schools of the Twenty-first Ward, and a member of the Board of Education. He belonged to St. George's Society, and from 1853 to the close of his life was an elder of the Barren Hill Lutheran Church.

James Lees married, June 2, 1823, at Saddleworth Church, Betty Seville, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. George S., born August 25, 1824, died August 3, 1853, unmarried; was a manufacturer and business man. 2. Joseph, died in infancy. 3. Joseph (2), deceased. 4. Mary Ann, died in infancy, ere her parents came to the United States. 5. Dr. John S., born August 8, 1840, died October 12, 1916. 6. Maria Seville, widow of William C. Mackie, of Philadelphia.

Devoted in his family relations, James Lees loved his home in Roxborough, which he purchased in 1846, above every other spot on earth. So strongly attached to it was he that it was almost an impossibility to induce him to remain away from it even for a single night. He delighted in music, playing the violincello, and possessed a genial and lovable personality, winning and holding many friends. Mrs. James Lees passed away on November 30, 1887, surviving her husband scarcely two months. She had been for over a third of a century a member of Barren Hill Lutheran Church.

The death of James Lees, which occurred October 1, 1887, was widely and sincerely mourned. It was felt that his community had been deprived of a sterling citizen whose entire career had been marked by a rare consistency and uprightness of conduct which would make his record an inspiration to noble living.

(The Seville Line).

Records at York show that this name was originally spelled Savile, that orthography being retained by another branch of the family—Sir Ino Savile, Baronet. The original form of the name is also preserved in Savilctown, a suburb of Dewsbury.

Isaac C. Seville, son of Jacob Seville, was a large landowner at High Moor and lived on his own estate. The house he built still remains, bearing the initials of himself and his wife, as well as the date of its erection: "J. S. and E. S., 1738." He was the first in Saddleworth to introduce large carding engines, at Hopkins Mill, near Lees. He married Betty Dyson, and his death occurred about 1795. His widow died in 1819.

Joseph Seville, son of Isaac C. and Betty (Dyson) Seville, was born in 1775, at Wardlow, Saddleworth, York, and in 1818 came to Massachusetts. He married Sarah Buckley (see Buckley line). Joseph Seville died about 1850, and his widow passed away in 1859, at Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Betty Seville, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Buckley) Seville, was born February 16, 1804, at Startingchair, Saddleworth, York, England, and became the wife of James Lees, as stated above.

(The Buckley Line).

Edmund Buckley was of New Inn, Saddleworth, York, England, where he owned a large estate. He was a fine musician, playing the violincello in London, under the direction of Handel. He married Sarah Winterbottom, and his death occurred about 1800, his wife having passed away about 1770.

Edmund (2) Buckley, son of Edmund (1) and Sarah (Winterbottom) Buckley, married Sarah Lawton. Edmund Buckley died about 1806, and the death of his widow occurred in 1812.

Sarah Buckley, daughter of Edmund (2) and Sarah (Lawton) Buckley, was born in 1779, at New Inn, Saddleworth, York, and became the wife of Joseph Seville (see Seville line).

McFARLAND, Elbridge,

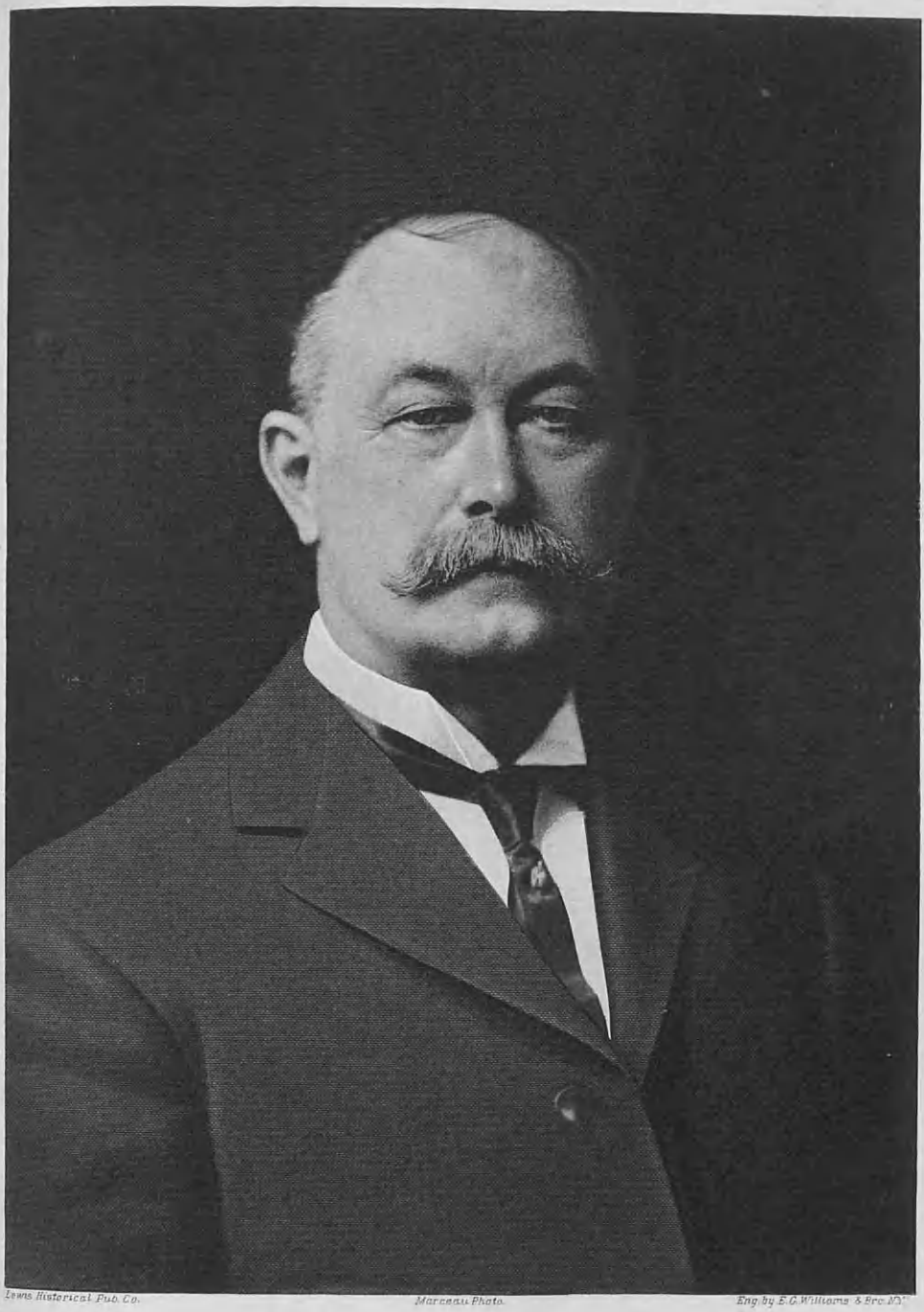
Man of Large Affairs.

The late Elbridge McFarland, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, was a representative of a family which for more than half a century has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Montgomery county, and during those fifty years and more it was chiefly to them that the people of Gulf Mills looked for employment. While following, as a manufacturer, in the footsteps of his father, Mr. McFarland was officially connected with the financial and railroad interests of his community and took an active part in local politics.

The Clan Macfarlane (as the name was originally spelled) is descended from the ancient Celtic Earls of the district to which they belonged—the Lennox. "The wild Macfarlanes' plaided clan" occupied the land forming the western shore of Loch Lomond from Larbet upwards. From Loch Shay, a small sheet of water near the foot of Ben Voirlich, they took their Cathghairn of "Loch Shusi."

The remote ancestor of this clan is said to have been Duncan McGilchrist, a younger brother of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox. Duncan McGilchrist appears in the Ragman's Roll of 1296. His grandson was Bartholomew which, in Gaelic, is Parlan, from whom the clan is designated, the letters P and F being easily convertible in Gaelic. Robert the First granted to Dougal Macfarlane a charter of the lands of Kindoweil, Argurhonche, etc. Malcolm was the sixth laird, and got from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Annoquhar, in the northwest corner of Dumbartonshire, dated at the Castle of Inchmurrin, in 1395. The direct male line of these ancient chiefs failed and their estates were forfeited. By marriage with a daughter of the Earl of Lennox (whose name does not appear in Douglas) Andrew Macfarlane succeeded in 1493, but his son was only allowed the title of Captain of the Clan. Sir John Macfarlane, of that ilk, was slain at Flodden. The Macfarlanes emulated the MacGregors in their raids upon the lowland districts as much as their limited numbers allowed. Walter Macfarlane, of Larbet, was among those slain at Pinkey, in 1547, and at Langside, in 1567, the clan fought under Murray's banner. From that time to the present the Macfarlanes have been distinguished in history, winning laurels in many of the great battles. The last descendant of the chiefs is said to have gone to America at the close of the eighteenth century, and his home of Arroquhar became the property of the Duke of Argyle, being long used as an inn for travellers from Tarbet to Glencoe and Inverary.

There is nothing more noteworthy in the history of the Macfarlanes than the fact that, at the time of the civil wars, they took the part of the Regent, almost all the other highland chiefs being warmly attached to



Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Marceau, Photo. Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Elbridge M. Farland

the cause of the Queen. The clan boast of having taken, at the battle of Langside, three of Queen Mary's standards which, they say, were long preserved in the family.

Following is the McFarland escutcheon:

Arms—Argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses gules.

Crest—A demi-savage, wreathed around the temple and waist with leaves, grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the sinister to an imperial crown resting on the wreath, all proper.

Supporters—Two Highlanders in belted plaids, with broad-swords, and on a compartment wavy the word Lochsloy.

Motto (over crest)—This I'll defend.

These arms are symbolic of: The saltire represents the cross of St. Andrew, the Patron Saint of Scotland, which was the cross carried by the Scottish contingent of that great army of Christian warriors who, at the time of the Crusades (1100-1200), travelled to the Holy Land to do battle with the Turk and Saracen for the sake of Christianity. The red roses indicate the ancestor's loyalty to the English crown (the red rose is one of the emblems of England). For meritorious services rendered, the ancestor was granted the right to bear them in his arms. The crest, a demi-savage holding a sheaf of arrows in his right hand and pointing with his left to an imperial crown—and the legend above: This I'll defend—denote the loyalty of the ancestor to the crown. The word "Lochsloy" under the shield means: The Loch of the Host (the lake of the host) which was the gathering-place of the clan.

(I) James McFarland, founder of the Norristown branch of the family was forced to quit Scotland on account of his religious principles and settled in the north of Ireland. About 1733 he left that country and found a home for himself and his descendants in Bucks county, near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. He married, in Scotland, Margaret McCrea, who accompanied him in his exile. Their children were six in number.

(II) Arthur McFarland, son of James and Margaret (McCrea) McFarland, settled in Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth (Todd) Parker, widow of William Parker, and daughter of Robert Todd, and they became the parents of four children.

(III) James (2) McFarland, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland, was reared near Norristown, Pennsylvania, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For many years he practiced his profession at Morgantown, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Neely, and their children were: 1. John, deceased, who made his home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. 2. Arthur, who resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is also deceased. 3. James B., deceased. 4. George, mentioned below.

(IV) George McFarland, son of James (2) and Mary (Neely) McFarland, was born March 20, 1811, in the vicinity of Morgantown, Pennsylvania. He lived with his uncle, Stephen Porter (a nephew of General Andrew Porter), who resided in Norristown township, near Norristown, and obtained such education as was to be acquired in the public schools of that day and generation. On leaving school he entered the woolen mills of Bethel Moore, the first woolen mills in Pennsylvania, situated on the site now occupied by the Conshocken Woolen Company's mills. He learned there the trade of manufacturing cloth, and then went to Easton, Pennsylvania, to serve as superintendent in a slate quarry owned by another uncle, the Hon. James M. Porter, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Returning to Gulf Mills several years later, he

began the manufacture of woolen goods, and at that time laid the foundation of his subsequent successful business career. As a result of the hard times caused by the panic of 1837 he met with reverses, but overcame them in the course of years, and in 1847 purchased a mill which he rebuilt and operated successfully until 1859. In February of that year his mill was destroyed by fire, and the machinery, much of which had been imported not long before, was likewise destroyed. This calamity, though the loss was great, did not discourage Mr. McFarland, and he soon had the mill rebuilt and equipped even better than before, and in the operation of this new mill he gained a wide reputation as a manufacturer of woolen goods, a reputation which enabled him to secure contracts during the Civil War from the general Government to manufacture cloth from which clothing was made for the Union soldiers. Mr. McFarland's wealth and ability naturally made him a man of influence in the county, and he was called upon to fill many positions of honor and trust, among which were justice of the peace, school director, director of the Matson's Bridge Company, and director of the First National Bank of Norristown. He married, November 25, 1849, Mary Cornog, of Gulf Mills, and they became the parents of four sons: George Clinton, died in infancy; Elbridge, mentioned below; James Arthur; and John. In 1875 Mr. McFarland associated with himself as partners his sons, Elbridge McFarland, and Frank L. Jones, under the firm name of George McFarland & Company, and the style so remained until his death, which occurred January 7, 1879.

(V) Elbridge McFarland, son of George and Mary (Cornog) McFarland, was born May 4, 1853, on a farm his father owned near King-of-Prussia, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He received his preparatory education in private schools, afterward taking a course at Treemount Seminary for Boys, presided over by Professor John Loch, at Norristown. In 1872 he graduated as a civil engineer from the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. The first position occupied by Mr. McFarland was that of civil engineer on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, and in Pittsburgh he became acquainted with Charles W. Fairbanks, later senator from Indiana and vice-president of the United States.

It was not long, however, before Mr. McFarland felt, as the preceding generation had felt, the lure of the loom, entering the Gulph Woolen Mills, situated near Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, and then operated by his father. In this field of action he gave evidence of business abilities which won for him speedy promotion and eventually led to his being given an interest in the concern. After the death of his father, in 1879, the firm was composed of the three sons and Frank L. Jones, still retaining the firm name of George McFarland & Company. Elbridge McFarland and Frank L. Jones assumed the active management of the mill, the former retaining it until his death. In 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the George McFarland Company. Before that time additions had been made to the mills, new machinery and fixtures taking the place of the old, and in every way it had been made an up-to-date mill, employing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty people. Elbridge McFarland was a director of the Conshohocken Woolen Company from the time that corporation was organized until 1916, when it ceased to exist, and during the greater part of the time was its secretary and treasurer.

As a man of affairs, Mr. McFarland was held in high esteem in his community and filled various positions of trust. In 1887 he became a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken; on January 13, 1894, was elected vice-president, and from

September 22, 1900, until his death, held the office of president. He was also a director of the Bryn Mawr Trust Company from the time of its organization, the Coosa Manufacturing Company of Piedmont, Alabama, the United States Loan Society in Philadelphia, and other Philadelphia corporations.

After the death of Mr. McFarland his associates in the First National Bank of Conshohocken paid him the tribute of requesting one of the Norristown papers to emphasize his worth and services to that model financial institution. For eighteen years he gave it his loyal and daily attention, and his interest in its behalf was largely accountable for the high position which it holds among the financial institutions in the suburbs of Philadelphia. In 1905 Mr. McFarland appeared in the extended field of action presented by the famous railroad system of the Keystone State, becoming president of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad Company, an office which he retained to the close of his life.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. McFarland turned his attention from wool to cotton, leasing the Gulph Mills to others and heading a concentration of Norristown and Philadelphia capital in the Southern factories engaged in making cotton yarn and in the various operations of perfecting that product. In addition to holding the vice-presidency of the large and prosperous Coosa Manufacturing Company, of Piedmont, Alabama, he held directorships in the Standard Processing Company and the Thatcher Spinning Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was interested as a stockholder in other Southern factories. In all these concerns he was no merely nominal officer. To him such posts were trusts, and to every such trust he was a faithful and efficient trustee. In politics Mr. McFarland was a Republican, and served a term in the Norristown Town Council, greatly to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was enrolled in various clubs. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. McFarland married, October 9, 1900, Martha Conrad, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of one son, George Conrad, born July 31, 1903, now a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1924. Mrs. McFarland is a woman whose gifts of mind and charm of personality fit her both for society and for the life of the fireside, making her a true mate for a man whose tastes were as strongly domestic as those of her husband. At the time of his marriage Mr. McFarland removed to Norristown, though always retaining a strong personal affection for the little mill hamlet among the Gulph hills where he grew to maturity and entered upon his career, and where his father had founded at Bird-in-Hand (as Gulph Mills was then called) the business with which the family name has ever since been associated.

On March 14, 1918, this able, good and useful man rested from his labors, leaving a vacancy not soon to be filled either in the business world, his home community, or the inner circle of his friends. To Elbridge McFarland important trusts were committed and each one he fulfilled to the letter. The narrative of his life is a lesson in the rare virtue of fidelity.

(The Todd Line).

(I) John Todd, the first ancestor of record, migrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1680-90.

(II) Robert Todd, son of John Todd, married Isabella Hamilton, and they became the parents of nine children all of whom left descendants.

(III) Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, married (first) William Parker, and (second) Arthur McFarland, as stated above.

(The Conrad Line).

The name of this ancient family has undergone, in the course of more than two centuries, numerous orthographical changes which are indicated in the records of the successive generations. Their escutcheon is as follows:

Arms—Or, head and neck of a boar sable, the neck pierced by an arrow per bend sinister azure, the point down.

Thones Kunders, founder of the American branch of the family, was of Crefeld, Germany, a city noted for its manufactures. On July 24, 1683, he sailed, with a company of his neighbors, for Pennsylvania, forced to take this step by religious intolerance, and carrying with him, in common with his companions, the knowledge of some of the finest manufactures of that period. Before starting on his voyage he had purchased from Lenart Arets, a weaver in the town of Crefeld, for a consideration of ten pounds, a warrant for 500 acres of land to be situated in Pennsylvania, land which Arets had purchased from William Penn. On October 6, 1683, the ship in which they made the voyage—the "Concord"—arrived in Philadelphia, the land on which they settled forming the colony of Germantown. Parts of the walls of the house built by Thones Kunders are still standing and form a portion of the house known as No. 4537 Germantown avenue. While living at Crefeld, Thones Kunders carried on the trade of a blue dyer and continued to do so after settling in Germantown. At one time he was recorder of the Court. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and their first meeting in Germantown was held at his house. In 1688 this little band, Thones Kunders being one of them, to their eternal honor, raised their voices in opposition to the institution of slavery, this being the first recorded protest against slavery in America. In 1691, when a charter of incorporation was granted to the village, Thones Kunders was chosen one of the burgesses, and the records show him to have served on several occasions as a juryman. In 1701 steps were taken to establish a school at Germantown with Daniel Francis Pastorius, the most conspicuous of the German emigrants of those days, as teacher. Thones Kunders, with sixty-three others, was naturalized March 7, 1691, and his three oldest sons, Cunraed, Madtis and John, were naturalized February 20, 1713, to hold and enjoy lands. He married, in Germany, Elin, supposed to have been a sister of William Streypers, the latter being also one of the emigrants. Thones Kunders and his wife were the parents of seven children. The death of Thones Kunders occurred in the autumn of 1729, and as no mention is made of his wife in his will it is to be supposed that she died before him.

(II) Henry Cunreds, son of Thones and Elin Kunders, was born December 16, 1688, in Germantown, Pennsylvania. On May 16, 1711, he purchased of Charles Mullen and Honor, his wife, a tract of 220 acres and also 111 perches of land in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for which he paid £175. The small stone house which he built and in which he lived during the remaining forty-seven years of his life was standing until some few years since. In 1738 he bought three acres adjoining, from William Roberts, for four pounds, and in 1748 an adjoining tract of fifty acres from Joseph Roberts, for £112. By persistent industry he cleared the land, making a comfortable home for himself and his children. He married, June 28, 1710, at Friends' Meeting at Germantown, Katherine Streypers, daughter of William Streypers, one of the Crefelders who came over in the "Concord." He and his wife were first cousins, his mother being a sister of William Streypers. The fact that he was married by Friends' ceremony would seem to indicate that he belonged to the Society, but after

his marriage no clue can be discovered as to what meeting he attended nor can it be ascertained whether he retained his membership in the Society. He and his wife, who, presumably died before him, were the parents of seven sons. His own death occurred in September, 1758.

(III) John Cunrad, son of Henry and Katherine (Streypers) Cunreds, married Ann Rogers. He died in 1793, in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Henry Conrad, son of John and Ann (Rogers) Cunrad, was born January 25, 1763. He married, February 27, 1787, Anne Osborn. His death occurred February 12, 1838.

(V) Nathan Conrad, son of Henry and Anne (Osborn) Conrad, was born March 11, 1808. He married Martha Lukens Meredith, born February 3, 1814. He died October 20, 1872; his widow died July 8, 1891.

(VI) Edwin Conrad, son of Nathan and Martha Lukens (Meredith) Conrad, was born May 17, 1840. He married, February 14, 1867, Anne Yerkes, born May 27, 1838, died February 4, 1902, daughter of William Yerkes, born March 10, 1806, died March 21, 1870, and Sarah (Yerkes) Yerkes, born December 30, 1807, died February 7, 1897.

(VII) Martha Conrad, daughter of Edwin and Anne (Yerkes) Conrad, was born September 29, 1868. She became the wife of Elbridge McFarland, as stated above.

ZIEGLER, George,

Railroad Magnate.

The late George Ziegler, secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and vice-president of the Reading Company, was a man the value of whose services, appreciated as they were during his lifetime, is destined to be more and more highly esteemed now that he has ceased from his labors, inasmuch as with the lapse of years the permanent character of his work will become increasingly apparent. For very many years Mr. Ziegler was a resident of Philadelphia, and during that time never neglected an opportunity of promoting to the utmost of his ability the prosperity and progress of his home city.

Francis Ottomar Ziegler, great-grandfather of George Ziegler, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and in 1777 came to the United States as aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the detachments of troops landed from the frigate "LeFlamand" at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and thence marched to York, Pennsylvania, where they were mustered into the Continental Army, and officers were commissioned by order of Congress. Lieutenant-Colonel Ziegler participated in a number of battles. After the war he settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of a silversmith. He married, in Lancaster, Frances Hook, or Huck, as the name was then spelled, and shortly after removed to Baltimore, Maryland.

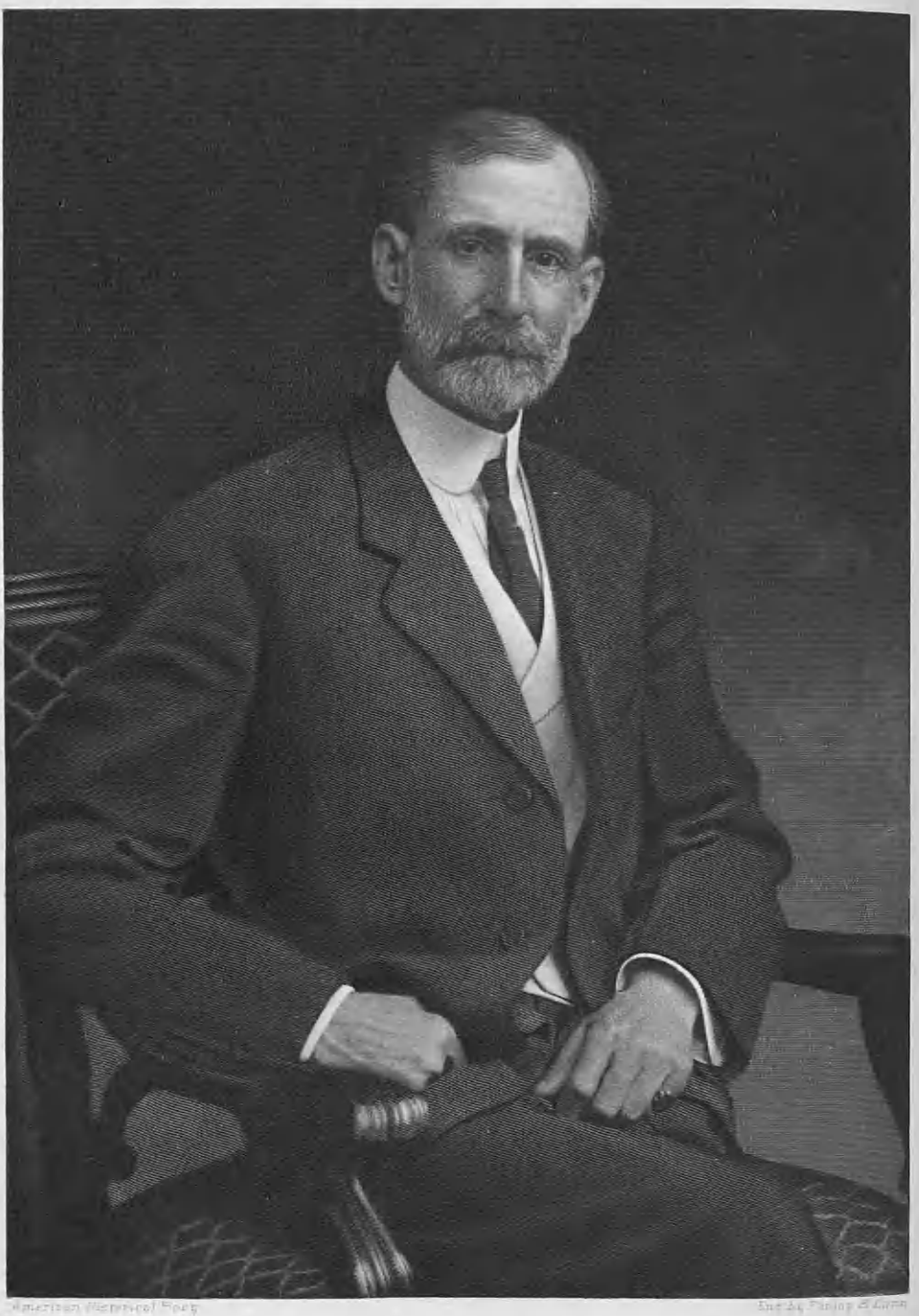
Charles Carroll Ziegler, grandson of Francis Ottomar and Frances (Hook, or Huck) Ziegler, married Elizabeth Lorenz, a kinswoman of the famous Dr. Lorenz. Mr. Ziegler served as a soldier in the Civil War, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, received a wound which caused his death.

George Ziegler, son of Charles Carroll and Elizabeth (Lorenz) Ziegler, was born June 8, 1856, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. In his seventeenth year he obtained employment in the post office of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and while holding a position there applied himself to the study of telegraphy. In 1874 Mr. Ziegler returned to Lancaster and entered the service of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company in the capacity

of a telegraph operator. In October, 1877, he was transferred to the accounting department in Philadelphia, where he was soon promoted to the position of traveling auditor. His advancement was rapid, and on February 15, 1887, he was appointed auditor of traffic receipts. On July 10, 1903, he became assistant comptroller, and in this position developed even more than he had previously done, displaying that remarkable efficiency for which he was always distinguished. On December 21, 1904, he was elevated to the post of comptroller. On October 12, 1912, he was made secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and vice-president of the Reading Company, the holding company. The history of the company during the seven and a half years following furnishes the most conclusive evidence of his pre-eminent fitness for this most important and highly responsible position.

The following complete list of Mr. Ziegler's other business interests shows that they were not only very numerous, but also of an extremely exacting nature, demanding the exercise of executive abilities of the first order. He was president and director of the Eastern Real Estate Company and the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, and vice-president of the Reading Company. He was secretary and director of the Allentown Railroad Company, the Atlantic City Railroad Company, the Beaver Creek Water Company, the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad Company, the Chester & Delaware River Railroad Company, the Colebrookdale Railroad Company, the Danville & Shamokin Railroad Company, the Dauphin & Berks Railroad Company, the Delaware River Ferry Company of New Jersey, the East Mahanoy Railroad Company, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Gettysburg & Harrisburg Railway Company, the Kaign's Point & Philadelphia Ferry Company, the Middletown & Hummelstown Railroad Company, the Mill Creek & Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company, the Mount Carbon & Point Carbon Railroad Company, the New York Short Line Railroad Company, the Norristown & Main Line Connecting Railroad Company, the Norristown Junction Railroad Company, the North East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Perkiomen Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Chester Valley Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Frankford Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Reading & Pottsville Telegraph Company, the Pickering Valley Railroad Company, the Port Reading Railroad Company, the Reading & Columbia Railroad Company, the Reading Belt Railroad Company, the Reading, Marietta & Hanover Railroad Company, the Rupert & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, the Schuylkill & Lehigh Railroad Company, the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company, the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg Railroad Company, the Slatington Railroad Company, the Stony Creek Railroad Company, the Swedes Ford Bridge Company, the Tamaqua, Hazleton & Northern Railroad Company, the Trestle Realty Corporation, the Washington & Franklin Railway Company, and the Williams Valley Railroad Company. He was secretary of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and a director of the Catawissa Railroad Company, the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the Wilmington & Northern Railroad Company.

While never mingling actively in politics, Mr. Ziegler was a Republican. He was a truly public-spirited citizen, always to be counted on to aid by his influence and means any movement which in his judgment promised to further improvement of conditions. He was a member of the Lutheran church. The genial disposition, which was one of Mr. Ziegler's marked characteristics, in-



American Historical Body

Eng. by Philip B. Lunn

Wesley M. Oliver

spired in all who approached him a cordial regard, which, mingled with the admiration for his talents and the respect for his character, were universal both among his business associates and in the large circle of warmly attached friends which his loyal and generous nature drew around him and kept unbroken save as the links were severed by the hand of death.

Mr. George Ziegler married, May 11, 1880, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Emma Virginia Leonard, daughter of William and Harriet Kirk (Edgerley) Leonard. Mr. Leonard was of Irish parentage, born in Albany, New York, and educated in Georgetown University. Later he was an alderman in Lancaster, where he married Harriet Kirk Edgerley. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army, and his death occurred in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were the parents of a son, George Carroll, born October 10, 1881, and educated in the Penn Charter School; married Alice Griffith, daughter of Abner T. and Ella (Vastine) Griffith, of Troy, Pennsylvania; their children are: Emma Virginia, born May 9, 1908, Rachel Ella, born January 13, 1910, Alice Carroll, born March 6, 1912, Harriet Leonard, born February 3, 1916, April, born April 24, 1918, and George (3), born April 16, 1920. George Carroll Ziegler is a traveling auditor for the Reading Railway Company. Mr. Ziegler loved his home and was devoted to his family, and though he was of a social nature no place could rival for him the attractions presented by his own fireside.

It was at this country home, "Arcadia," in Aquetong, near New Hope, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Ziegler received the summons to rest from his labors. In that beautiful retreat, whither he had gone to spend the Easter holidays, he passed away on the morning of April 5, 1920, leaving in the business world a vacancy not soon to be filled and in the hearts of his family and friends a great and lasting void.

Among the many tributes offered to Mr. Ziegler's character and work was the following minute which was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, held April 21, 1920:

Mr. George Ziegler departed this life on April 5, 1920, after having served the several Reading companies in responsible capacities for nearly half a century. His period of service covered the many years of vicissitudes and financial difficulties which the Reading properties encountered as well as those of the stringent reorganization of 1896; the organization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the assumption of leadership by the Reading Company and the resultant subsequent prosperity of the properties up to the time of his death. His familiarity with accounting problems and his wide general railroad knowledge made his services particularly valuable. Through these forty-eight years, from the humble post of junior clerk to the responsibilities which he bore during the last years of service, he devoted his unusual talents to his allotted work and gave unsparingly the best that was in him with an unswerving adherence to duty and lofty ideals of service which made his life a worthy example for emulation. The company has lost an able and trusted officer and his associates a most valued friend.

These words are a fitting tribute to a noble-hearted man, but a record even more enduring exists in the memories of those who loved and honored him even as he deserved.

OLER, Wesley Marion,

Executive of Extensive Enterprise.

Arms—Gules, on a pile reversed throughout or, a tree issuing from base proper, on its top a dove argent; from each side of the pile an arm in armour fesswise, the dexter hand holding a battle axe and the sinister three arrows in bend argent.

Crest—A man proper, habited vert, collared argent and buttoned or, wearing a conical hat gules, turned up of the second, and holding in his outstretched hands dexter the battle axe and in his sinister three arrows in bend or.

Mantling—Dexter: Gules and argent. Sinister: Gules and or.

In 1904 Wesley M. Oler came from Baltimore, Maryland, to New York City and assumed management and control of the American Ice Company, then bankrupt physically, morally and financially. Notwithstanding the staggering handicap such conditions imposed, Mr. Oler got under the load and bore it so well that it gradually lessened, and today the company is solvent physically, morally and financially, and occupies a strong position, paying its dividends regularly. Such is an epitome of the past two decades in the life of Mr. Oler, who had been prepared for the management of the American Ice Company by a lifetime of previous experience in the ice business in Baltimore, a business with which he became associated in his boyhood with his father, an ice merchant and first president of the Cochran Oler Ice Company.

Wesley M. Oler, son of William H. and Catherine (Horn) Oler, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 3, 1856. He there attended public schools and City College until sixteen years of age. In 1872 he entered the employ of his father in Baltimore, and from that year has been continuously engaged in the ice business. He advanced to high position in the business in Baltimore, becoming president of the Cochran Oler Ice Company, and remaining at its head until it was merged with the American Ice Company. During those years Mr. Oler became thoroughly familiar with the peculiar problems which attend the gathering, storing, manufacturing and distributing of that indispensable but unstable product of Nature and its counterpart—man-made ice.

In 1900 Mr. Oler was in New York attending the first meeting of the board of directors of the American Ice Company after the great ice merger that had brought his company, with many others, under the single control. The Hudson river ice had failed and the managers of the various branches announced their intentions of raising their prices to profit by that condition. Mr. Oler's views were asked and his answer was this, quoted from an article by Carroll Y. Belknap in the "Business Magazine" for October, 1923:

> It may be presumptuous for a man from Baltimore to come up here and differ with you, but I see no necessity for raising the price. If this big company has been formed for the purpose of raising prices it will fail. Sooner or later it will fail. The only justification for forming big consolidations, like this one, is to give the public better service and lower prices.

That stand was markedly advanced for the period, when the obligations of business to the public that sustains it were seldom governing factors in management, and although he made no converts to his plan, Mr. Oler did not yield ground and kept his prices down. In 1904 he was called to New York, told that his branches were the only ones making money, that the company was at the edge of failure, and was asked to assume the presidency and to put the business on its feet. Here his own words take up the story:

> Here was the New York branch of the company, the most important department, doing sixty per cent. of our total business. And it was bankrupt morally, ethically, physically and financially. Its methods were obsolete. Its ethics were rotten. The ice men of New York had no conception of ethics in business. Business, for them, was only warfare. They were not merchants. They were only unscrupulous fighters. They made war on each other and on the public. They measured success by their triumphs over their competitors. Four years out of every five, while the ice harvest was good, they fought each other by unfair tactics, by cutting prices until the profits vanished, by all kinds of commercial trickery. Every fifth year, on the average, the ice failed, and then they shot the price sky-high and gouged the public to make up for the losses of the four other years. The ice business was a stench in the public nostrils.

Mr. Oler describes himself as "a bush-leaguer from Baltimore" at that time, but whether his source was a major or minor

league, he met the situation. He called a meeting of the New York staff, all of whom agreed that the fault did not lie in their various departments and that the price was too low for profit. At this point Mr. Oler stated the principle that summed up his thirty-three years of experience:

Profits must come, not from high prices, but from low production costs and large sales. The price is not too low. It's too high. You're not selling enough ice to meet the overhead. You're not keeping production costs low enough. The only way out, for us, is to cut production costs, reduce the price, and sell more ice. And that means giving better service to the public.

By analysis of the company's figures (ability that dated back to his first work in the ice business), he was able to reduce the payroll by a quarter of a million dollars in the first year. Machinery was brought up to date, manufacture was increased, efficiency heightened, and, while "trying to keep out of the sheriff's hands," (his own phrase), the business was rebuilt, so that five years after he came to New York the American Ice Company, for the first time in its history, stood on a sound financial basis. Mr. Oler not only remodelled an organization, he revolutionized an industry. Feeling, as he did, a sense of obligation inherent in business, he held to his program of supplying the best service in his power. He planned his business so that no sudden change in weather, no unexpected hot spell in midsummer, should find the American Ice Company unable to supply ice to all those that needed it. He built his plants not to a minimum capacity, but to a maximum. Without publicity, with, indeed, a request for the suppression of his name, he perfected arrangements for supplying free ice to those who needed it and could not pay—the ill and the needy of the poorer districts. Relations with competitors also assumed a new form:

Good business men are good neighbors. Success is not won by injuring one's competitors. There is only one basis for business, a square deal with the public and a square deal with one's competitors.

The simple statement of one of his competitors is in itself an eloquent tribute to a man who is regarded as the leading figure in the American ice industry: "He's the man that cleaned up the ice business;" while Mr. Oler makes a characteristic statement:

There have been others, hundreds of them, who have helped just as I tried to. Executives, office men, and wagon drivers, they've all helped to make the ice business what it is today—a reputable mercantile enterprise, a fair business and not a fight.

Mr. Oler is also chairman of the board of directors of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. In Baltimore he was president of the Citizens' National Bank; chairman of the finance committee of the Women's College, president of the Herald Publishing Company, member of the executive committee of the United Railway and Electric Company, director of the Queen Anne Railroad Company, member of the Maryland Club, the Merchants' Club, Young Men's Republican Club, president of the Alumni Association of City College, and a member of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His home was "Tanglewood" at Catonsville, a well known suburb of Baltimore, three miles west of the city.

When a boy of eight years Wesley M. Oler listened to President Lincoln, as he delivered that wonderful address at the Gettysburg battlefield, and when he became a voter allied himself with the party which gave Abraham Lincoln to the nation. In 1888 he was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland to the Republican National Convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for president of the United States. He has been a trustee of the village of Larchmont, New York. Mr. Oler was made a Mason in Concordia

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Union League, Westchester and Biltmore Country, Press, Larchmont-Yacht, Apawamis clubs, and the Maryland Society.

Mr. Oler married, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, November 12, 1890, Elizabeth Kimberly, daughter of William H. and Ann (Brown) Kimberly, both of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Oler are the parents of three children, all born in Baltimore: 1. Wesley Marion, Jr., born December 15, 1891; he volunteered at the outbreak of the late war and became a first lieutenant in the aviation corps of the army; he is a Yale graduate, and was captain of the track team in both his freshman and senior years; he married Imogene Mary Rubel, of Cincinnati, in 1917, and has three children: Wesley M. III, Imogene Mary, and William H. III. 2. Elizabeth Kimberly, born July 4, 1894. 3. Ann Brown, born May 13, 1897. The family home is at Larchmont, New York.

MOFFETT, Charles A.,

Leader in Business Enterprises.

To the world-at-large Birmingham, Alabama, is significant of and almost synonymous with iron, steel, coal and their varied products. Among the prominent business leaders of the city it is doubtful if any has had a closer and more intimate experience with this group of interests than Charles A. Moffett, now president and general manager of the Gulf States Steel Company. He was in early life a machinist's apprentice, a foreman of pattern and machine shops, gradually developed, through training, a high degree of ability as a general mechanical engineer, and has held many important and responsible posts in the industrial life of Birmingham and elsewhere.

A native of Alabama, he was born at Tallassee, April 4, 1865, one of the five children of William M. and Lucy C. (Cox) Moffett. His grandfather, Dr. William Moffett, was a surgeon in the English Navy, but early in the last century located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until his death. His son, William M. Moffett, was born on board an English vessel on which his father was surgeon. He learned the trade of machinist, and during the Civil War worked in an arsenal at Columbus, Georgia. In 1870 he moved to Rome, Georgia, and that was his home for the remainder of his life.

Charles A. Moffett received most of his schooling at Rome, Georgia, attending high school and also night school. In 1880 he went to work in the shops of Noble Brothers & Company, builders of all kinds of machinery at Rome. In their shops he received a general training and practical experience. He finished his apprenticeship in the shops of the company at Anniston, Alabama, during 1884, and during his last year was also foreman in the pattern shop. About that time he realized that his future advancement depended not so much upon particular skill in one line of industry as a varied and comprehensive knowledge, such as could only be furnished by experience in a number of different though related industries. In the latter part of 1884 he arrived in Birmingham for the first time and went to work in the pattern shops of the old Linn Iron Works. Then for a year he traveled in the North, working largely for the benefit of experience in the shops at Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and other cities. He also held the post of foreman in the Brierfield Coal and Iron Company at Brierfield, Alabama. This concern manufactured iron cut nails. In the spring of 1887 he returned to Birmingham as foreman for the Williamson Iron Company. This concern was then building a blast furnace. He took charge of their pattern shop and remained with the Williamson Company nearly ten years. About 1896 he became foreman of the pattern shops of

C. A. Moffett

the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company, and in this corporation he was advanced to draftsman, then to engineer, and had the responsibility of designing Corliss engines and sugar mill machinery. He left that firm to engage in the foundry business for himself, having organized the firm of Moffett & Bonholzer. The shops were located at East Birmingham. Eighteen months later the business was sold to the Stockham Pipe Fittings Company.

Mr. Moffett then joined the Republic Iron & Steel Company as engineer in their blast furnace plant at Thomas, Alabama, but was soon promoted to chief engineer. In 1907, having resigned, he became superintendent of machinery of the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company. These positions had furnished him an opportunity to gain much practical experience in coal and iron mining. He was therefore well qualified when in August, 1909, he accepted the place of chief engineer of the Southern Iron and Steel Company, and in addition to his regular duties was put in charge of the ore mining division. In 1912 he was given charge of the steel plant at Alabama City as works manager, and upon the reorganization of the Southern Iron and Steel Company as the Gulf States Steel Company he retained that position until he was promoted to vice-president and general manager, and in 1918 was also elected a member of the board of directors. In 1921 he was promoted to the offices of president and general manager.

From this brief review of his varied connections it is easy to understand that Mr. Moffett is regarded as an authority on many of the industrial problems related to the very fundamental vitality of the growth and prosperity of the Birmingham district. He is a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Alabama Technical Society, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Southern Club (social), vice-president of the National Aeronautic Association, and Scout Commissioner of Boy Scouts of America, and member of the Birmingham Automobile Club and Rotary Club. He has long been a member and student of Masonry. He is a past worshipful master and past eminent commander of the York Rite, is a thirty-third degree Inspector General Honorary Scottish Rite Mason, and in 1910 was illustrious potentate of Zamora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Birmingham.

On February 28, 1887, Mr. Moffett married Fannie Kirkland, of Birmingham. To their union were born eight children: Charles W.; Florence, wife of Fred A. Thomas; Paul R.; Margaret, wife of Samuel W. Hitt; Grace, wife of Leslie Fullenwiler; Harry; Frances; and John B. Charles W. Moffett is a graduate of the University of Alabama, and was a rising young lawyer of Gadsden when the United States entered the war with Germany. He at once enlisted as a private in the old Seventeenth Infantry with the expectation that he would be sent overseas. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, but had to share the disappointment of many thousands of well trained men in being kept at home. He is now an officer in the Regular Army. Paul R. also enlisted as a private in the United States Army, rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and had to share the same disappointment with his brother. He has received his discharge, and is now working hard to learn the steel business from the ground up, emulating in that respect the example of his father.

TODD, Brig.-Gen. Henry Davis, Jr.,

Soldier in World War.

General Todd, whose long military record includes active service with the American Expeditionary Forces and the Army of Occupation, has been for thirty-one years

an officer of the United States Army, passing in that period through all grades from second lieutenant to brigadier-general. His father, Professor Henry Davis Todd, was a member of the faculty of the United States Naval Academy. He married Flora Johnson.

Henry Davis Todd, Jr., was born at Claverack, New York, August 27, 1866. He prepared for college at St. John's Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, later being graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B. S. in the Class of 1886. In the same year he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduation, June 12, 1890, was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. In 1900 he was selected to attend the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, completing the course with a high average and being designated an honor student in 1901. In 1903 he was graduated from the school of submarine defense, then being chosen to attend the Naval War College, whence he was graduated in 1904. His record at these schools and with his command caused his selection for attendance at the War College at Washington, D. C., and he was graduated in 1908. In November of the same year he became a member of the General Staff, serving until November 19, 1912, part of his service at the War College in Washington and part in the Philippines.

General Todd's promotions have been as follows: First lieutenant, February 10, 1898; captain, February 28, 1901; major, January 20, 1908; lieutenant-colonel, September 2, 1913; colonel, September 10, 1916. Upon the entry of the United States into the World War he was appointed brigadier-general, of the National Army, August 5, 1917, and from September 18 to December 7, 1917, he was in command of the thirty-third division. He was assigned to the command of the Fifty-eighth Artillery Brigade at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, accompanied this organization to France, and commanded it in support of the Ninety-first, Thirty-second, and Ninety-eighth divisions during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

During the winter of 1918-1919 General Todd was with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, and upon his return to the United States he entered the General Staff College. When the army was reorganized in 1920 he was nominated by President Wilson as brigadier-general. None of the appointments made at this time were confirmed because of friction between the White House and the Senate. His appointment expired by constitutional limitation in May, 1919, and he was again nominated by President Harding and confirmed in the rank he had held during the war.

General Todd's military career has been one of interesting and active service, and he has been entrusted with important missions in both peace and war. With his commands he has been popular through the justice of his rule and his pride in the records of his men, while by his fellow officers he is known as an able officer, broadly informed in all branches of military affairs, diligent in the maintenance of high standards in the service.

General Todd married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1907, Emma Northope Greene.

GRIEB, William G.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

There were few men better known in the rubber trade than William G. Grieb, one time president of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, of Trenton, New Jersey. From 1873 until 1918, when he retired to engage in war work for the Government, Mr. Grieb was engaged in rubber goods dealing or

William G. Frick

rubber manufacture. Philadelphia was his business headquarters, Longport, New Jersey, his summer home, and Scarsdale, Westchester county, New York, his winter residence. He was a business man of high quality, a citizen of public spirit and vision, a friend and a neighbor who never failed in the duty he owed to his family or his fellowmen. He was a son of John G. and Johannah Barbara (Hess) Grieb, his father the founder of J. G. Grieb & Sons, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

William G. Grieb was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1858, and died suddenly at his home in Scarsdale, New York, June 14, 1922, following an operation for the removal of his tonsils a week previous. He was a student in Philadelphia public and private schools, his years of educational preparation ending with graduation from the Evening School of Accounts and Finance, University of Pennsylvania. He entered business life in 1873, at the age of fifteen, going with his father and brothers, wholesale rubber boot and shoe dealers, trading as J. G. Grieb & Sons. For thirty-seven years, 1873 to 1910, he was a member of that firm, becoming senior member in 1887. The Grieb Rubber Company, of which he was president, formed a union with the Standard Rubber Company in 1906, forming the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, of Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. Grieb becoming vice-president of the new company. In 1910 he was elected president of the Ajax-Grieb Rubber Company, and continued head of that company and its successor, the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., until February, 1918, when he resigned. The company manufacture Ajax tires, and in the rubber manufacturing world Mr. Grieb was not only widely known but was universally esteemed. He had other business interests of importance, including the presidency of the G. C. Y. Leather Company, of Philadelphia, and directorships in the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc.; Grieb & Thomas, Incorporated; and the Grieb Shoe Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce.

From 1921 until his death, Mr. Grieb was mayor of Longport, New Jersey, and with unselfish devotion he served his summer neighbors who learned to lean upon him as children lean upon a parent. He bore their civic burdens and put his heart into the work of advancing the borough interests. He traveled hundreds of miles to investigate systems and plans used by other municipalities with similar problems. Mr. Grieb was a member of Howard Lodge, No. 35, Free and Accepted Masons; the Union League of Philadelphia; the New York Zoölogical Society, and the National Geographic Society. He was a life member of The New York Athletic Club, the Scarsdale Golf Club, Scarsdale Town Club, Seaview Golf Club, the Longport Yacht Club. In earlier years he had been a member of the Germantown Cricket Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and the family members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City.

William G. Grieb married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1888, Sarah Ann Gesemyer, daughter of Charles William and Mary Edith (Marple) Gesemyer. To Mr. and Mrs. Grieb eight children were born: 1. John G., 3rd, born May 22, 1889, died July 2, 1889. 2. William Clarke, born May 6, 1890, now of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. 3. Beatrice Johannah, born November 15, 1891, married Henry Webb Johnstone, in June, 1917. 4. Marion Edith, born October 5, 1893, married, in December, 1919, John Hugh Bolton, of Cleveland, Ohio. 5. Henry Norman, born July 2, 1895, died August 26, 1917, in the service

of France, a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps. 6. Frederick Harold, born February 17, 1897. 7. Benjamin Curtis, born June 8, 1900. 8. Sarah Katherine, born June 2, 1905.

Mr. Grieb was laid at rest in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, funeral services being held in Scarsdale, and at the home of his son, William Clarke Grieb, at Ardmore, Philadelphia.

The following resolutions were offered and approved at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., June 20, 1922:

Be it Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., in a special session assembled, June twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, do hereby express their deep sense of grief at the death of their Associate, William G. Grieb, and extend to the bereaved family their sincere and heartfelt condolence. William G. Grieb was a man of vision, flawless integrity, sage judgment, unbounded benevolence and delightful personality. For years a dominant figure in commerce and philanthropy, he sought no share of the world's praise.

Unostentatiously, he strove through all the years of his life for the betterment of his fellowman, giving generously of his private means and lending the full strength of his influence in the measure of good to all.

It will ever be a deeply gratifying memory to the Directors of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., that they were privileged to work with William G. Grieb, in a relationship which marked the valedictory of his splendidly useful life.

Be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Ajax Rubber Company, Inc., and a copy be engrossed and signed by each Director and forwarded to the bereaved family.

Signed by Board of Directors: Horace DeLisser, Joseph C. Weston, Edward L. Fries, Joseph Weissenbach, W. T. Smith, Benjamin Briscoe, Louis P. Destribats, William McMahan, L. T. Vance, Robert A. Patteson, Hugh H. Prichitt, J. D. Sawyer, Herbert H. Maass, J. Jackson, Secretary.

PEEL, Mrs. William Lawson,

A Leader Among Women.

Preëminently a leader, Mrs. William Lawson Peel came of an old régime, and in her life the finest idealism and the tenderest sentiment of an ante-bellum Dixie found expression, she an ambassador of the Old South at the court of the new. She was a true daughter of the Confederacy, her father wearing the Gray, and although but a child when the wild forces were loosened, her heart was enlisted and she gave proof of her devotion in a thousand tender ministries to the cause that "rose without shame and fell without dishonor." By heredity and environment distinctively a Georgian, she was also made by the same forces intensively an American. She did much to heal the breach between the sections by going back to the fountain of patriotism and emphasizing the great things in common between the North and the South.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, Mrs. Peel quickly evinced by her stalwart Americanism the fact that she was of fighting blood. Like a true soldier, she was night and day at her post, and with a constancy that never faltered she gave her country's cause her labors and her prayers. She came of regnant family, in her long line of distinguished ancestry reaching back to the manor halls of England. She was in undisputed fact "the daughter of a hundred earls." She was a granddaughter of Major Philip Cook, the first commandant at Fort Hawkins, then on the western frontier of Georgia, and her aunt, Mrs. Winship, was the first child of Anglo-Saxon parents born on the site of the present city of Macon. Her father, General Philip Cook, was commander of a brigade in the Confederate army, and in later years represented the Americus district in Congress for several terms. He was the com-

missioner appointed on behalf of the State of Georgia with others to form a body charged with supervising the building of the new State Capitol at Atlanta. Later he was secretary of state, and in after years his son, Philip Cook, filled the same high office. General Philip Cook married Sarah Lumpkin, a daughter of the famed Lumpkin family that gave Georgia a Chief Justice and several Supreme and Superior Court judges, a governor, and several members of Congress. General Philip and Sarah (Lumpkin) Cook were the parents of Lucy Marion Cook—Mrs. William Lawson Peel, of Atlanta.

Lucy Marion Cook was born on her father's extensive plantation in Schley county, Georgia, November 13, 1849, and died at her home on Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia, February 16, 1923. After completing her preparatory education, she entered Wesleyan Female College at Macon, whence she was graduated with honors. It is of interest to know that Wesleyan Female College at Macon was the first institution to confer upon a woman a diploma carrying with it a recognized college degree.

On April 22, 1874, in Washington, D. C., her father then a member of Congress, Lucy Marion Cook married Colonel William Lawson Peel, of an early Colonial Georgia family, who survives her, a distinguished banker, merchant and civic leader of the Empire State of the South. Four children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Peel: 1. Lucy Cook, married William H. Kiser, of Atlanta. 2. William Lawson (2), who died in his thirteenth year. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, married Dr. Stephen H. Watts, of Virginia. 4. Marion Crompton, married Dr. Ferdinand Phinizy Calhoun, of Atlanta. At the Peel home on Peachtree street, Atlanta, many distinguished visitors were entertained and a charming hospitality was dispensed. There with gracious manner the hostess, a radiantly gifted woman, received her friends with a dignity and beauty which captivated all hearts.

Mrs. Peel's interests in life were many and widely varied. Although at her passing she was almost ready to celebrate her golden wedding day, and she had reached the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," she was mentally so vigorous, energetic and alert as to cast a doubt upon the correctness of the record of her years. She was a woman of deep and tender emotions, yet practical and wise, with a clear vision and equal to any task, dealing with large problems with a rare grasp of understanding. With penetrating instinct she went direct to the kernel of a problem, and moreover she had a genius for command which was recognized and respected. Though her own interests were centered in her own State, there was hardly a phase of American life that her interest did not compass, and all movements for the betterment of the people anywhere met with her hearty support and coöperation.

Perhaps the great public interest of the life of this many-sided, versatile woman of genius was the Daughters of the American Revolution. She founded Joseph Habersham Chapter of that society, of which she was made honorary life regent, and in which her memory is forever enshrined. The beautiful home of the chapter, a replica of the Joseph Habersham home in Savannah, is an enduring monument to her, for that home, built in Atlanta at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, is due largely to her activities and untiring zeal in directing the campaign. Mrs. Peel was elected State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and after retiring from that office accepted the office of Vice-President General of the National Society for the State of Georgia, and in both these high positions that brought her prom-

inently into the public eye she bore herself with a poise, grace and charm that won her high commendation.

It was Mrs. Peel's pride in the resources of her native State that gave birth to Georgia Products Day, an annual festival now one of the fixed events of the calendar. The effect of this movement in stimulating the development of the State's material resources has been most pronounced.

Mrs. Peel, who had come to a full realization of the vital importance of records, was one of the first to plead for the adequate safe guarding of Georgia archives, not only those in the State Capitol, but those in different counties, and it is gratifying to know that largely to the interest she aroused resulted the creation of a State Department of Archives, and the erection of fireproof buildings at many county seats.

Mrs. Peel wrote with vigor, and her articles, abounding in epigram and graceful expression, long remained in the memory of the readers. Many of the phrases she coined became slogans; any contribution in the public prints bearing her name was sure of a wide, interested circle of readers, and as her articles were always along constructive lines and practical, she was able to institute many reforms and attain fruitful results. She compiled and issued three volumes of genealogy as Joseph Habersham publications, these volumes being on the shelves of most of the public libraries in the United States, and in constant demand.

In association with her honored husband, Colonel William L. Peel, she was helpful in making Atlanta the musical metropolis of the South, and as a patron of grand opera, Colonel Peel has been president of the Atlanta Music Festival Association from its beginning, and to that association Atlanta owes its annual season of Metropolitan Grand Opera, a season that attracts music lovers in annual pilgrimage to Atlanta from hundreds of miles around, thousands making the journey for this express purpose. Georgia Day, February 12, has been alluded to as a monument to Mrs. Peel's public spirit, and another is Roosevelt Boulevard, a tribute to President Roosevelt, who both received and conferred an honor in their friendship, which was marked by mutual admiration. Roosevelt Boulevard is the old highway running a distance of eighteen miles between Atlanta and Roswell, the old home of the ex-President's mother. After Mr. Roosevelt's death, Mrs. Peel secured the passage of a resolution changing the name of the highway to Roosevelt Boulevard.

Mrs. Peel was a member of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Her religion was of the practical kind, and found expression in kindly deeds. She was ever the friend of those in distress, and a patron of talent of every kind if in need of a patron. One of numerous similar instances will here be noted. Finding on one occasion a talented musican doing menial work and living in quarters where an atmosphere existed stifling to genius and wholly uncongenial, Mrs. Peel never rested until she had placed this gifted woman in her proper environment. It was not unusual for her to introduce people before gatherings in her own home, and that introduction would open the way to recognition, employment and success. To sum up the character of Mrs. Peel:

> She was a woman of varied interests, of deep convictions, of generous impulses, of wide horizons; intolerant of sham, of pretense, of falsehood, but loyal to righteousness and to truth. In an age of drifting, she held fast to the Rock of Ages. Immortality to her was an assured fact. With her the blue of heaven was always vaster than the clouds. Neither was she troubled by doubts, fears or misgivings, but went to her grave as she went to her sleep—to find at the end of the starlight the beginning of the dawn—a sunrise beyond the shadows.

Wm E Smythe

SMYTHE, William Ellsworth,

Founder of Reclamation Service.

In his vision William E. Smythe saw a wonderful city, a city of workers where poverty and unemployment would be unknown, a city where the common standards of living would be vastly improved and the masses acquire a degree of landed proprietorship in the highest degree beneficial to American institution. Mr. Smythe accomplished a great deal of good during his lifetime that was all too short, and his memory will long be kept green wherever the thirsty land is refreshed by the waters furnished it through the great bodies of water stored for irrigation purposes behind the great Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, and those other structures that belong to the Irrigation Department of the United States Reclamation Service. But better monuments than these are found in the thousands of prosperous residences wrested from the desert. In "Heroes of California" Dr. George Wharton Jones says:

> Here is where the Standard Bearers raised the flag on high, shouted "Follow Me" and daringly rushed to the battle. And it is no mere figure of speech to use such words, it was, if not a forlorn hope, a gigantic task to educate the people; it was an onslaught on ignorance and prejudice, a philanthropic campaign that only a generous hearted, clear brained, impulsive souled volunteer could have undertaken. It required fervor, enthusiasm and verve to inspire the people with faith, to convince them of the possibilities, and lead them to desire to enjoy them, and William Ellsworth Smythe was the man prepared by God for this especial work.

In his book, "California The Wonderful," Edward Markham pays similar tribute to Mr. Smythe and his work.

William Ellsworth Smythe was the only son of William Augustus Somerset and Abbie (Bailey) Smythe, who at the time of the birth of their son were residents of Worcester, Massachusetts. William A. S. Smythe was a manufacturer of shoes, a member of the firm, Smythe & Smythe. He was a loving, devoted father, the ideal type of the New England manufacturer, charitable, upright and religious. He was a lifelong member of The Church of The Disciples of Christ, his ear always attuned to the call of the needy, no person asking assistance ever going away empty-handed from his door. In such an atmosphere of love, charity and religion, the lad received his first lessons in life, his father's strong individuality leaving an indelible impress upon the life and character of his son.

William Ellsworth Smythe was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 24, 1861, and died in New York City, October 6, 1922. He attended the public schools of Worcester until finishing the grammar school courses, then his father having met with severe financial reverses, he began providing his own support. He learned the trade of printer, and although his path was not an easy one to travel he persevered, and with splendid courage won his way rapidly through the different grades until made a reporter. At the age of seventeen he edited a little sheet of his own, "The Yankee," and at the age of twenty was associate editor of "The Haverhill Gazette." He was gifted with a keen mental vision and could forecast events with almost unerring accuracy. When associate editor of "The Gazette" he carried the name of James A. Garfield at the head of the editorial column for weeks before his name was publicly mentioned for the presidency, and when he was finally nominated for the presidency of the United States, Mr. Smythe was given a great ovation by his associates and contemporaries.

While still in his "twenties" Mr. Smythe went West and obtained a position on the editorial staff of "The Omaha Bee," Omaha, Nebraska. In 1890 came a long and severe drought that spelled ruin for the

farmers of middle and western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado, and drove back an army of settlers to the line of a reasonably safe rainfall. This gave Mr. Smythe an outlet for his ideas and gave him the inspiration which led him forth in an unselfish work for the benefit of mankind, a work which was to prove so fruitful of good.

Mr. Smythe was commissioned by "The Omaha Bee," of which he was then associate editor, to organize a movement to raise money by popular subscription for the relief of the suffering settlers. This work he supplemented by a vigorous campaign in favor of an irrigation policy that should be an insurance against droughts in the future. He resigned from "The Omaha Bee" and established as a part of this propaganda "The Irrigation Age," the first journal of its kind in the world. He inaugurated the movement in Nebraska with a series of county conventions culminating in a State Irrigation Convention held at Lincoln in September, 1891. He also pressed a National campaign in favor of a governmental irrigation policy, this work all being done, so far as Mr. Smythe was concerned, without pay, he drawing upon his private resources in sounding from ocean to ocean the now historic slogan, "Make the Desert Blossom with the Homes of Men." He worked hard but had his hour of triumph when the National Irrigation Congress met in Salt Lake City in September, 1891. He had another season of gratification when Congress on June 17, 1902, passed the National Reclamation Act, which committed the United States government to a policy of irrigation and reclamation. In the first annual report of the United States Reclamation Service, official recognition was made of Mr. Smythe's pioneer work and influence in the holding of the first Irrigation Congress.

Among the enduring monuments to the Irrigation Congress and the work of education and reorganization that it set in motion are the Roosevelt Dam in Arizona, Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, and many other structures throughout the western half of the United States, monuments that stand as the eternal hills in their strength. But better monuments are found in the thousands of prosperous residences in the once arid regions of the West.

The next service of value to his country rendered by William E. Smythe was in conducting a popular campaign in California during 1901-02, under the auspices of the Water and Forest Association, and the California Construction League in behalf of a radical reform in the water laws, Mr. Smythe asking for the abolition of private monopoly in melting snow and falling rain. In 1902, as president of the California Construction League, and through the columns of the "Out West Magazine," of which he was one of the editors, he conducted a vigorous and far-reaching campaign in favor of the Australian system of land settlement. This was the first public presentation of the subject to Californians and antedated the adoption of the State policy by a dozen years or more. In 1902 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Eighth California Congressional District and was defeated by only a narrow margin.

Next in his philanthropic work came his idea of better residences for the millions of city wage earners. This campaign—perhaps his greatest work—he carried boldly forward in the face of ridicule, cavil and unbelief, a campaign against prejudice and often ignorance in which he persisted because he knew he was right. In his "City Homes on Country Lanes" he says:

> There is no holier place on earth than the home; no more sacred altar than the family hearthstone. Its possibilities of happiness, contentment and security are infinite. It has its material side but its dominating note is spiritual. It

is perhaps the deepest note we ever experienced, as deep as a man's love for the wife of his youth, as deep as his love for his children. To make such a home in the course of a lifetime is a glorious achievement; to make a million such homes would be the proudest achievement of statemanship.

There was a spiritual side to his work that was to be his last that appealed very forcibly to Mr. Smythe. He championed the cause of the soil, for there was held the spirit of life, the promise, the Covenant as it were between God and Man. He believed that if men drew near to Nature and listened to her song and gained her secrets they would learn the true way of life; that a little home far from city streets, a home set in a garden where at morn and eve men could commune with the soil was an incentive to right living and strong endeavor along the best lines. So although his optimism never waned, enthusiasm, love and faith were taxed to the extreme, and he carried on his work without wavering, for to him it was a divine work.

He began the practical demonstration of his plans by establishing his first "Garden City" near San Diego, California, following it after five years with similar "Garden Cities" in other parts of California. The thought was to demonstrate that a "Little Land with a Living" surely is better than desperate struggle and possible wealth, a theory of life taught by advanced thinkers before him. The unit of land in the "Garden City" was an acre, a limit that was rarely exceeded. Hundreds settled in these cities, all having homes of their own with rents abolished and the soil producing largely the things consumed, all enjoying delightful social experiences and the advantages of the nearby city.

In 1916, eight years after the founding of the mother "Garden City," the "Little Land" movement entered upon a phase of its development which proved the soundness of its plan. In that year Mr. Smythe entered into partnership with Charles Weeks and founded the famous Runnymede Colony. Mr. Weeks was an expert poultryman who has evolved a system of supporting 1,000 hens on an acre of land, and by proper feeding and care to compel a profit. He was the practical man and expert manager of the enterprise, and before Runnymede was two years old it had been thus practically demonstrated that a good living could be obtained from a single acre, and when the plan had been tested for five years the public acknowledged the soundness of the proposition.

John S. McGroaty, editorial writer of the Los Angeles "Times," in reviewing Mr. Smythe's work and book said:

I have in my hands now a book lately from the press of Macmillan Company, a book by William E. Smythe, which sets forth the solution of the problem of the unemployed with absolutely the same certainty that Euclid dissects the parallelogram.

The book is called "City Homes on Country Lanes," and it is to my mind the most important book of the hour. A book that points out a sure and certain—and, I might say, a pleasant and a beautiful, way to put a stop to idleness, which is the mother of hunger and unemployment; an end to the problem of the unemployed, acknowledged by all to be the gravest menace of our civilization.

If the book were not so simple, I would call it a miracle book. And yet, all miracles are simple.

Well, here is a book that most surely solves the problem of the unemployed. A book which if any idle, hungry man will read, and act upon, he will never again be idle; he will never again be hungry.

There can be no such hope as long as the typical hired man elects to make himself the slave of the factory, the bondsman of the city, the serf of the smokestack. There can be no such hope so long as he works at the command of clocks and whistles. There can be no such hope so long as the bountiful earth cries in vain for its children to suckle at the inexhaustible milk of its breasts.

But if there can be no hope for all the unemployed, because they stupidly, ignorantly and stubbornly refuse to accept the succor that nature

offers on every hand—and by so doing scoff at God to his very face—there is still, I am sure, hope for at least some.

And there are at least seven communities in California, widely separated and far-flung the one from the other, that are happy and forever safe because of the inspiration that was given them by William E. Smythe.

Some day when he is dead—and let us pray God that it will be a day not soon to come because of the bitter need that the world has of him and of such as he—these seven communities, and maybe seven times as many more, will perpetuate his name and his memory in stone and in bronze.

And under his name they will cut and chisel words like these: "Once he passed this way. Behold the bloom and blossom where his footsteps trod."

In February, 1919, Franklin K. Lane, then Secretary of the Interior in President Wilson's cabinet, who had foreseen the need of a broad policy of reconstruction after the World War ended and was concerned in getting returning soldiers settled on reclaimed lands, summoned Mr. Smythe to Washington, drafted his services for this great work by appointing him to a place on his staff. Both Secretary Lane and his successor, John Barton Payne, were impressed with the possibilities contained in Mr. Smythe's idea and favored its adoption by the government, but, unhappily, conditions and interests prevented favorable action being taken.

Soon after resigning his position in the Department of the Interior, Mr. Smythe, though in failing health, began a campaign to establish the Homelanders System as a large private corporation. Then followed a series of disappointments, and finding the East not yet ready to receive his plan, he, with the approval of his associates, attempted to build in the District of Columbia another "Garden City," that should be called "Newlands" in appreciation of the work of the late Senator Newlands along philanthropic and other lines. Thus thrown upon his own resources, but supported by his belief in the great good that would accrue to humanity, and by his own spirit of optimism, he made a vigorous campaign to secure capital to finance "Newlands." He succeeded in obtaining an underwriting sufficient to finance his great work, then when the success so faithfully and earnestly labored for had practically been attained, he, who had always loved and served the world, was attacked by those who should have been co-workers and supporters, but instead, inspired by envy, greed, jealousy and malice, attempted to wrest from his control the leadership in the glorious work. Startled and alarmed by the sudden and unexpected attack from those he called friends, and weakened by years of arduous service, Mr. Smythe struggled manfully in support of the, to him, holy cause, until the great heart broke, and at last, in New York City, at No. 3 Fifth avenue, on October 6, 1922, after a long night's struggle with mortal weakness, he fell asleep and alone but for God's messengers with whom he "passed beyond the range."

Mr. Smythe can never die to those who loved, believed in and followed him, but will forever be enshrined in their hearts. It may be that he can more readily inspire the hearts of those who would go his way and that from that plane he can direct with clearer vision the complete realization of his great dream. He decreed that "A Golden Star in a circle of purple on a field of White" should be the emblem of the Homelanders, peace, independence and happiness, and a legion of followers will lift high that banner inspired by his own beautiful words:

That Individual Independence shall be achieved by millions of men and women

Walking in the sunshine without Fear of Want

That in response to the loving labor of their hands

The Earth shall answer their prayer;

"Give us this day our daily Bread";

That they and their children shall be proprietors rather than tenants;

Working not for others, but for themselves,
That theirs shall be the Life of the Open,
The Open Sky and the Open Heart;
Fragrant with the breath of Flowers,
But more fragrant with the Spirit of Fellowship
That makes the good of one the concern of all,
And raises the Individual by raising the Mass.

Mr. Smythe was a scholarly and prolific writer and an eloquent speaker. He edited at different times magazines dealing with the work with which he was identified, the list including "The Irrigation Age," "Western Empire and Little Landers." He was also the author of a "History of San Diego," "The Conquest of Arid America," "Constructive Democracy," "City Homes and Country Lanes," and contributed liberally to magazines on irrigation and other subjects in which he was interested. He was a member of "Fossils," a society in New York City whose membership was composed of those who had owned and edited small papers in their youth. He was also a member of the Pan-American Society of New York City, the Union League of San Francisco, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He was not a member of any denomination, nor did he profess any creed, but believed in the doctrine "God is Love and Love the Liberator." He felt that love in time would work the miracle of uniting all peoples and all creeds in the great brotherhood of man. During the last few years of his life he attended the services of the Christian Science Church quite regularly, receiving much spiritual uplift thereby.

William E. Smythe married, January 28, 1882, Harriet Bridge, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, fourth daughter of Erastus Taylor and Roxanna (McLane) Bridge. Mrs. Smythe preceded her husband to the spirit land, leaving three children: Bensel, Margaret, and William Ellsworth (2).

HILL, William Wallace,

Financier.

The place to which William Wallace Hill attained in those avenues of endeavor where he directed his labors was one measured by the lofty standards that are the attributes of those of the family in his and preceding generations. The son of a Presbyterian clergyman, educator and editor, his work was in commerce and banking, and to these fields he brought a strength of purpose and attitude of service that were largely productive of benefit. In the South and in his Chicago home he gave generously of his time, strength and means to religious, moral and civic work, and a life rewarded with material success was equally rich in the associations and inspirations of altruistic effort.

William Wallace Hill was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 5, 1866, son of Dr. William Wallace and Martha J. Hill. Much might be written of Mr. Hill's notable progenitor. He was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, born January 26, 1815. After graduating from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, at the age of twenty, he went to Princeton Theological Seminary, where he pursued his studies for almost six years. In the spring of 1838 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in the same year at the Presbyterian church of Shelbyville was ordained by the presbytery of Louisville to the full work of the ministry.

In 1843 Rev. W. W. Hill assumed charge of the Presbyterian church in the thriving city of Frankfort, Kentucky, whence he was called in the following year to the editorial chair of the "Presbyterian Herald," of Louisville, a post which for twenty years he filled with great success. During this entire period he was constantly engaged in preaching to various churches in Louisville, never permitting other labors,

either editorial or educational, to turn him from the one great work to which he had consecrated his life. For nearly seventeen years he was the regular supply pastor of the churches of Middleton and Anchorage, and for short periods preached also at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Shiloh and Jeffersontown, Kentucky. For fifteen years he was corresponding secretary of the western executive committee of the Board of Domestic Missions. From 1861 to 1873 he was president and proprietor of Bellewood Female Seminary, Kentucky; from 1874 to 1877 president of the Synodical College. Thereafter he was connected with Austin College, Texas, and while there preached regularly to the churches of Bonham and Pilot Point, Texas, a stroke of paralysis and subsequent death terminating his ministry on earth. His life of unwearied testimony and service to Christ is his noblest memorial. He labored to the last with earnestness and love, and long will his faithful ministrations in the pulpit and from house to house be remembered by a grateful people.

From such a father sprang the son with whom this subsequent sketch is largely to deal. After completing a brief course of education, which only his father's untimely death in 1878 prevented him from pursuing further, William W. Hill entered business in Louisville with the old dry goods firm of White Brothers, since dissolved. Later, for two years, he was associated with the Kentucky & Indiana Terminal Company and the Louisville & Southern railroad. Until 1901, following his entrance into financial circles, Mr. Hill was secretary of the Columbia Finance and Trust Company of Louisville. In that year he went to Chicago to serve as secretary of the Continental National Bank, and two years later he became western representative of Redmond, Kerr & Company of New York. He assumed a similar position in 1904 with the firm of Plympton, Gardner & Company. In 1914 he became vice-president of the firm of McCoy & Company, with Homer W. McCoy, which later was reorganized into the firm of Hill, Joiner & Company, investment brokers of Chicago, of which he was the president and the directing genius at the time of his death.

To religious, civil and educational endeavors also he lent a helping hand. No one could declare of William Wallace Hill that he had failed in the slightest in his manifold duties, for in the execution of all he rendered yeoman service. Mr. Hill was the organizer of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Louisville, formerly a mission of the Second Presbyterian Church. He served as superintendent of the mission school, and when the church was fully established he was made an elder, in which capacity he served until he was called to Chicago in 1901.

Mr. Hill married, January 5, 1921, Corinne Dorothy Altenhofen, of Milwaukee. He died in Chicago, Illinois, April 3, 1923.

The varied careers which Mr. Hill's brother and sisters carved for themselves in education and philanthropy attest the fact that the Hills were chosen by destiny for the double part of service and success. Archibald Alexander Hill, the brother, began his career in social service in the Louisville Neighborhood House. He subsequently went to New York City, entered the West Side, and lived with the people of the slums there. His effective efforts were appreciated and he was honored by being placed in charge of the relief fund gathered for the sufferers of that horrible disaster which cost hundreds of lives on the excursion steamer "Slocum." His work in that connection proved severe, and his efforts to relieve the afflicted and yet conserve the funds placed at his disposal by not permitting any of the money to go to undeserving people wore on him constantly. His was such a delicate and sympathetic nature that the suffering

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Frederick W. Keator.
Bishop of Olympia

The American Historical Society

of others was painful to him. He was later put in charge of the work of the Metropolitan Parks and Playgrounds Association. In this work, also, he achieved notable success, and it was largely as the result of his efforts that the $1,000,000 park dedicated to the children of the slums of the West Side was opened. During his work in New York he was associated with such prominent figures in philanthropy as Jacob Riis and Mrs. Rose Phelps Stokes. To his self-sacrificing effort is attributed the cause of his untimely and noble death at the age of thirty-six.

Among others in the Hill family who achieved public prominence was Mary D. Hill, a sister, who was active in kindergarten work in Louisville, and who rendered such remarkable service in that department of educational endeavor that, upon her death, a public school was named the Mary D. Hill School in her honor. Of another sister, Mildred Hill, also engaged in educational work, a beautiful tribute was published, from which we quote in part:

> We think of her unusual common sense and practical ability, the sense of humor that made her the most delightful and stimulating of companions; of her sanity and wisdom, her imagination and ideality, her integrity that was "without capitulation," her deep religious feeling and unfaltering faith. We remember her kindness, her loyalty, her wonderful understanding of the relations and problems of life, her ready sympathy that was always temperate and wise, not a sedative but a tonic. We recall her beautiful musical gift—so full of possibilities, but the expression hampered and curtailed by constant ill-health and ever-failing strength. Only those who know from experience can appreciate the slow agony of giving up one activity after another, of feeling the desire in mind and heart and soul for an outlet to great energy and ability, and having the suffering body cloud every thought and clog every step. All this she bore through weary, inexorable hours for half an ordinary life-time, with patience and splendid courage. Her efforts were never relaxed; after each sacrifice she cheerfully accepted what was left, and so went on her difficult way bravely to the end. Surely, if ever human soul was "triumphant over pain," it was the soul of Mildred Hill.

The record of brave brother and sisters throws a luminous light upon the character of the family of which William Wallace Hill was a member and the best qualities of which he expressed throughout that slow but certain climb from obscurity to prominence and achievement.

KEATOR, Rt. Rev. Frederic William,

Bishop of Olympia.

The biographer of the Rt. Rev. Frederic William Keator, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Olympia, must write of him as a churchman whose sympathies are broader than denominations, whose interests extend into all channels where men strive for better, higher things, and whose influence counts heavily in civic, fraternal and philanthropic work of all kinds. Called to the Christian ministry from the practice of law, Bishop Keator came to ministerial duties and responsibilities with the experience and outlook of a man of affairs, with a knowledge of men and motives gained in business and professional circles that the seminary alone could never give. His ministry, long and useful, has been influenced by this circumstance. No one who knows him can picture Bishop Keator standing aloof from his fellows, absorbed solely in things spiritual, removed from contact with the throng. For many years he has mingled with them, sharing their good and ill fortune, leading in the promotion of good works, participating in social and public activity, and gaining a place in their love and esteem that is distinctively his own. The following outline can but touch upon the more important phases of his work, vitally essential and faithfully performed.

The Keator family originated in Holland.

Melchert Claessen Kater was the first member to come to America. He was married to Susanna Richards, in the old fort at New Amsterdam, April 25, 1674. The change in the spelling of the family name dates from the third American generation.

The line continues through their son, Niclaes Melchertse Kater, born in Marbletown, New York, February 16, 1699, who married Jannetje Van der Marck.

Their son, Jacob Keator, born in Marbletown, New York, was baptized March 17, 1706. He married Elizabeth Louw. Sylvester's "History of Ulster County," page 202, names in the muster-roll of a company of militia at Marbletown, dated 1738, commanded by Captain Daniel Broadhead for service against the Indians, Corporal Jacob Keator. He also served as a private in the Third Regiment, Ulster County, New York, Militia, Colonel Levi Pawling. Melgert, Arie, and Frederick Keator, probably brothers of Corporal Jacob Keator, are named as privates.

Mattheus (Matthew) Keator, of the fourth generation of this line, was born in Marbletown, New York, and was baptized November 18, 1739. He married Ann Pick. The Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book, Vol. 17, page 154, has the following: "Matthew Keator, born in 1736, died in 1781, freeholder of town of Middletown (Marbletown?), signed Articles of Association, 1775. Died Ulster County, New York. His wife was Ann Pick." Sylvester's "History of Ulster County" frequently mentions Matthew Keator at Marbletown.

Jerman Keator, next in line, was born in Marbletown, New York, and was baptized November 16, 1769. He married Mary Sands.

Their son, Samuel Sands Keator, born in South Kortright, New York, in 1796, married Jane Ann Newkirk. It is through the line joined with that of Keator in this marriage that Bishop Keator has based his membership in the Sons of the Revolution, in the service of his great-great-grandfather, Peter Roggen, second lieutenant in the Third New York Regiment, serving from August 2, 1775, to January, 1776. The record of other ancestors is herewith given: George Sands (1733-1816), associator, Poughkeepsie, New York, June-July, 1775; private, Fourth Regiment, Dutchess County, New York, Militia, Colonel John Frear. Philip Newkirk (1740-1793), private, Captain Philip Hoghteling's company Troop of Horse, Ulster County, New York, Militia, June 9, 1775; loaned the State of New York $500 for its defense, 1780; private, First Regiment, Ulster County, New York, Militia, Colonel Johannes Snyder. Ezekiel Masten, private, Fourth Regiment, Ulster County, New York, Militia, Colonel Johannes Hardenburgh.

Jerman Samuel Keator, son of Samuel Sands Keator, and father of Bishop Keator, was born in Hancock, New York, November 1, 1822, and died in 1904. The greater part of his life was passed in Moline, Illinois, and he became a large landowner in Illinois, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, engaging in lumbering, logging and manufacturing. He was a constant attendant of the Congregational church and insisted that all of his children attend its services regularly. He and his wife, Mary Chapman (Baldwin) Keator, who died 1857, were the parents of four sons: Frederic William, of whom further; Samuel Jerman; Benjamin Chapman; and Edward Baldwin, now a resident of Watertown, South Dakota.

Frederic William Keator was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1855. As a boy he attended the public schools of Moline, Illinois, preparing for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in 1876. He at once entered Yale College, graduating with degree of B. A. in 1880, complet-

ing the law course and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1882. While a student at Yale he was elected to membership in the "Scroll and Key" and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He began the practice of law in Chicago, Illinois, forming a partnership with E. F. Thompson and continuing in general legal practice until 1891. During this period Mr. Keator became associated with Samuel Cook Edsall, a young lawyer of Chicago, afterward Bishop of the Episcopal Church Diocese of Minnesota, and both of them entered into church work in the city.

In 1888 Mr. Keator became lay reader at the Church of the Atonement, Edgewater, a suburb of Chicago, and although at the end of a year he wished to resign his place, the congregation would not permit him to withdraw. Becoming more and more absorbed in religious work, and convinced that his life plan should include the fullest possible measure thereof, he entered upon a course in theology in preparation for the ministry at the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago. On May 31, 1891, he was ordained deacon in the Church of the Atonement, and on December 20 of the same year advanced to the priesthood. His first charge was the Church of the Atonement at Edgewater, where he remained until 1896, when he became rector of Grace Church, Freeport, Illinois. In November, 1899, the Rev. Mr. Keator was called to St. John's Church at Dubuque, Iowa, remaining there until he came to the Northwest. At the General Convention of the Episcopal Church held in San Francisco, in October, 1901, the Rev. Mr. Keator was elected bishop of the Missionary District of Olympia, succeeding the Right Rev. William Morris Barker, who had died in March, 1901. Bishop Barker had followed in office the Rt. Rev. John A. Paddock, first bishop of the District, who came to Western Washington as bishop in 1880. Bishop Keator thus became the third bishop of the District and the two hundred and third occupant of the Episcopal office in the United States. His election came as a surprise to the Rev. Mr. Keator, whose time and strength had been so entirely taken up with the work of his parish that he had paid little heed to the possibilities of ecclesiastical honors. He was consecrated as bishop in his church in Dubuque, where he had spent two fruitful years, January 8, 1902. On the 25th of the same month he arrived in Tacoma, the see city of the diocese, which included all of the State of Washington west of the Cascades.

As a missionary district, the support came largely from outside sources and from the central organization of the church. Bishop Keator was a strong believer in self-supporting, self-governing church organizations, and his first efforts were bent toward securing the admission of his district as a full diocese. So energetically did he pursue this end that in October, 1910, Olympia was admitted to diocesan privileges and responsibilities in union with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This was an important event in church history of the Northwest, and its effect was widespread.

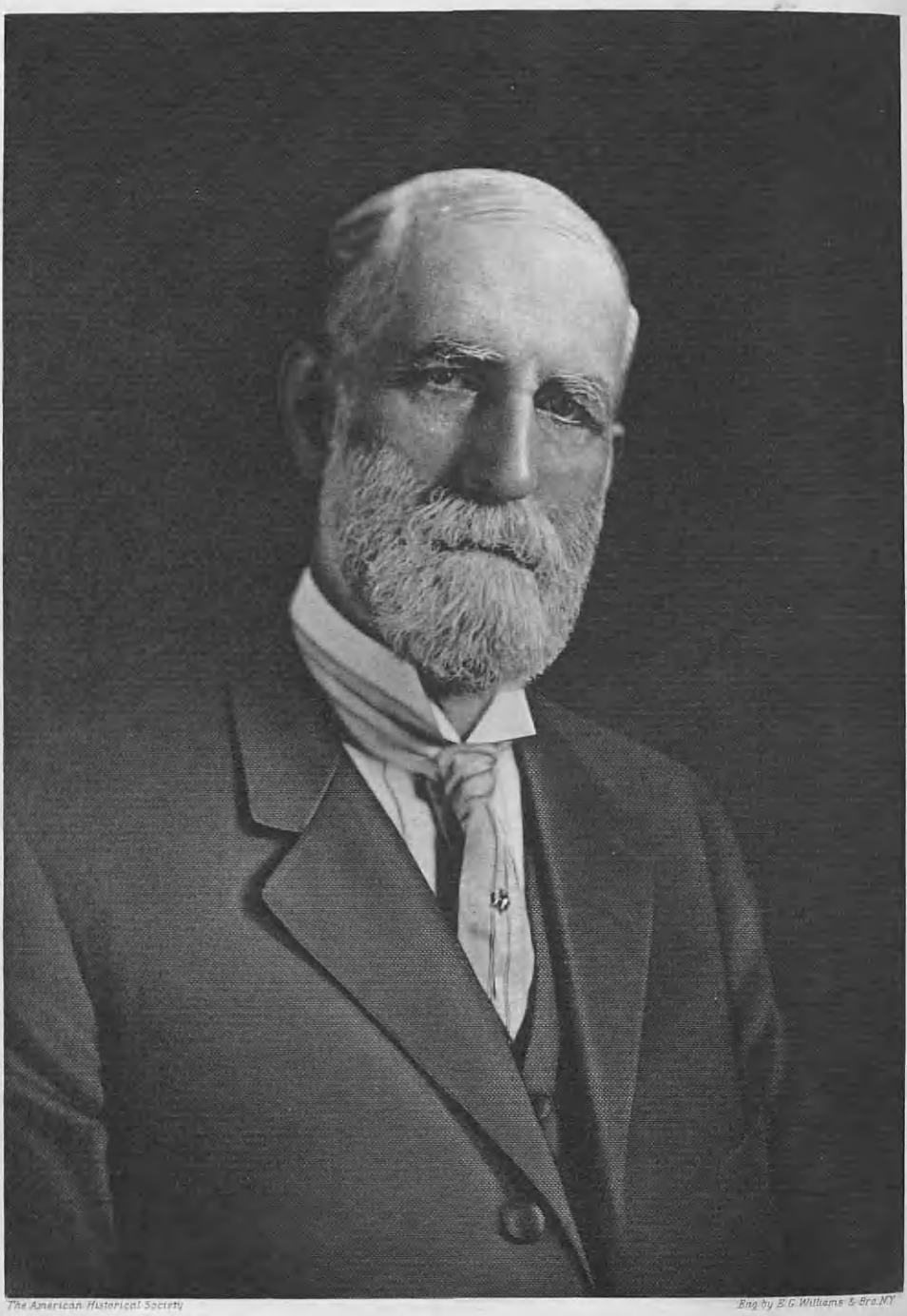
As Bishop of Olympia, Bishop Keator became president of the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, a training school for girls. Under his direction this institution has advanced to high standing, and now stands in the first rank among schools of the Pacific Coast. Ten acres of land in an excellent location on Tacoma Avenue have been acquired recently, on which it is proposed to erect a new school at a cost of half a million dollars, which will be without a superior on the Pacific Coast. For ten years Bishop Keator has been a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington, an endowed institution whose work in the training of young men

and young women of the Northwest has been most commendable. All forms of educational activity have had Bishop Keator's earnest and effective support, and he has contributed largely to the raising of school standards in the State and to the shaping of educational methods that boys and girls may be trained not alone in scholarly lines, but in the principles and practices of good citizenship. He is frequently called upon to address high school classes and to speak at graduation exercises, and in 1920 he delivered the address to the graduating class at the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, on the subject "Democracy and Education."

For many years Bishop Keator was president of the Fannie C. Paddock Hospital. Appreciating the need of a modern and completely equipped hospital, he led the movement for reorganization, and prevailed upon S. M. Jackson, a prominent banker of Tacoma, to accept the presidency of a new organization, which built the Tacoma General Hospital, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the United States. Bishop Keator is a member of the board of directors of the latter hospital, and gives much time and attention to its affairs.

In 1905, upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, Yale University conferred upon Bishop Keator the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When he was elevated to the Episcopate, the Western Theological Seminary honored him with the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. In 1920 the College of Puget Sound, and in 1922 Whitman College added the degree of Doctor of Laws to these other recognitions of his accomplishments in religious, educational and civic work.

Hand in hand with his interest in school affairs has gone his work in the development of the public library of the City of Tacoma. In 1906 he was appointed by the mayor one of the five members of the library Board of Tacoma, and since that time he has been a member and for the greater portion of the period president of the board, with the exception of about eighteen months, when he was not in favor with the political powers in control of the city administration. To Bishop Keator has fallen the major portion of the work in the upbuilding of the library to its present place of wide usefulness, and to him is due a corresponding share of credit for this worthy achievement. As in the affairs of his diocese he had stressed the need of independent standing, so in library work he endeavored first to remove the institution as far as possible from political influences and to make it a distinct department of the city government. The personnel, department heads and assistants, were chosen without regard for political affiliation, but from experience and ability in library work. The children's department claimed his earliest attention and he made a journey to the East, securing the services of Miss Jessie Carson, a woman of special training and talent in this branch, with a record of successful activity. Franklin F. Hopper was installed as librarian, and an efficient organization soon resulted. Early in 1914 Mr. Hopper accepted a position with the New York Library, and John Boynton Kaiser was selected as his successor. This was a most fortunate choice, for Mr. Kaiser took up Mr. Hopper's work, continued it in further advancement and improvement, and has directed its affairs to the present. Most valuable of all of Mr. Kaiser's capable work was the publicity campaign which brought to all classes of the community information as to how the library could meet their individual needs. Liberal lines of work have been pursued, and the library has become closely affiliated with the schools, women's clubs, and all civic and professional organizations. Bishop Keator has given Mr. Kaiser unfaltering support and coöperation, and there is no more eloquent testimony to the success of



The American Historical Society

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J. W. Middleton

their administration than comparative statistics of the decade of 1910-1920. The circulation of the library in 1910 was 200,411; in 1920 it was 500,744, a gain of 151.8 per cent. The expense per volume of circulation in 1910 was 12.9 cents; in 1920 it was 11.1 cents, a decrease of 13.9 per cent. The expenses of the library as a whole during this period increased 100 per cent., while the per capita expense increased only 53.8 per cent. the population of the city during this period had increased 15.7 per cent., while the circulation increased 151.8 per cent., and the registered borrowers had increased from 10,393 to 32,107, a gain of 208.9 per cent. The circulation per staff member increased 81 per cent., which indicated that modern business efficiency applied to the library had almost doubled the amount of work that could be accomplished by the individual. It is a significant fact that one-third of the people of Tacoma, a city of 100,000 residents, are registered borrowers from the public library, a commendable condition that can be attributed directly to systematic cultivation of popular favor and untiring efforts to meet all demands for service.

Governor Lister commissioned Bishop Keator chaplain in the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Washington, with the rank of captain, February 16, 1916. He served in this capacity until the National Guard was federalized for service in the World War in 1917, when, being over the age limit, he was retired from active service. Bishop Keator's war work occupied all of his time and extended into nearly every activity of the government and social service and relief organizations. He spent much time with the Young Men's Christian Association at Camp Lewis, and sponsored many forms of recreation and entertainment that made a great popular appeal. He also took a regular turn at the canteen counter, and came into intimate touch with hundreds of Washington's sons who were quartered there preparatory to overseas duty. In addition to his Young Men's Christian Association service he was camp pastor at Camp Lewis. Heavy demands were made upon him for public speaking engagements and he traveled widely throughout the State in behalf of Liberty Loans and other war drives. One of the Bishop's addresses during the Victory Loan drive, delivered at Spokane, Washington, has been described as "The Million Dollar Speech." On this occasion he was invited to deliver an address before the Commercial Club of Spokane, and upon his arrival he learned that he was to speak at a luncheon arranged by the committee in charge of the sale of Victory Bonds. At this time the city of Spokane was $2,100,000 short of its quota, a fact which was communicated to the Bishop, with a request that he make an effort to arouse the enthusiasm necessary for the subscription of this amount. Taking the platform, Bishop Keator bent all his powers of eloquence and persuasion to this end, raising his audience to a pitch of patriotic fervor that resulted in the pledging of $1,200,000 worth of bonds within an hour. During that afternoon and the following morning the balance of the quota was subscribed, and Spokane went "over the top" with the enthusiasm and ardor that characterized all war work in Washington.

Bishop Keator reviews no phase of his war work with greater pleasure than that in connection with the Veterans' Welfare Commission, composed of five members, of which he was one, charged with assisting returned service men to enter again upon civilian responsibilities, and to resume earning power within the shortest possible time. The commission was confronted with a most difficult problem. Men were daily returning to civil life under conditions greatly altered, the change striking them with more bewildering force than it affected any civil-

ian. Army life had been strenuous to the last degree; discipline had been strict; responsibility in most cases had been entirely lacking, and the activities of radical organizations, the financial depredations of profiteers of all classes tended to make the regaining of normal balance a task fraught with much hardship. The Legislature placed at the disposal of the commission the sum of $500,000 which was to be dispensed according to the judgment of the commissioners. The situation was without parallel and to meet it the commission was unhampered by regulations and formalities, its powers covering any emergency that might arise. The commission spent considerable time in travel throughout the State, studying local conditions and establishing employment offices in the principal cities. Assistance was given to service men in securing employment; proper cases were given immediate financial aid; those who wished it and who were qualified were assisted in establishing small business; and wounded soldiers were placed beyond want until the Federal Government made provision for their relief. No service man went without food in the State of Washington. The act creating this commission and its subsequent comprehensive valuable work constituted one of the most forceful examples of constructive and faithfully executed legislation in the history of the United States. In all of his widely varied work Bishop Keator has had no experience in which the human problems were more complicated, nor one in which greater rewards in satisfaction and contentment were to be found.

In October, 1919, Bishop Keator was elected by the Synod of the Province of the Pacific Church as representative of the Province in "The Presiding Bishop and Council." In 1908 and 1920 he attended the conference of bishops of the Anglican Communion held at Lambeth Palace, London, known as the "Lambeth Conference." The conference of 1920, extending from July 5 to August 7, was particularly important from the fact that many questions and problems arising from the World War and the work of reconstruction were discussed. To quote from the Encyclical Letter of the conference:

> We find that one idea runs through all our work in this Conference, binding it together into a true unity. It is an idea prevalent and potent throughout the world today. It is the idea of fellowship.
>
> The minds and the hearts of men already go out to this idea. Men never prized the universal fellowship of mankind as they did when the Great War had for the time destroyed it. For four terrible years the loss of international fellowship emphasized its value. But the war which broke one fellowship created others. Nations became associated in alliances which they cemented with their blood. In every national army, comradeship, novel and intense, united men of different classes and most various conditions. Thousands gained quite a new impression of what human nature might be, when they experienced the fellowship of man with man in danger and death. Comradeship ennobled war. Today men are asking "Can it ennoble peace?"
>
> To a world that craves for fellowship we present our message. The secret of life is fellowship. So men feel, and it is true. But fellowship with God is the indispensable condition of human fellowship. The secret of life is double fellowship, fellowship with God and with men.

This idea, emphasized so strongly in the Lambeth Conference, had long been the foundation of Bishop Keator's religious work, and he came back to his duties in the diocese of Olympia filled with new vigor and enthusiasm. At the Lambeth Conference he was a member of the committee appointed to consider the opportunity and duty of the church in regard to industrial and social problems, and also a member of the committee appointed to consider relation to and the union with other churches. The last named committee required all of his time and he was unable to attend the meetings of the first. He was a member of

the sub-committee on Non-Episcopal Churches, the main committee having been divided into two parts, the Episcopal Church and the Non-Episcopal Churches. The work of the committee was arduous, full consideration being given to all suggestions and propositions which might result in a plan whereby all Christian churches should be united. A most comprehensive report of more than ten thousand words was submitted as the result of the deep and prayerful thought of the committee, and it was felt by all who participated in the conference that progress had been made toward a better understanding, a fuller sympathy, and a broader co-operation among the different denominations.

Speaking of the Lambeth Conference at the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Diocese of Olympia, Bishop Keator said:

> This, then, is the object of the church. . . . It must take account of every fellowship that exists among men, must seek to deepen and purify it and, above all, to attach it is God. But in order to accomplish its object the Church must itself be a pattern of fellowship. It is only by showing the value and power of fellowship in itself that it can win the world to fellowship.
>
> The weakness of the church in the world today is not surprising when we consider how the bands of its own fellowship are loosened and broken.

And then this in conclusion:

> To a world full of trouble and perplexity, of fear and despair, of disconnected effort and aimless exertion, we present what we have been permitted to see of the purpose of God. It is enough to guide us. But if it often seems that the message of religion is too general and its application to details too difficult, then it is our duty to recall to ourselves that we have to do, not with a theory, but with a Person. God is working His purpose out. If in simplicity we give ourselves to Him, He will work with us beyond our understanding; and we shall have contributed to the fellowship of man because we have been working in fellowship with God.

For many years Bishop Keator has performed a large amount of work in Masonry, and he has been honored with the greatest distinction of the order, the thirty-third degree. He is past master of Lebanon Lodge, No. 104, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington; past wise master of the Chapter of Rose Croix; past commander-in-chief of Tacoma Consistory; member of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar; knight commander of the Court of Honor; past sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine, and past potentate of Afifi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has for some time been one of the representatives of Afifi Temple at the Imperial Council. At the Council of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held at Portland in 1920, Imperial Potentate W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, introduced and sponsored a resolution providing for the annual assessment of each Noble of the order to the extent of two dollars to provide a fund for use in restoring to health the crippled children of North America. The resolution was adopted and a committee of seven was appointed to formulate a plan for carrying out this proposition. Bishop Keator was a member of the committee appointed. The magnitude of this undertaking and its value not only from a humanitarian viewpoint but on its economic side presents a subject that cannot be adequately dealt with in this article. A vision of its possibilities can be glimpsed when it is considered that $1,000,000 annually, increasing as the membership of the order grows, will be available for restoring thousands of crippled children to normal life and work. With no loss of time the committee set upon its task in investigating hospitals and orthopædic centers throughout the United States and finally submitting several plans which gradually resolved themselves into two major propositions. One was to provide treatment for the children in the locality in which they lived; the other was to provide for a

central hospital and clinic, and in addition thereto, other units as fast and as far as the funds would permit, so placed as to serve the greatest number. The majority of the committee favored the second plan, Bishop Keator taking his stand with the majority. There had been the greatest interest in the matter in the order at large, and it was expected that the report of the committee would meet with no small opposition. Bishop Keator supported the majority report of the committee to the Forty-seventh Annual Council at Des Moines, Iowa, in June, 1921, by a speech logical, forceful and convincing. Extended discussion followed and the majority report was adopted. This provided for the immediate erection of a clinic in connection with the Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, Missouri, as the central hospital. Other units will be constructed as required and the work will extend to all parts of North America. To administer this work a board of seven trustees was appointed, as follows: Right Rev. F. W. Keator, Tacoma, Washington; W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Samuel P. Cochran, Dallas, Texas; John D. McGilvray, San Francisco, California; Dr. Oscar M. Lanstrum, Helena, Montana; Philip D. Gordon, Montreal, Canada; Forrest Adair, Atlanta, Georgia. All of these men were members of the original committee to submit detailed plans, with the exception of Mr. Adair, who took the place of John Morrison. Leading surgeons throughout the United States have pronounced this work of the Shriners the most stupendous thing undertaken in its field. To W. Freeland Kendrick, of Philadelphia, is given the credit and honor for its noble conception. Bishop Keator considers this method of restoring crippled children to the condition that is their natural birthright the most splendid philanthropy ever established, and is proud and happy in having a share in it.

Bishop Keator is a Republican in political faith and was a member of the State Convention of 1920. Partisan politics have had no part in his public activity, and his influence is always thrown in favor of conscientious, capable candidates, and straightforward, constructive methods. Civic work in his community and State had always attracted him, and he has been identified with all progressive, forward-looking movements in the district. He is a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, and is an honorary member of the Union Club, and a member of the University Club of Tacoma, the University Club of Seattle, the Tacoma Country and Golf Club, the Rotary Club of Tacoma, and member of the Fellowship Committee. He is president of Washington Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and is vice-president of the Holland Society of New York for the Pacific Coast. Bishop Keator is a believer in hard work, and a glance at his daily schedule would prove that he believes in it for himself as well as for others. That advancement in any field can only be paid for by arduous and often painful experiences is a part of his practical creed, and he believes that "good old common sense is the master work." In selecting a coat-of-arms for the Diocese of Olympia, Bishop Keator was mindful of the history of the State of Washington, and in its history found the inspiration for the seal which beautifully expresses the spirit of the Anglican Church Communion. They are as follows: Azure, an ancient galley under sail with pennon and flag all argent. The sails charged with the arms of Washington: two bars in chief, three stars gules. The pennon charged with a hurt and thereon a star of the second; the flag charged with St. George's cross, gules, the shield and sign with a mitre. This was adopted by the Third Annual Convention, which by resolution, adopted the following seal: The seal

of the Diocese of Olympia shall consist of the Armorial Bearings of the Diocese with a vesica shaped oval, bordered with: *Sigillum diocesis Olympianae conditae* MDCCCCX.

Bishop Keator married, at Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1894, Emma Victoria Lyon, third daughter of George Percival and Marie Louise (Campion) Lyon. Mrs. Keator's paternal ancestry is Scotch and English, her grandparents having come to America from England. Her maternal ancestry is French, her mother being a native of France. Her great-grandfather served under Napoleon. Her father, George P. Lyon, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. During the Civil War he served in the 65th Regiment of Infantry of Illinois, in the Quartermaster's Department, advancing from sergeant through the several grades to that of captain. Mrs. Keator's brother, John Alphonse Lyon, served in the Spanish-American War, in the artillery corps, and died of disease in the service.

Bishop Keator has one son, Frederic William, Jr., born in Freeport, Illinois, April 29, 1896. At the time of the declaration of war between the United States and the Central Powers he was a student in the University of Washington. He enlisted in 1917, and was assigned to the Electrician Specialist School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Upon the completion of the course he was promoted to the grade of electrician sergeant and, much to his disappointment, was retained as instructor at the school instead of going with others of his class to a unit of the American Expeditionary Forces. In September, 1918, he was ordered on overseas duty, but the signing of the armistice cancelled these orders. Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the army he returned to the University of Washington, and was graduated *cum laude* in 1920. At the university he majored in mechanical engineering, the profession he intends to follow. He is now pursuing a post-graduate course at Yale University.

MIDDLETON, James Warren,

Retired Business Man.

Seldom is there found a record of such long, continuous, and splendid service, culminating in a passing so beautiful as was exemplified in the life and death of James Warren Middleton, who died at Oak Park, Illinois, Easter morning, April 1, 1923. For fifty-four years he served Chicago, in the manufacturing, stationery and printing field, with an unlimited energy and a scrupulous high-mindedness that won for him a reputation achieved by few. He was justly proud of the place he won among his fellows, and of two chief associations that he formed outside his business, namely, that in 1873 fifteen men and women met in his house and formed the initial organization of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park; and that a few years afterward, in the old Maple avenue home, a convention of some twenty-five men put into motion the plans which were the basis for the organization, a little later, of the Siloam Commandery, Knights Templar. Other works occupied him in a busy career, but there was none that gave him greater pleasure in remembrance than his part in these.

James Warren Middleton, son of Rev. John and Mary C. (Wilkinson) Middleton, was born January 24, 1835, in New York City. His father, while a young man, was a member of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York, later entered the ministry, and was pastor of the East Baptist Church, New York, and in 1838 removed to Wheatland, Monroe county, New York. In 1841 he delivered a sermon, on Thanksgiving Day, which was considered one of the most beautiful ever heard from that pulpit. From Wheatland Rev. John Mid-

dleton moved to Geneva, New York, where he was pastor of the Baptist church. He died at Geneva, in 1843. His wife's death preceded his by only five months. She passed away at the home of her parents, in Jerusalem, Yates county, New York. Her ancestral descent was as follows: Lawrence Wilkinson, of Rhode Island, in 1643; his son, John Wilkinson, born March 2, 1654, died April 10, 1708, married Deborah Whipple; their son, Jeremiah Wilkinson, born June 4, 1707, married Elizabeth Amy Whipple; their son, Benjamin Wilkinson, born November 1, 1745, died March 25, 1818, married, April 12, 1770, Hannah Staples. Benjamin Wilkinson served actively in the Revolutionary War as ensign in 1775, lieutenant in 1776, and as a member of the Committee of Safety in 1776; their son, Vernum Wilkinson, born after 1773, married Freelove Glazier. Their sons all died young and unmarried, the line continuing through Mary Chase Wilkinson, who married Rev. John Middleton. (q. v.)

James Warren Middleton, having received his education in the public schools in New York City, first went to work for the sum of fifty dollars a year and a suit of clothes. At the age of seventeen he obtained employment in the Raynor Book Store, New York City, at a compensation of two and a half dollars a week, and this position he held for four years. His next employment was with the firm of Iveson & Phinney, publishers of school books, and his salary, six hundred dollars a year, was looked upon as being large in that day. At the age of twenty-eight he went to work for Vogert, Vourne & Anten, on Pine street, New York City, and continued in this position for a period of six years. In 1863, when Mr. Middleton was twenty-eight years old, he removed to Chicago and there established a stationery, publishing, and printing business, with quarters at No. 196 Lake street. At the time of the great fire in 1871, his fortunes suffered a severe blow, for his building, then at No. 145 Dearborn street, adjoining the old "Tribune" office, was completely destroyed, although it was the last to be swept away in that great holocaust. In spite of this tremendous setback, Mr. Middleton at once set about retrieving his fallen fortunes. He constructed, on Dearborn Park, a crude building of sixteen foot boards, which was the first evidence of Chicago's recovery from the disaster, and gave his unstinted energy to the speedy rehabilitation of his formerly flourishing business. The result was that only a few weeks later this primitive structure was the home of the largest printing press in the city. The business rapidly expanded, owing to the skill, foresight, and determination that were behind it, and before long it was necessary to occupy larger quarters, at No. 55 State street, the site occupied by the Masonic Temple today. In 1898 Mr. Middleton changed the nature of his business, to specialize in the field of seal work, bound records, and stock certificates. In March, 1920, he retired from active service, and sold his business to the Dwight and M. H. Jackson Company. Mr. Middleton retained stock in the company.

He, as well as Mrs. Middleton, was always zealously and energetically active in church, club, and civic affairs. Mr. Middleton was for four years president of the School Board, and was prominent as a trustee of the First Baptist Church, in connection with which he served continuously as a deacon until the time of his death. He gave himself as wholeheartedly in the interests of his church as in those of his business. He was a member of the Illinois Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Oak Park Lodge, No. 540, Free and Accepted Masons; a charter and life member of Cicero Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a charter and life member of Siloam Com-

James J. Sinnott.

mandery, No. 54, Knights Templar; a life member of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

The marriage of James Warren Middleton and Ann Marie Shaffer was the culmination of a youthful romance. Their married life was one of beauty and happiness, fittingly crowned by their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Middleton, like her husband, had a large capacity for lasting friendships, and their home was known far and wide for its warm hospitality. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, active in its work, and intensely interested in civic affairs and everything touching the welfare of her fellow beings. A love of music that had its birth in her youth, when her excellent soprano formed one of the leading voices in the Musical Union, continued strong until her death. The six sons and two daughters of the family were all gifted musically, and frequently gave concerts without aid from other talent. Writing of her long and richly beneficent life after its closing one of her friends said in part:

> Mrs. Middleton had a genius for friendship. Her kindness was perennial. When a young mother went to town she trusted her baby to Mrs. Middleton. When it was able to walk it came alone. . . . Every new neighbor found her door first. Each agent told her all his story. Be the happening glad or sorry, it was carried straight to her and she never failed one, or lost a friend.

Mrs. Middleton was a daughter of Abram Shaffer, a shipbuilder of Providence, Rhode Island, and she was the first person baptized in the Second Baptist Church at the dedication of the building in 1864. She died May 12, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton had the following children: 1. Mary Eugene, deceased, married B. F. Stout, and they were the parents of Benjamin M., a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Chicago University Law School, and Charles E., deceased. 2. Clara, married Dr. Charles Macdonald, a graduate of Rush Medical College (1900), and their children, Gertrude and James M., are high school students.

James W. Middleton died April 1, 1923, without distressing illness or suffering, the quiet passing of a man cast in truly noble mould. This memorial record, based upon the narrative of the essential works that occupied him and the uplifting associations that he formed, closes with the fitting tribute of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church: "Brother Middleton was a man of gracious personality, unselfish, with no thought except service; kind, genial, unassuming, deeply religious, and with a profound faith in the cause of his Lord."

SINNOTT, Rt. Rev. Mgr. James P.,

Revered Ecclesiastic and Citizen.

The power of the Roman Catholic church rests not alone nor even chiefly upon the outward and material evidences of her all but universal dominion. It is to be found, rather, in the character of her priesthood, and more especially in those who are of the type of the Rt. Rev. Monsignor James P. Sinnott, who since his ordination into the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church has been engaged in active ecclesiastical work in the Diocese of Philadelphia, and for more than a quarter of a century has been rector of St. Charles Borromeo Church of that city. He is respected, loved and valued both as an ecclesiastic and a citizen.

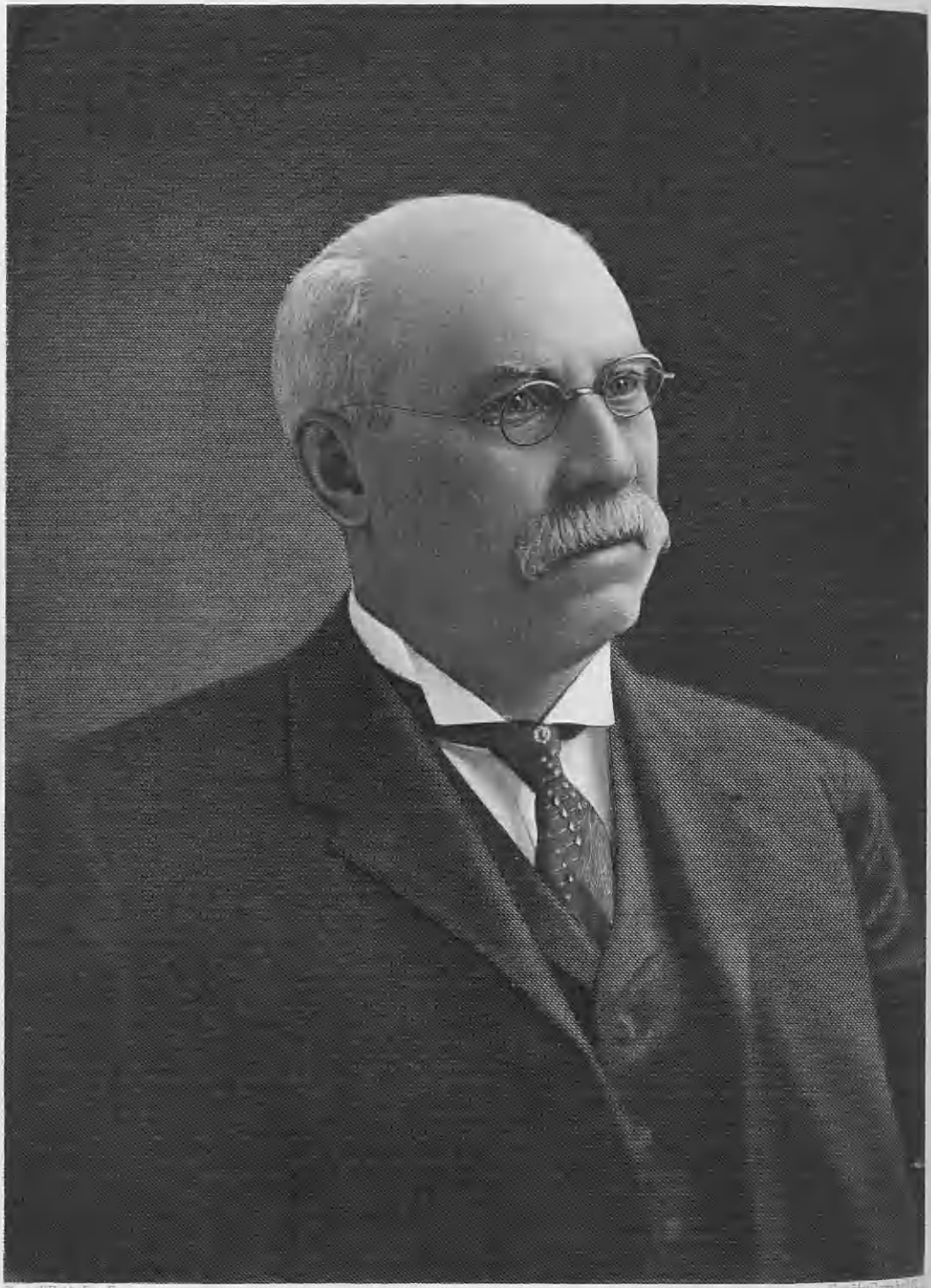
Rt. Rev. Monsignor James P. Sinnott was born in Carrickfinn, Diocese of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, January 23, 1848, son of John and Mary (Armstrong) Sinnott, of Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, and grandson of Captain John Sinnott, of Wexford, who fought in the rebellion of 1798 and was later a sea captain, and Eliza-

beth (Murphy) Sinnott, a first cousin of Rev. John Murphy, the Irish patriot, and great-grandson of James Sinnott, of Castleton, whose family settled in Wexford at the time of the Norman Conquest, having accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen to Ireland in 1169.

Until he was sixteen years of age James P. Sinnott pursued elementary studies in the place of his birth. For the two following years he was a student in a select school, leaving this institution to enter the Academy of Navan, from the latter place going to the Letterkenny Seminary. In 1868 he entered the American College at Rome, and on June 10, 1876, upon the completion of his theological studies, was one of the seventy-five ordained in the Church of St. John Lateran, Rome, by Archbishop Lenti. Ordained for the Diocese of Philadelphia, in September, 1876, he became assistant at the Cathedral in that city, and from that time until his appointment to the rectorship of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, May 1, 1888, was identified with that charge.

In entering this new field in which he has ever since continuously labored, Monsignor Sinnott brought to the work a wealth of experience and an enlightened enthusiasm which were the surest promise of abundant results. This promise has been fulfilled beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The spiritual uplift and inspiration that has come to the congregation of St. Charles Borromeo's through his unwearied ministry and unfailing devotion can in no way be measured, but the material accomplishment to which he has led his people speaks of a congregation willing and eager for service, and a leader of wisdom, foresight and ability. Assuming the charge when a burden of debt to the amount of $55,000 rested upon the congregation, he bent his energies toward its dissipation, and when this incubus was removed the real development and expansion of the church began. The main church building was frescoed and thoroughly renovated, the interior was further beautified by the acquisition of six new statues, the basement was transformed into a commodious and comfortable auditorium for assemblages of all kinds, aside from the regular services, modern improvements were made in the rectory, the belfry, fitted with a beautiful set of chimes, was erected, the sacristy was enlarged, and excellent appearing pavements were laid around all the church property. In addition to this, ground was purchased for a convent and a handsome building erected thereon, the late Archbishop Ryan celebrating the first mass held therein. The congregation is in no debt from these long forward strides, every demand for funds being met as it came due, and current expenses are the only financial care of the church, the parish in recent years having taken second place in Seminary collections, once leading all others.

Not only is Monsignor Sinnott a fine orator, but his discourses seem to possess power to touch the hearts and influence the lives of his hearers, to help them to be good Christians and good citizens. And, perhaps, his personal, heart-to-heart influence is more potent than even his sermons. He lives close to his people. In all their affairs he is their trusted counsellor. As a scholar and a man of wide erudition, Monsignor Sinnott is the owner of a library of many thousand volumes. Nevertheless, much as he loves the companionship of his books, they never win him from the work to which he has consecrated himself. Better even than the seclusion of his library and communion through the written word with the great souls of all ages he loves his chosen ministry to the sick, the sorrowing and sinful. With extraordinary force of character and great tenacity of purpose he combines the gentler qualities of a singularly lovable personality. Broad, human sympathies give him rare insight into character,



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enabling him to understand widely different natures and to deal with each according to its need. The lines of his strong, refined face, and the keen, clear light in his eye indicate the aggressiveness which has always been so strikingly manifested in his methods of work, and at the same time the large benevolence reflected from his countenance, and speaking in his whole aspect and manner draws to him "all sorts and conditions of men."

In 1901, upon the occasion of the celebration of Father Sinnott's silver jubilee in the priesthood, the rectorship of St. Charles Borromeo's was made irremovable, and the altar of the church privileged. On May 10, 1910, Father Sinnott was made a Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, with the title of Monsignor, and has since exercised the function of that office. He is a member of the Diocesan School Board, deeply interested in educational matters as he is in all else that pertains to the welfare of his people. Monsignor Sinnott was a consulter to the late Archbishop Prendergast. In 1915 the parochial schools of St. Charles Borromeo's Church were endowed so that the tuition and school supplies are free to all the pupils who will attend.

The years Monsignor Sinnott has spent in Philadelphia have been fraught with great public benefit. The city owes him much and the church need not fear for her future while she numbers among her priests men like the noble pastor of St. Charles Borromeo.

CHANNON, Henry,

Executive of Extensive Industry.

When death came to Henry Channon at the advanced age of eighty-nine years it found him enjoying a leisure and retirement fairly earned in a career of strenuous activity, in which his business shared his time and thought with little except the home and family to which he was so deeply attached. As a young man he followed the life of a sailor on the seven seas and the Great Lakes in ships of both British and American registry, and since 1858 he had been identified with Chicago, Illinois. Even after retiring as master of lake vessels he continued in touch with ships and shipping as a dealer in ship supplies, railroad supplies also a department of his business, and at the present time his name is the title of the company he founded and developed with the assistance of his sons, although his connection therewith ceased in 1919. Henry Channon's activities were confined to a field of endeavor of which he was an able master, and those who knew him in the work of the day carry in memory the thought of a man whose honesty of purpose and uprightness of performance were never questioned, and who rounded out length of years in useful service.

Henry Channon was born in Bridgewater, England, February 24, 1834, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dyer) Channon. Upon the completion of his education, he determined to follow the sea and as a sailor on English vessels made voyages to all ports of the world, his trips including several passages around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. In 1858 he came to Chicago and entered upon an eight-year period in the navigation of the Great Lakes, during this time commanding several vessels. His deep-sea experience stood him in good stead and he became one of the most dependable and skilful masters in the lake trade. In 1866 he came ashore permanently, and until 1876 was engaged in business connected with lake-carrying traffic, then establishing as a dealer in ship and railroad supplies. This enterprise was incorporated in 1881 as the H. Channon Company, and he continued as its president until January, 1919, when he turned over the affairs of the organization to a corporation which continues

under his name to the present time. The thirty-eight years of his presidency of H. Channon Company witnessed its substantial growth and expansion and the assumption of a notable place among the leading concerns in its field in the Great Lakes region. After withdrawing from its control, Mr. Channon erected building at the northeast corner of Market and Randolph streets that the H. Channon Company occupies at the present time. Mr. Channon was interested in several other commercial and manufacturing organizations, including the Jackson Shovel Company, and the Union Elevator Company which became the James H. Channon Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Channon was a loyal Republican and unwavering believer in the principles of the party. His fraternal affiliations were Masonic, and he held membership in Covenant Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Shrine, while at his death he was the oldest member of St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar. He had formerly been a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, and although he was of a social disposition and friendly nature, he gave little time to purely recreative associations, finding in the direction of his business and the enjoyments of his home the interests that filled his life with purposeful, uplifting activity. The Channon home was originally on Oak street, but was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. During the last ten years of his life Mr. Channon had spent the winter seasons in Florida and there had purchased a beautiful home in Winter Park.

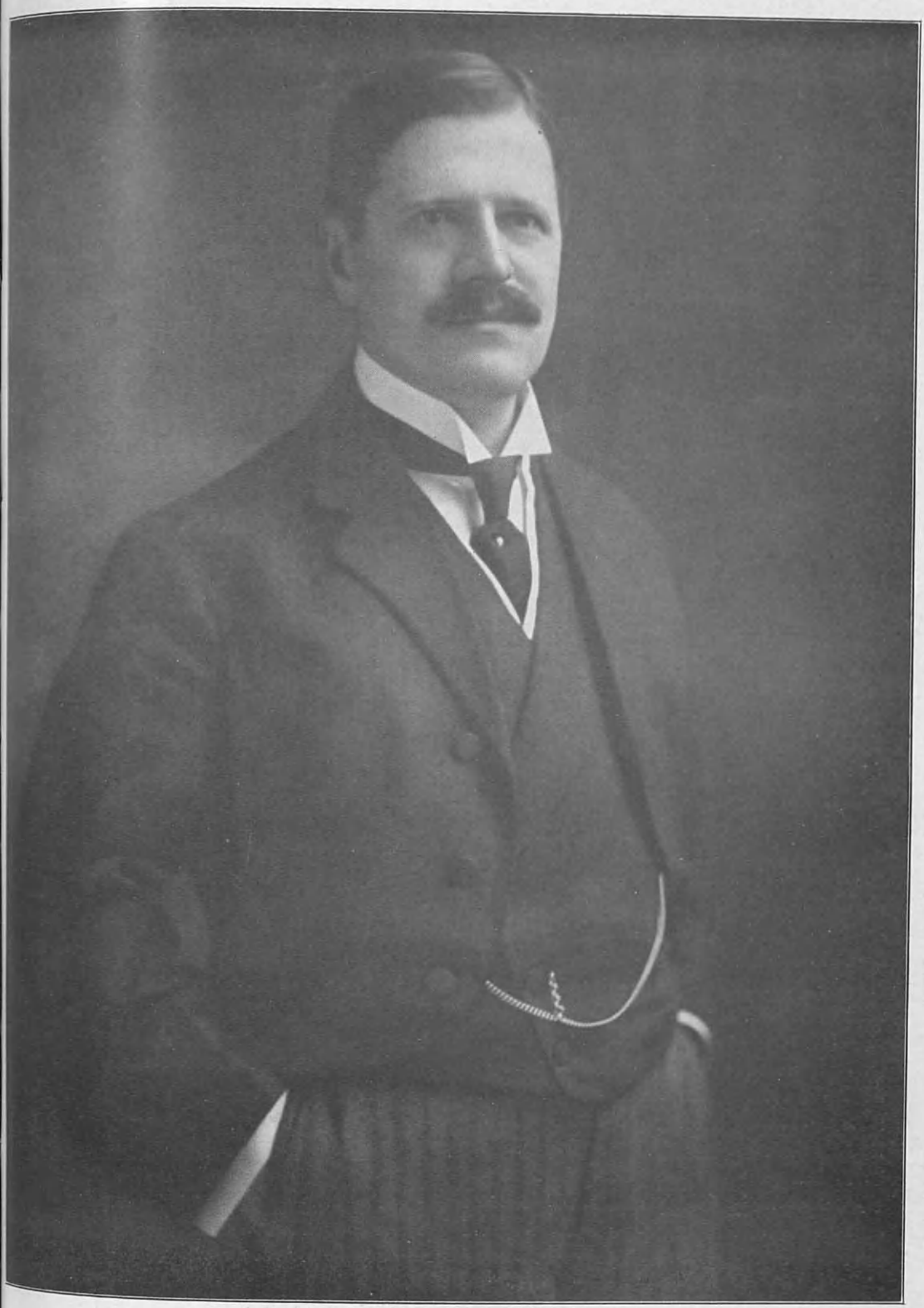
Mr. Channon married, in Chicago, December 24, 1860, Elizabeth Smith, a native of Yorkshire, England, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Clinton Locke, the noted pioneer Episcopal clergyman of Chicago. Mrs. Channon's death occurred May 9, 1921. Their children were as follows: 1. Grace, widow of Charles Bortell, of Chicago; had the following children: i. Elizabeth, married Harry E. Cave; ii. Grace Leigh, married Claude Richard Faunt, and had a son, Claude Richard Faunt, Jr. Mrs. Faunt died June 22, 1920. 2. James Harrison, president of the James H. Channon Manufacturing Company; married Leigh Arey, of Minnesota, and they have five daughters: i. Mrs. Catherine Bowes, the mother of Nancy Leigh, Jerome P., III, and Barbara; ii. Mrs. Elizabeth Bendix; iii. Dorothy, married Roy Emerson Bard, and has one son, Roy Emerson, Jr.; iv. Ruth Harrison; v. Mary Letitia. 3. Harry, president of McMaster-Carr Supply Co.; married, in London, at St. Georges Chapel, Vesta Westover, of Chicago, and has one son, Henry Channon, 3rd, a student at Oxford University, England.

Henry Channon's death occurred in Winter Park, Florida, May 6, 1923. The record of his career is one which amply proves his possession of strong business and executive talent, while in the hearts of those who knew him rests the proof of his worth as a friend and high-minded gentleman.

WHITE, Francis Frederick,

Auditor, Accountant.

A native of England, Mr. White's death occurred in that country in his fifty-fourth year, although the period intervening covered his claiming of citizenship in the United States and the attainment of a position of international prominence as one of the outstanding figures of the accounting profession. As a youth he entered the employ of the accounting firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, rising to distinction in his profession, and was noted not only as one of its most able exponents, but as an executive, organizer, and economic expert, whose sphere of endeavor reached far beyond the compilation of statistics to a de-



V. H. White

termination of the natural, mechanical and human causes upon which the success or failure of business enterprises hinge.

Printing has been called the "art preservative of all arts," and the thought of this definition can properly be applied to accounting, which is relied upon by men of affairs as "the business preservative of all businesses." It was as the head of an accounting house of noteworthy reputation that Mr. White took high rank in the American business world, but it was also as an industrial analyst of keen perception and foresight that he was held in high appreciation by his contemporaries of large affairs, who profited through his knowledge and coöperation.

Son of Thomas Golder and Adelaide (Halford) White, his father a barrister, Francis Frederick White was one of eleven children, and was born in London, England, November 16, 1868. His education was obtained in private schools of England, and he spent several months in the insurance business before coming to the United States early in 1890, a youth of twenty-one years. His first business connections in his new home were in insurance dealings in New York City, but he withdrew from this line to enter the offices of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, auditors and accountants, then, as now, one of the leading accounting organizations in the world, with headquarters in New York City and London and branches in all sections of the globe. Mr. White entered the American house, which is a separate partnership in itself, in 1890, and by 1899 had advanced so far in the appreciation and regard of the officers of the firm that he was commissioned to open a branch of the business in Chicago, his choice for this important mission based upon a record of proved talent, dependability, and exceptional natural equipment for such a trust. In 1903 he returned to New York to assume the management of this office, subsequently becoming senior partner of the firm, and continuing at its head until June 30, 1921, when ill health compelled his retirement from active management, although he remained in touch with affairs in advisory capacity.

By his associates Mr. White was credited with the principal share of responsibility for the remarkable growth and high standing of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company in America, and at the time of his retirement he received many urgent offers for his services as consultant and advisor to concerns in many parts of the country, which he was obliged to decline for the reasons that took him from the leadership of his firm, considerations of health. He was a director of the New England Brewing Company of New Jersey; the Clausen-Flanagan Brewery of New York City; and a director and second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Company of Philadelphia. Mr. White was an authority on corporation taxation, being considered one of the leading American experts on that subject, this knowledge and his general grasp of economic principles and industrial practice causing him to be much sought after by many of the largest corporations in the United States, which he served as consultant and executive board member. Vast industrial advances in America had brought almost unbelievable prosperity, which in turn soon became the subject of taxation, to which were added involved war taxes and super-taxes, resulting in a condition in which large corporations, without the most expert technical as well as legal counsel, were likely to meet grave difficulties. In this critical condition Mr. White performed service of value beyond estimate to many business associates, who leaned heavily upon his broadly inclusive and exact knowledge.

As early as April, 1907, Mr. White was known as one of the foremost accountants

and administration experts of the country, and at that time he and A. Lowes Dickinson, heads of their respective accounting firms, Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company, and Jones, Caesar, Dickinson, Wilmot & Company, were chosen to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the United States Post Office Department, with the object of securing data upon which to predicate legislation looking to the perfection of business methods and the inauguration of a more efficient and a more economical system in the conduct of postal business. This was the first effort in the history of the government to thoroughly inquire into the postal system, which had grown from a small organization to one many times the original size without a comprehensive plan for work on the larger scale, and as a result of the survey by Mr. White and Mr. Dickinson recommendations for the removal of defects and infirmities were made, their adoption vastly increasing general efficiency with consequent saving of expense.

Mr. White was a member of the American Institute of Accountants, a Fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants, and a member of the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were the Bankers', the National Democratic, City, of New York City; Commonwealth, St. Georges Society of New York, Montclair Athletic, and Upper Montclair Country, of Montclair. He was invited to become a founder member of the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C., while in England, but his death occurred before he replied to the letter. Although circumstances required his membership in numerous clubs and societies, social life, except in daily intercourse with his fellows, made little appeal to him, and he had no greater happiness than that which he found in the midst of his family. Nor did he follow hobbies or temporary diversions, devoting himself heart and mind to the important enterprise of which he was the head and taking just pride in its eminent position in its field. He was a communicant of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church. His American citizenship dated from 1904.

Mr. White married, in 1896, in New York City, Rose Olga Mishels, daughter of Gustave and Sarah (Casebourne) Mishels, her father engaged in the cloth refinishing business. Their children were the following: 1. Francis Guy, left Brown University to enlist in the United States Navy during the World War, and is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. 2. Kenneth Golder, left school at the age of seventeen years to enlist in the United States Navy, and is now associated with the accounting firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Company. 3. Donald Frederick, with a cotton manufacturing firm of Passaic, New Jersey. 4. John Arthur, employed in the Bank of Manhattan, New York City. 5. Shirley Annis, attending school.

Francis Frederick White died at the home of his brother, at "Harewood," Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, England, July 21, 1922, little more than one year after receiving the warning that took him from his executive duties. His life record is one of early ambition achieved in generous measure, with the high estate that they brought, blessed with home and family relations ideal in congeniality and companionship.

SWEENEY, John B.,

Public Official.

With a generous spirit and sympathetic heart that overflowed with kindness, and responded quickly to every call of distress, John B. Sweeney, of Hagerstown, Maryland, went through life doing good, but so

quietly and unobtrusively that most of his deeds of kindness will never be known. An acknowledged leader of the Democracy in his county, he fought hard and honorably for party success, but he never bemoaned defeat nor was he unduly elated by success. As an official of the city of Hagerstown, to which he came a young man of twenty-four, he was accommodating and tactful, serving the people with zeal and fidelity. During a long and active business career, he won friends and reputation, while as a man he exemplified a high type of citizenship. He was public-spirited, a man of honor, devoted to home and family, his life a useful one and his example one to be emulated. He was a son of Patrick and Ellen (Holton) Sweeney, his father coming from Ireland to the United States, making his home in Baltimore, Maryland.

John B. Sweeney was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 20, 1852, died November 16, 1920, at St. Agnes' Hospital in the city of his birth, following an operation and as a last resort the transfusion of blood, his daughter, Josephine Sweeney, furnishing the blood for this effort to save her father's life. John B. Sweeney attended Baltimore schools until eighteen years of age, and was then engaged as clerk in a wholesale grocery in Baltimore until 1874, when he located in Hagerstown, Maryland, and engaged in the tobacco business, as manufacturer and dealer. He manufactured cigars in his own factory, and had a retail tobacco store on West Washington street. He was engaged in that business very successfully for twenty years, retiring in 1894. In the spring of 1895, he was appointed postmaster of Hagerstown by President Cleveland, and served with great efficiency for a term of four years. In 1899 he was secretary of the National Building and Loan Association, holding that position for two years. In 1901 he again entered commercial life, opening a grocery store which he conducted for many years. He was interested in the Potomac Valley Stone & Lime Company, of Pinesburg, a company doing a large business in both stone and lime.

After President Wilson's first election, Mr. Sweeney received at his hands appointment to his former office, postmaster of Hagerstown, and was holding that office at the time of his passing. He was an ardent Democrat, member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for several years was president of the Board of Election Supervisors. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his party, and always exercised a helpful influence in its affairs. He was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the Royal Arcanum, and Hagerstown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Sweeney married, in February, 1884, Sophia Jeannette Hurley, who survives him, daughter of James I. and Sophia Agnes (Smith) Hurley. To Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney seven children were born: John Jones, deceased; James Holton, deceased; Marie Josephine; Frederick William; Sophia Jeannette, deceased; Richard H.; Edward H.

SCHMIEMAN, Gustav John,

Business Man.

Gustav John Schmieman was born in Prussia, January 24, 1842, died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 7, 1920, and was there buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The first twenty-eight years of his life were spent in his native land and in Holland, and during that period he acquired a good education, served his term in the army, and became a successful salesman. He came to the United States in 1870, just before the war between France and Germany, leaving a widowed mother in Prussia. He found home and employment in Fort Wayne, Indiana, his first occupation being on the construction of the Bluffton railroad. He was

variously employed until 1875, then secured a position in the stock room of Hanna, Weiler & Company, a wholesale notions house in Fort Wayne. After a few months in the stock room, he was sent out with a line of samples, and for three years he successfully represented Hanna, Weiler & Company "on the road."

He then transferred his services to Carnahan & Hanna, wholesale shoes, also going on the road for that house, but eighteen months later he formed an association with A. C. Trentman, wholesale grocer, that connection existing for twelve years. These positions were but preparatory to the great work of his life, which was with Moellering Brothers & Millard, of Fort Wayne, he holding a position with that house for thirty years, until his retirement in 1915. He built up both reputation and character with his house and with the community, and retired with the respect and confidence of all with whom his business relations had brought him in contact. The position which he held so long is now held by his son. Mr. Schmieman was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Fort Wayne, sang in the church choir for years, and was devoted to his religious duty. He held membership in The Catholic Knights, was a Democrat in politics, and very fond of his home.

Mr. Schmieman married, January 16, 1873, Agnes Schirmeyer, of Fort Wayne, daughter of Anton and Louisa Schirmeyer, both born in Hanover, Germany. For forty years the family home was at No. 1239 Ewing avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there Mrs. Schmieman yet resides. To them thirteen children were born, four of whom are now living, namely: 1. Louis, sailing around the world (October, 1922). 2. Carl, married (first) Loretta Logan, of Fort Wayne, who died in 1913, leaving a daughter, Mary Agnes; he married (second) Gertrude Geiger, of Cherubus county, Indiana, and they have three children, Gustav James, Billy Anton and Thomas Edward. 3. Emma, married Victor Knapp, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of Helen and James Knapp. 4. Oscar, married Lucille Troxell, of Fort Wayne, and has a daughter, Geraldine, and a son, Charles Oscar.

LONG, Jeremiah David,

Business Man.

When a child, Jeremiah David Long was brought from Ireland to a new home in the United States, Auburn, New York, becoming the family residence. The boy became the man of energy and business ability, and for thirty years he was one of the prosperous merchants of his city, winning for himself an honorable position among his contemporaries of the business world. A man of generous, friendly, genial nature, he had many friends and was genuinely respected by all who knew him. He was a son of Bartholomew and Mary Long, both of Irish birth and parentage, who in 1851 left their home in Ireland and came to the United States, locating in Auburn, New York, where Bartholomew Long entered railroad employ, and resided until his death, June 16, 1888. His wife died in 1860, and both were buried in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery in Auburn, they having been devout members of that faith.

Jeremiah David Long was born in Ireland, August 10, 1849, and died, after a baffling illness of one year at his home, No. 155 Seymour street, Auburn, New York, September 18, 1910, and was laid at rest in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Auburn. Brought so early from the place of his birth, the lad practically knew no home but Auburn, and there was educated in the public schools. Upon arriving at a suitable age, he became a machinist's apprentice under John Curtis, whose shop stood on the site of the present Osborne House. He continued at his trade as apprentice and journeyman until 1876,

J. D. Long

when, with the capital he had accumulated, Mr. Long opened a grocery store on Van Anden street, there remaining three years. In 1879 he removed to No. 151 State street, where he opened up a much finer and larger store, there continuing a very successful grocery until 1906, when he sold his business and retired from mercantile life after thirty years of continuous association. During the few years remaining to him, Mr. Long was practically retired, but had certain real estate interests that he gave his personal attention.

He was a Republican in politics, but held no public office until 1909, when he was elected a member of the Cayuga County Board of Supervisors, his many friends glad of an opportunity to express their high appreciation of his fitness for the office. He was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church; was affiliated with Branch No. 59, Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and with Council, No. 207, Knights of Columbus, his interest in these bodies being deep and abiding. His acquaintance became very large, and while he was firm in his own views and principles he granted to every one the same rights that he demanded for himself.

Mr. Long married, in Bay City, Michigan, Mary A. Burns, daughter of Bernard and Mary (Doyle) Burns, her parents early settlers at Bay City, which was also her birthplace. To Mr. and Mrs. Long ten children were born: 1. M. Gertrude, a clerk in the income tax department at the State Capitol, Albany. 2. Bartholomew Bassett, died aged four years. 3. Bernard Francis, married Marguerite Messner, of Los Angeles, California, and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; they have two children, a son, Robert Messner, and a daughter, Mary Ann. 4. Helen T., a teacher in Auburn public schools. 5. Bernardine, married Daniel J. Burns, an electrical contractor of Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. Burns are the parents of two daughters, Eileen and Barbara. 6. Margarite Marie, married Clark Russell, and resides in Garrison, New York. 7. Joseph A. married Ruby M. Hubbard, and resides in Auburn; they are the parents of a son, Richard. 8. Edward S., died in childhood. 9. Thomas B., resides at home. 10. Louise E., twin of Thomas B., is a graduate nurse. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Mary A. (Burns) Long, with her unmarried children, moved to her home on Hamilton avenue, Auburn, where she now resides. They are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Long was devoted to his home and family, and there found his greatest happiness.

ROSENBAUM, Simon,

Merchant.

Clear headed, persevering and energetic, Simon Rosenbaum became the leading factor in the founding and developing, in Cumberland, of Rosenbaum Brothers, the largest department store business in the State of Maryland west of Baltimore. As senior partner of that firm, he carried the executive burden, and until his passing at the age of seventy-six he retained his leadership, and every day saw him at his desk in the store office. There were other interests that looked to him for executive guidance and instruction that profited by his generosity. He was president of a national bank, and noted for his philanthropy, no worthy cause ever appealing in vain to him. He was an outstanding figure in the business life of Western Maryland, and all held him in the highest esteem as merchant and citizen. On the day of his funeral business throughout the city of Cumberland halted, and for an hour the entire retail business of the city ceased out of respect for the man, Simon Rosenbaum.

Simon Rosenbaum was born in Cassel, Germany, October 30, 1846, and there ob-

tained his education. He came to Cumberland in 1865, and entered the store of S. Adler & Company the same year, continuing with them until 1870, when he removed to Montgomery, Alabama, connecting himself there with the firm of Pollock & Company. He returned to Cumberland in 1878, and with his brother, Susman Rosenbaum, acquired the Adler business, which they conducted until 1898 under the name of Rosenbaum Brothers, at No. 94 Baltimore street. In that year the firm moved to their present building, one of the finest business edifices in the city. The business prospered under the wise management of the brothers. As senior partner Simon Rosenbaum contributed largely to this growth and prosperity, and he grew to fill a very important place in the business and civic life of the city. For years he was vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, and later its president, until the merger of the bank with the Liberty Trust Company, when he became a director and member of the executive committee of the latter institution.

In civic life he was for many years president of the Hebrew congregation, and always active in promoting the welfare of the Synagogue, for he loved his religion and exemplified it. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, having been "made a mason" in Potomac Lodge, No. 100, May 5, 1901.

Simon Rosenbaum married Ricka Nathan, who survives him with two sons, Morris and Ira, and a daughter, Carrie, wife of Sidney Schiff.

Said the "Daily News" of Cumberland, editorially:

It is well worthy of note in recording the death of Simon Rosenbaum that nature had granted him sufficient time to bring to fruition his excellent general work as a citizen. A quiet, kindly man, a gentleman possessed of a sense of honor, always keenly alive to the progress of Cumberland, charitable to a degree, he gave his time and study generously to the city's needs, which won for him the respect and esteem of those with whom he was associated.

Born in Germany, but an American of the finest distinction by choice, Simon Rosenbaum, for nearly sixty years in this country, hewed his way cleanly from a small beginning to successful mercantile heights. It is regretable to lose a life like his, but there is compensation in the reflection that it was lived to the utmost of its powers of usefulness, lived honestly, courageously, and broadly, and that the living of it contributed considerably to the happiness and comfort and progress of a great number of his fellow-men.

There is nothing in the soul of America which is not in unison with the soul of Israel. Simon Rosenbaum was an American reared in an ideal Jewish family, a practical business man, a modest and reserved gentleman of strong personality and a forceful character, combining the intensity and enthusiasm of the American gentleman; a Jew to whom the decalogue given on Mt. Sinai and the Declaration of Independence were holy sacraments. He loved his religion and lived it, but this was not enough—his aim was to inspire the present generation with due appreciation—to love and be loyal to America. For this reason we refer to him as the ideal type of American citizen.

He left his large circle of friends here when at the height of his powers, his activity in business pursuits unimpaired. The kindly feeling that was evinced toward the man in life, the regret expressed over his sudden death, are assurances that his life as a citizen of the highest type will long be remembered.

WAIT, Horace Richard,

Merchant.

When Horace R. Wait closed his eyes on earthly scenes in Auburn, New York, he was a man of seventy-six, and he had for more than three decades been engaged in mercantile business in Auburn as carpet and furniture merchant. He became widely known as a merchant, and equally so perhaps for the model stock farm, just west of Auburn, where lovers of pure bred Holstein cattle gathered. Horace R. Wait was a big-hearted, public-spirited man ever on the alert to assist in the development of his city, his heart and his purse opening readily

to every call. He was a son of William and Mary Wait, his father a descendant of the Wait family of Rhode Island.

William Wait was born in Rhode Island, and in youthful manhood located in Montgomery county, New York, at Hagaman's Mills, near Amsterdam, thence removed to Whitehall, New York, where he died in 1866, in the prime of life. At Hagaman he engaged with William K. Green in the manufacture of ingrain carpet. The hand loom was then the only kind used, and this firm, Wait & Green, were among the pioneer ingrain carpet manufacturers of the State. The product of their mill was taken to Albany by teams, thence down the Hudson river by boat to New York. Mr. Wait continued a member of Wait & Green for a number of years, then bought out a carpet mill in Whitehall, New York, and there conducted a store in connection with the manufacture of carpet until his death. He was widely known among horsemen as the owner of some of the fastest trotters in that section of the State. His widow, Mary Wait, spent her declining years with her son in Auburn, where she died, being buried by the side of her husband in Whitehall, New York. William and Mary Wait were the parents of two sons, Horace R., of this review, and William F., member of the firm of Nye & Wait, carpet manufacturers, of Auburn.

Horace Richard Wait was born at Hagaman's Mills, Montgomery county, New York, September 1, 1843, and died at his home, No. 215 Genesee street, Auburn, New York, May 9, 1919. After completing public school study, he pursued courses at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, then at the age of sixteen became his father's assistant in his carpet manufacturing mill. He continued in the business with his father in Whitehall, and in 1866, when William Wait died, his son, Horace R., then a young man of twenty-three, succeeded him in the business. In the same year his brother, William F. Wait, located in Auburn, New York, where he formed a partnership with George H. Nye, forming the firm of Nye & Wait, manufacturers of carpet, a business Mr. Wait had learned with his father and brother.

On March 1, 1886, Horace R. Wait established a retail carpet store in Auburn, his first store being at the location of the present M. J. Leo store. That same year, upon the failure of Tompkins & Horton, Mr. Wait bought their stock and moved to No. 77 Genesee street, where he continued in business until his passing, thirty-three years later. He continued the Wait Carpet Store under his personal management until the return of his only son, James R. Wait, from college, then admitted him to an equal partnership in business under the firm name, the H. R. Wait Company. Furniture had been added to the carpet lines, and the H. R. Wait Company became one of the largest stores in those lines in Central New York. Father and son continued the joint management of the business until the death of the senior partner in 1919, when the son, James Reynolds Wait, became sole owner and managing head of the H. R. Wait Co., as the firm name continued.

The model stock farm west of Auburn was a great source of pleasure to Mr. Wait, and he took great pride in its cultivation as well as in the choice cattle which formed its herd. The property, "The Wait Farms," is also owned and continued by James Reynolds Wait. Horace R. Wait was a trustee of Central Presbyterian Church, Auburn; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the Auburn Chamber of Congress and one time director; in politics a Republican; and in all things a man to be admired and respected. He was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn.

Horace R. Wait married, at Fort Edward, New York, Nellie Reynolds, born in

Fort Edward, daughter of James L. and Lucy (Webster) Reynolds, her father an eminent lawyer of Fort Edward, where he died; her mother, now at the age of ninety, tenderly cared for in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nellie (Reynolds) Wait. James L. Reynolds was a brother of Judge John H. Reynolds, of Albany, now too deceased. Mrs. Wait continued her residence in the old home on Genesee street, Auburn. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and the Daughters of the Revolution of Auburn. Two children were born to Horace R. and Nellie (Reynolds) Wait: 1. James Reynolds, his father's partner and business successor, now head of the carpet and furniture house, the H. R. Wait Company; he married Mary Van Sickle, daughter of John Van Sickle, of Auburn; Mr. and Mrs. Wait are the parents of a son, Horace Richard (2). 2. Nellie W., married John A. Bell, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Dorothy Wait, John (third), and Jean.

MUIR, Robert,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

To those whose memoirs carry back half a century in the life of the city of Auburn, New York, the name of Robert Muir is not strange, for dating back from 1868 he was one of that city's prominent business men and at one time Auburn's wealthiest citizen. But aside from his business relations the genial old Scotchman had claims to remembrance, for he helped to create a town with churches, charities, schools, and had a part in making that community a happy and prosperous one. He came to Auburn a lad of sixteen, he was laid tenderly at rest a veteran of seventy-eight, and men honored him.

Robert Muir was born in Kilwinning, a burgh of County Ayr, Scotland, March 25, 1790, son of William Muir. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in Kilwinning, where he obtained a good common school education before leaving home and crossing the Atlantic to a new residence in the United States. He came in company with George Leitch, who was a merchant of Auburn, New York, Mr. Leitch taking the lad with him to Auburn and giving him a position in his store. Robert Muir continued with Mr. Leitch as a clerk for several years, then established in business for himself, having Joseph Choate as a partner. They conducted a general store in Auburn, their location near the old bridge on Genesee street. Produce dealing was later added to the line and the partners prospered.

In 1827 Robert Muir became interested in the manufacture of cotton cloth with Nathaniel Garron, George B. Throop and Eleazer Hills, their mill at Throopsville. The partners were bought out from time to time until Robert Muir was sole owner of the business, which he conducted with much success and profit, becoming one of the wealthiest men in his section of the State. In 1841 he met with serious business reverses and lost a great deal of his fortune, but did not give up his place in the business world, although retiring as a manufacturer. He again returned to mercantile pursuits, and dealt successfully in produce until his passing, February 17, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight.

Robert Muir occupied a prominent place in Auburn's business life for many years, and was rated a man of strong moral fibre, thoroughly reliable and upright in character. Personally he was social, kindly-hearted and generous, taking a deep interest in the city which adopted him in his youth. He was a Democrat in politics, and an attendant at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, although he had been reared in the Presby-

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terian faith. He took a deep interest in St. Peter's, and when the parish church was destroyed by fire in 1832 he was very helpful in its rebuilding.

Robert Muir married, in Auburn, Nancy Bennett, born there, daughter of Ansel and Sarah (Ensign) Bennett, of pioneer Auburn families. For many years after their marriage the Muir home was on Grover street, Auburn, in a house built by Mr. Muir, but later they moved to a house then owned by Joseph Downer, which was built in 1805. Mrs. Muir died in 1864. She was a woman of strong Christian faith, a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and greatly beloved. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robert Muir were buried in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Seven children were born to Robert and Nancy (Bennett) Muir, namely: 1. William, a successful business man of New York City, now deceased; he married Augusta Beardsley, who yet survives him, a resident of New York City, aged ninety. 2. Lillias, married Edward Mynders, and they were the parents of three children: Maude, married John W. Rice, of Auburn, New York; William H., who died in New York City; Lillias, died in Auburn. 3. Sarah Maria, died, unmarried, July 19, 1921. 4. Nancy, married Nelson Fitch, both now deceased; they were the parents of three children: Lillias, married William Baker; Mary, married Elmer W. Ross, of Auburn; Stearns, deceased. 5. Ellen Douglass, deceased. 6. Robert (2), a merchant, now deceased; married Nettie Curtis. 7. Catherine S., the last of the family, resides at 80 North street, an old attractive home filled with precious mementoes and furniture of bygone days. Miss Muir is a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church and fondly cherishes the memory of her father, mother, brothers and sisters, all of whom she survives.

FLYNN, Joseph Simon,

Lawyer, Manufacturer.

As a successful practitioner in the law and of high reputation and standing among his professional colleagues, Joseph Simon Flynn withdrew from most of his legal connections upon forming an association with his father-in-law, Roger G. Sullivan, in the large cigar manufacturing enterprise in Manchester, New Hampshire, of which the latter was the head. Mr. Flynn entered into many relations of the life of the city of his adoption, and in business, legal, social, and civic connections was regarded with the esteem and affection of his fellows in unbounded measure. His popularity was widespread and genuine, and based upon no emotion of the moment nor diplomatic appeal to the public mind, but upon proved qualities of public spirit and private worth, upon strict adherence to high principles in all the affairs of life. This was the manner of man whose death in 1922 brought deep loss to the community in which he had won, in fields open to the endeavor and accomplishment of all men, a place of prominence and leadership.

Joseph Simon Flynn was the youngest of the ten children of Dennis S. and Elizabeth Flynn, and was born in Ridgway, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1881, and in St. Leo's Parochial School, of his birthplace, obtained his general education, attending the law school of Yale College for his professional training. He was graduated as honor man of the class of 1903, a coveted honor, and as such his name is carried in the records of the law school. He was a member of the Book and Gavel fraternity. His first legal practice was at Johnsonburg, near Ridgway, Pennsylvania, and he afterward came to Manchester, New Hampshire, establishing in practice in partnership with William J. Starr. Mr. Flynn ended this

association to identify himself with the cigar manufacturing interests of his wife's father, Roger G. Sullivan, becoming superintendent of the factory, continuing as one of Mr. Sullivan's aides until the latter's death, July 13, 1918. At this time Mr. Flynn, Joseph W. Epply, and James G. Driscoll succeeded to the direction of the large Sullivan enterprise, a concern notable in the American tobacco industry as manufacturing the famous 7-20-4 cigar, and Mr. Flynn filled a post of importance and responsibility until his passing, July 16, 1922.

Mr. Flynn was a member of the Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Bar associations, and although circumstances had taken from him the profession of his choice he retained a lively interest in legal matters, and many of the qualifications which had assured his success in the law were used in the advancement of the general good. For several years he was fire commissioner of Manchester, and, possessing exceptional gifts as an orator, rendered effective service during the World War as speaker in the various drives of the Government and relief organizations. His clubs were the Intervale, of Manchester, and the Derry Field, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Roman Catholic in religious faith, and an attendant of St. Joseph's Cathedral, he was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, a supporter of denominational work. Mr. Flynn was a man of democratic, hearty manner, earnestly concerned for the common welfare, a trusted friend of men in all walks of life, and a generous, loving husband and father. His business policies were along the broad and generous lines of Mr. Sullivan's, and he recognized and assumed a definite responsibility toward his fellowmen at all times. Rarely does a man gain and hold the support and affection of his fellow-citizens over a long period of years without the possession of the substantial virtues which entitle him to such regard, and the general popularity that Mr. Flynn enjoyed was a just tribute to a life directed in harmony with the principles of justice, kindliness and right.

Mr. Flynn married Minna Eva Sullivan, daughter of Roger G. Sullivan, their wedding taking place at Star of the Sea Church, York Beach, Maine, July 21, 1909, Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, now Bishop of Springfield, officiating. Their children are as follows: Judith Elizabeth, Roger Gerrish, Minna Virginia, Joseph Simon, and Edith Furnald. Ceremony mass was held for Mr. Flynn at St. Joseph's Cathedral, and he was buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, July 19, 1922. Mrs. Flynn survives her husband, and resides in a beautiful home on Walnut street, Manchester.

The following editorial tribute appeared in a Manchester journal at the time of Mr. Flynn's death:

It is rare that one family and one business concern provide a community with two such fine, capable and lovable men as were Roger G. Sullivan and Joseph S. Flynn. The sudden death of Roger G. Sullivan, during the war, and now the passing of Mr. Flynn, after a month's fight for life, both came as a shock to the community of which they were a part and to whose upbuilding and prosperity each contributed so much. While Mr. Sullivan died in the harness, and with several years of usefulness ahead of him, he had, nevertheless, lived nearly the accustomed span, and his passing lacked the acute sense of inexplicableness which accompanies the demise of a young man like Mr. Flynn, stricken in mid-life, at the climax of his powers, and with nearly a whole lifetime of fruitful achievement normally before him.

As a husband and father, as a friend, as a business man "Joe" Flynn was superb. Tender, thoughtful, considerate, without effort, just by being himself, he discharged his duties to his family with a loving affection as pure as his personal life was clean. Loyal, kindly, always thinking the best of others, he made men his friends wherever he made contact with them. Keen, just, far-sighted, he helped to carry on with

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George J. Sager

splendid success the immense business in the management of which he played so important a part. His premature summons leaves a family bereft, a large circle of friends disconsolate, and a vacant place in the business life of the city which will be hard to fill.

SAGER, George Josiah,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

Three-quarters of a century ago the Sager name was brought to Syracuse, New York, by Jacob Sager, the father of four sons, three of whom became knit goods manufacturers of importance, and the fourth son settled in Cortland. Three sons served in the Civil War, and all were men of ability and character. All have now passed away, the female line now perpetuating the Sager name in the knit goods industry, a daughter of Abram H. Sager being head of the business.

The Sager family was founded in New York in 1642 by Cornelius Sager, who came from Holland to Beverwyck, now Albany, in that year, and settled on a farm on Castle Island in the Hudson. The first official recognition of the family is found in army records, Thomas and James Sager, cousins, being borne on the rolls as soldiers of the army battling for independence. Evert Sager, a descendant of Cornelius Sager, and great-grandfather of George J. Sager, of Syracuse, was a private in Colonel John Harper's Regiment, New York Militia, in 1780, and his son, Thomas Sager, also was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in the Sixth Company of the First Regiment, under a special levy for frontier duty. He died in the service, October 18, 1778. Under the law his heirs were entitled to five hundred acres of public land, and on September 13, 1790, lot No. 19 in Tully was issued to his sister, Cynthia Sager.

The founder of the family in Syracuse, New York, was Jacob Sager, born in Albany county, New York, February 22, 1807, died at his home on Johnson street, Syracuse, New York, November 14, 1880. He was a carpenter by trade. On June 5, 1830, he married, in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, Rebecca Smith Grote, born March 28, 1812, died in Syracuse, April 5, 1899, and was laid beside her husband in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. For seventeen years after their marriage, Jacob and Rebecca Sager lived in Guilderland, then on June 1, 1847, with their six children, they moved to Syracuse, which was ever afterward their home, Jacob becoming a prosperous contracting carpenter and builder. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Abram Henry, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Aaron, died in Cortland, New York. 3. Catherine, married George Collins, an attorney of Syracuse, New York. 4. Esther, died young. 5. George Josiah, to whom this review is inscribed. 6. Angelene, married Albert Becker. 7. Amasa Park, deceased. 8. Emily, married Newcomb Hubbell, whom she survives.

George Josiah Sager, son of Jacob and Rebecca Smith (Grote) Sager, was born in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, in 1840, died in Syracuse, at his home on Euclid avenue, January 28, 1914, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. He was but seven years of age when Syracuse became the family home, and there he attended school until reaching the age of sixteen, then began business life as an errand boy. Later he acquired a knowledge of bookkeeping and secured a position in the offices of The John Crouse Grocery Company, and there he remained some time, becoming an expert bookkeeper and accountant. His next position was with A. N. Palmer & Company, wholesale grocers, with warehouses on South Water street, Syracuse, he continuing with that firm until 1885, when with his brother, Amasa Park Sager, and

the latter's son, Frederick W. Sager, founded the firm of Sager Brothers and began the manufacture of a line of hand made knit goods. Their factory on South Clinton street was devoted to the manufacture of knit goods of silk, angora and worsted, they also importing goods in their line, a line in which they eventually became leaders, their business in these special lines being greater than that of any other Central New York firm, Sager Brothers in their factory and in private homes giving employment to two thousand persons. George J. Sager had other interests, notably his association with Charles E. Crouse and Adolph Vasasko in the Oak Knitting Company of Syracuse. He continued active in business life until his death, being one of the influential men of his city.

In August, 1862, George J. Sager, then a young man of twenty-two, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service until the close of the War between the States. A part of his military duty was performed at the headquarters of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth and Twentieth Army corps, and at different times with the Army of the Potomac, with the Army of the Cumberland, and with the Army of Georgia in active field service. He was honorably discharged and mustered out with the brevet rank of second lieutenant, his meritorious service entitling him to promotion.

In politics Mr. Sager was a Republican and served his city as alderman, representing the Thirteenth Ward in 1899, and for one term, during the administration of Mayor McGuire, was a member and chairman of the finance committee. He was a member of Root Post, Grand Army of the Republic; secretary of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regimental Association; a steward and Sunday school teacher of the Methodist Episcopal church; a wide reader and deep student; greatly interested in Syracuse University, which he served as trustee. He bore an excellent reputation as business man and citizen, and was highly esteemed by his many friends.

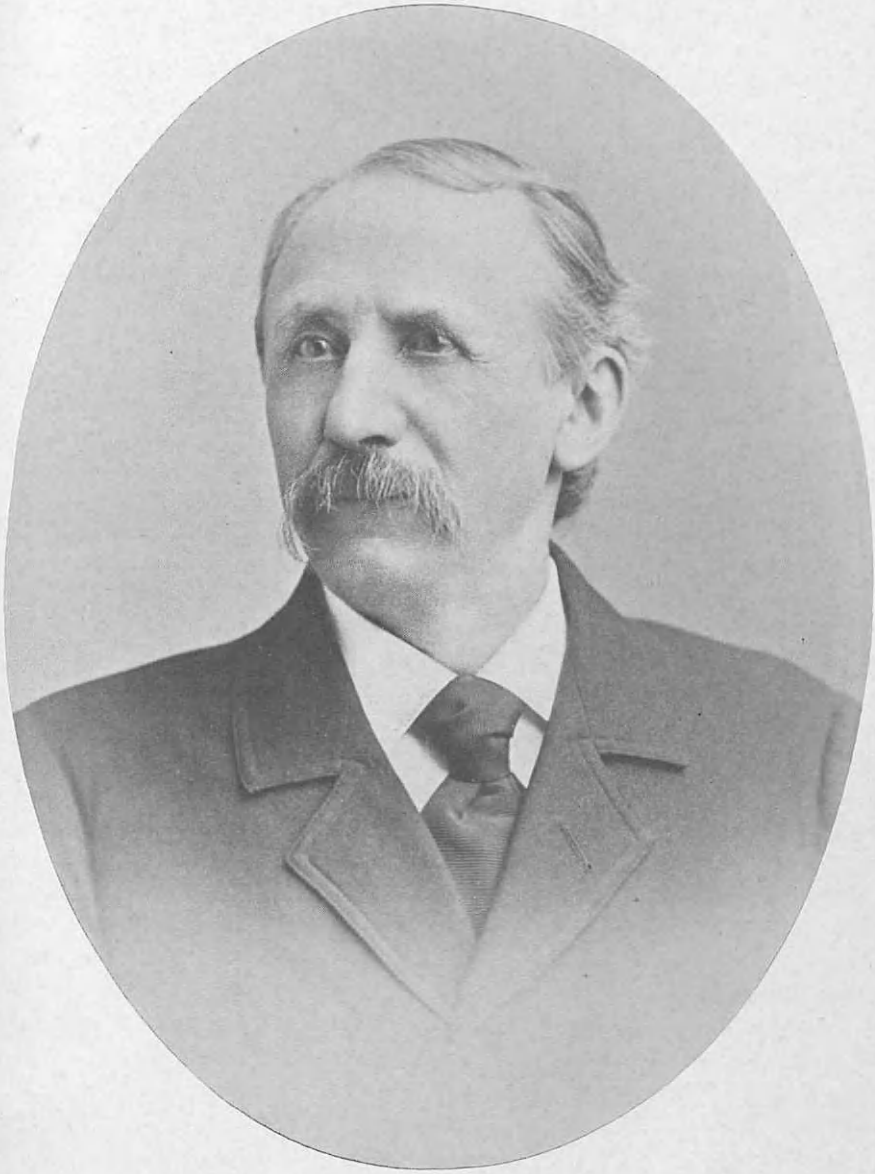
George J. Sager married Adelaide Thurston, born in Cincinnatus, New York, daughter of Rev. David Whitney and Elizabeth (Bowen) Thurston. Mrs. Sager survives her husband, her residence No. 230 Euclid avenue, Syracuse, New York, the home she occupies having been bought by Mr. Sager several years prior to his passing. Mrs. Sager is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church and charitable work. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution; the Morning Musical; and the Round Table Club.

SAGER, Abram Henry,

Civil War Veteran, Manufacturer.

The business of the S. J. Sager Knit Goods Company, now ably conducted by S. Josephine Sager, president of the company, was founded by Abram Henry Sager, father of the present head, in 1885. Mr. Sager conducted the business which he founded until his passing in 1907, then it passed under the management of Miss Sager, who has most successfully conducted it until the present, 1923. Abram H. Sager served well his day and generation both as citizen, soldier and business man, compiled an honorable record, and left to posterity a name and reputation unblemished.

Abram Henry Sager, eldest son of Jacob and Rebecca Smith (Grote) Sager (q. v.), was born in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, October 23, 1831, and died in Syracuse, New York, January 16, 1907. He attended school in Guilderland until fifteen years of age, the family then moving to Syracuse, where the lad completed his education in night schools. He learned the trunkmaker's trade, also tinning, and



Abram H Sager

was variously employed until 1855, when he became a manufacturer of knit goods, with office and factory on Lincoln avenue, Syracuse, there building up a prosperous business in hand and machine knit goods. He continued actively in the business until his death, but in 1906 his daughter, S. Josephine Sager, was admitted a partner, and was virtually its manager during that last year of Mr. Sager's life.

Not long after locating in Syracuse, Mr. Sager enlisted in the old "Citizens Greys," Company D, one of the notable military companies of early Syracuse. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted at Cortland, New York, in a company later commanded by his brother, Aaron Sager, of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until invalided home on account of his health. He resided in Syracuse all his after life and was laid at final rest in Oakwood Cemetery. He was a Republican in politics, an attendant of the Delaware Street Baptist Church, a good citizen and neighbor, devoted to wife and family.

Mr. Sager married, in Syracuse, New York, Rhoda J. Finch, born in Peru, New York, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Pendergast) Finch, and to them five children were born: 1. James Merrell, died in childhood. 2. Minnie, married John W. Green, and resides in Syracuse. 3. S. Josephine, president of the S. J. Sager Knit Goods Company. 4. Henry Dwight, died in infancy. 5. Amasa Park, a resident of Syracuse.

Mrs. Sager survives her husband and continues her residence on Lincoln avenue, her daughter, S. Josephine Sager, residing with her mother at the old family home, both members of the Delaware Street Baptist Church. After the death of Abram H. Sager, Miss Sager conducted the knit goods business established by her father, continuing the factory on Lincoln avenue, but later converted that building into dwellings and moved the factory plant to South Clinton street, where she conducts the business of the S. J. Sager Company with marked success.

The brothers of Abram H. Sager, with a nephew, engaged in the knit goods business in Syracuse under the firm name of Sager Brothers. They became a very large and important company, but the members, George J., Amasa P., and Frederick J. Sager have all passed away, S. Josephine Sager being the sole representative of the family name now engaged in Syracuse in the manufacture of knit goods, and she worthily bears the name that has been an honored one in Syracuse for seventy-five years.

SAGER, Amasa Park,

Manufacturer.

Amasa Park Sager, youngest of the sons of Jacob and Rebecca Smith (Grote) Sager, was born in Guilderland, Albany county, New York, December 22, 1846, and died at his home in College place, Syracuse, New York, June 18, 1913. He was less than a year old when his parents, with their six children, moved to Syracuse, where he obtained his education in the public schools. When the Civil War, in which his brothers all fought, was being waged, he attempted to enlist but his youth prevented his passing the recruiting officers, and his father, having already three sons in service, refused to allow him to go.

After school years were completed he entered the employ of J. K. Sterrin, proprietor of a dry goods and hosiery store in Syracuse, with whom he remained several years. He gave up that position to enter business on his own account, his first venture being in a small wholesale hosiery and knit goods business. The venture proved a success, and later he became a manufacturer of the goods he sold. This resulted in the partnership of Sager Brothers, manufacturers of

knit goods of silk, angora and worsted, the members being George J., Amasa J., and Frederick W. Sager, the last two named being father and son. Amasa P. Sager continued actively in business until February, 1913, when his health gave out, a nervous breakdown resulting, that ended in death on June 18, of the same year. He was buried with his kindred in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse.

Mr. Sager was well known and highly esteemed in the business world, and his friends were many. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He worthily bore the name that has long been identified with the industrial progress and welfare of the community, a name that has been recognized as a synonym for business integrity and enterprise ever since Jacob Sager with his young sons came to Syracuse in 1847. These sons, Abram Henry, George Josiah, and Amasa Park Sager, were all men of strong business ability, all knit goods manufacturers, and all are now sleeping in Oakwood Cemetery. In his own career, Amasa Park Sager exemplified the admirable business qualities which have become a tradition in the Sager family.

Amasa Park Sager married Nellie D. Thurston, born in Sherburne, New York, daughter of the Rev. David Whitney Thurston, and a sister of Adelaide Thurston, widow of George J. Sager. Mrs. Nellie D. Sager died at her home in College place, Syracuse, March 13, 1921, and was buried with her husband in Oakwood Cemetery. She was a member of the Methodist church and of the Morning Musical. Two children were born to Amasa P. and Nellie D. (Thurston) Sager; Frederick J., was a member of Sager Brothers, died June 13, 1919; Frances A., married Professor Justus M. Scrafford, of Syracuse University.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay,

Merchant.

In the name of Adolphus Clay Bartlett there is written much of valuable endeavor and accomplishment in many relations to the life of the city to which he came, a youth of nineteen years, to begin the work that was to yield such a generous return materially, in position, and in influence. He was a descendant of a New England family of notable lineage, tracing his line through Colonel Ichabod Bartlett, his grandfather, of honorable record in the Revolutionary War.

Aaron Bartlett, son of Colonel Ichabod Bartlett ,and father of Adolphus C. Bartlett, was born in 1800, and died January 1, 1854. He was reared on the home farm, cultivated a property of his own for a time, and then entered business life as a partner of Isaac Hyde, of New York City, in the erection and operation of a sole leather tannery, the firm of A. Bartlett & Company gaining considerable reputation in Central New York. Aaron Bartlett married Delia Dibell, born September 3, 1806, daughter of Nathaniel Dibell, a sturdy, thrifty New Englander, who moved to New York shortly after his marriage, there becoming a substantial and prosperous farmer, a participant in public affairs, and the father of a family of eight daughters.

Adolphus C. Bartlett, only son of Aaron and Delia (Dibell) Bartlett, was born in Stratford, New York, June 22, 1844, and at his father's death, which occurred when he was ten years of age, the mother took him to Salisbury Center, in the adjoining county of Herkimer. Until he was sixteen years of age he attended the public schools, later pursuing courses in the Dansville Academy and for two years in the Clinton Liberal Institute. His health was none too robust and for this reason he abandoned

plans of advanced education, and after teaching one term and spending a summer as clerk in a country store, he completed a commercial course in preparation for a business career.

As a youth of nineteen years he came to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the employ of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, which became Hibbard & Spencer at the end of one year. In this organization he became so completely imbued with the spirit of the city, and so ambitious for a field of effort that should be no less embracing, that he resolved to be governed by the opportunities that should present themselves. Three years later he was given an interest in the profits of the business, and after another three years' interval was admitted to general partnership, incorporation following on January 1, 1882, as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, when Mr. Bartlett became secretary. Upon the death of Mr. Spencer, in 1894, he was elected vice-president, succeeding to the presidency on January 1, 1904, after Mr. Hibbard's death. Through all of the vicissitudes and successes of business, the former including total loss in the great fire, Mr. Bartlett was a tower of strength to the organization, his devoted and fruitful efforts responsible in no small measure for the firm's advancement to rank among the leading hardware firms of the region. Nor was his talent confined to his special sphere of business, for he was called upon and rendered service of conspicuous merit in many branches of industry and finance. He was a director of the First National Bank, the Northern Trust Company, the Elgin National Watch Company, the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, and the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company. Upon these institutions and the minds of his associates therein he left the mark of a man of broad abilities, clear in foresight, alert in understanding, a striver not for personal ends but for the promotion of common causes.

The number of his philanthropies and charities was such as to occupy much of his time, which he gave, with his means, in a spirit of true brotherhood and stewardship. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Education, from 1873 a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, president of the Home for the Friendless, a director of the Orphan Asylum, vice-president of the Old People's Home, and identified as a generous supporter with countless other works of beneficence. He further advanced the cause of education as a trustee of the University of Chicago and of Beloit College, as a director of the Chicago Athenæum, and as a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago. His clubs were the Chicago, Commercial, of which he was a charter member and formerly president, Union League, City, University, Onwentsia, Midlothian, Homewood, Quadrangle, Chicago Literary, Caxton, Twentieth Century. Mr. Bartlett found exercise and recreation in golf. In political faith he was a Republican.

Mr. Bartlett married (first), August 27, 1867, Mary H. Pitkin, who died December 19, 1890. They were the parents of four children: Maie (Bartlett) Heard; Frederic Clay, of whom further; Frank Dickinson; and Florence Dibell. He married (second), June 15, 1893, Abby H. Hitchcock, daughter of Bailey H. Hitchcock, and of this marriage there was one child, Eleanor Collamore.

Frederic Clay Bartlett, son of Adolphus Clay and Mary H. (Pitkin) Bartlett, was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 1, 1873. He was educated in the Harvard School, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, following art study in the Royal Academy of Arts in Munich, Germany, and in Paris under several masters including Collin, Aman-Jean, and Whistler. He has made

mural painting the object of his especial endeavor, and his work is to be found in the University of Chicago, the Second Presbyterian Church, the University Club of Chicago, the Council Chamber of the Chicago City Hall, and the new Fourth Presbyterian Church. In addition to high recognition by fellow artists, he has been awarded the silver medal of the St. Louis Exposition of 1914 and of the San Francisco Exposition of 1915, as well as honorable mention by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. Eminently gifted, he has made a distinct and worthy contribution to contemporary art. He married (first), October 4, 1898, Dora Tripp, now deceased, of White Plains, New York. He married (second) Helen Louise Birch.

Adolphus Clay Bartlett died in Pasadena, California, May 30, 1922.

"Live as on a mountain" was a sentence inscribed by Marcus Aurelius in his "Meditations," and it is a thought that comes forcibly to mind in reviewing the life of Mr. Bartlett. Champion of right and of the unfortunate, citizen to whom duty was a guiding star, he passed a long life of seventy-eight years in the white light of public acquaintance and interest, and the closest scrutiny of his every action disclosed only that which was just, righteous, and true.

PIERCE, Sylvester Phineas,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

A long time ago, when Syracuse was a village, Sylvester P. Pierce, a native son of the Empire State, with considerable business ability, founded a business in Syracuse to which later he admitted sons and son-in-law, its magniture calling for the talents all possessed to properly manage its varied departments. S. P. Pierce & Sons, founded by the father in 1839, grew to great proportions as an importing wholesale and retail crockery, china and glass house, but gave way to Pierce, Butler & Pierce, who combined manufacturing and wholesale dealing in gas, water and steam supplies, steam and sanitary engineering. Another interest was the Catchpole Manufacturing Company, making a line of foundry and machine goods sold by Pierce, Butler & Pierce, of Syracuse. In 1894 Sylvester P. Pierce, the great head and center of the business for many years, passed away, William Allen Butler retired, and ten years later followed his chief to the spirit land, the varied interests then being consolidated under the corporate name, The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company. All those connected with the upbuilding of the company by the name of Pierce or Butler have passed away, but one of the children of Sylvester P. Pierce now living, Mrs. Emma C. Butler, widow of William Allen Butler.

This review traces the Pierce genealogy from Thomas Pierce, the American ancestor, through four generations headed by a Thomas Pierce, then a John and a Spaulding Pierce, to Sylvester Phineas Pierce, of the eighth generation, and his children of the ninth.

Pierce is a very old English name, spelled in a variety of ways, the original form, Pers, supposed to be derived from the English Percy. This branch was concerned in the early life of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where Thomas (1) Pierce owned a great deal of land; with the early settlement of Woburn, Massachusetts, where Sergeant Thomas (2) Pierce was among the original settlers in 1643. Thomas (4) Pierce became a settler of Plainfield, Connecticut, and Dr. Spaulding Pierce, his great-grandson, founded the family in Oneida county, New York, from whence came Sylvester Phineas Pierce, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

(I) Thomas Pierce came from England

in 1633 or 1634, with wife Elizabeth, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he died October 7, 1666, aged eighty-three. He was made a freeman in May, 1635.

(II) Thomas (2) Pierce, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Pierce, was born in England, in 1608. He married, in 1635, Elizabeth Cole, and lived in Charlestown, where he died November 6, 1683, known as "Sergeant Thomas." Five children.

(III) Thomas (3) Pierce, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Cole) Pierce, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 21, 1645, and spent his adult life in Woburn, Massachusetts, where he died, his will dated November 26, 1717. His first wife Elizabeth died prior to March 24, 1680, as on that date he married (second) Rachel Bacon, born June 4, 1652, died December 8, 1717. Eight children.

(IV) Thomas (4) Pierce, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth Pierce, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 12, 1670. He married, February 27, 1692, Mary Wyman, born June 25, 1674. They removed from Woburn to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he was a deacon in the church. Five children.

(V) Thomas (5) Pierce, son of Thomas (4) and Mary (Wyman) Pierce, was born October 10, 1698, and died in Plainfield, Connecticut, January 18, 1762. He married Mary Parkhurst, born November 30, 1703, died November 30, 1789. Nine children.

(VI) John Pierce, son of Thomas (5) and Mary (Parkhurst) Pierce, was born February 10, 1724. He married, December 24, 1750, Zuriah Spaulding, born December 24, 1726, died November 20, 1808. They resided in Plainfield, Connecticut, where John Pierce died September 24, 1780. Ten children.

(VII) Dr. Spaulding Pierce, son of John and Zuriah (Spaulding) Pierce, was born February 29, 1768. He married, April 18, 1799, Nabby (Abigail) Bacon, born September 24, 1782, died May 14, 1872. Spaulding Pierce was a physician, and in 1796 came to Sauquoit, town of Paris, Oneida county, New York, and there practiced his profession until his death, February 14, 1827. Eight children: 1. Esther, born December 21, 1802. 2. Lewis B., born July 18, 1805. 3. William L., born February 16, 1810. 4. Phineas S., born June 7, 1812. 5. Sylvester Phineas, of whom further. 6. Sophia, born January 6, 1817. 7. John S., born May 8, 1819. 8. Abby, born October 31, 1822.

(VIII) Sylvester Phineas Pierce, fourth son and fifth child of Dr. Spaulding and Nabby (Abigail) (Bacon) Pierce, was born in the village of Sauquoit, town of Paris, Oneida county, New York, September 19, 1814, and died at his home, No. 620 James street, Syracuse, New York, in 1894, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in that city. Left fatherless at the age of twelve years, he was not given a college education, but after completing the school advantages the village offered, and they were not inconsiderable, he entered commercial life as a clerk. He spent several years in the village general store, gaining valuable business experience, his next position being with the more important house, Jay Hathaway & Company, general merchants of Rome, New York. He remained in Rome two years, going thence to the employ of Theodore S. Gould, of Utica, New York, a dry goods merchant, and continued there several years. His next position was with Ransom Curtis, proprietor of a crockery store in Utica. Mr. Curtis purchased a stock of goods in Oswego which he wished to dispose of there, and Mr. Pierce was selected by him to manage the business, a year being consumed before the task was fully completed.

When free from his Oswego engagement, Mr. Pierce did not return to Utica, but in the spring of 1839 located in Syracuse, New York, then but a village, and there opened a

crockery store on East Water street, having as a partner in the venture his former employer, Ransom Curtis. The firm spent a year at that location, then moved to No. 10 South Salina street, the move being made in December, 1840, and became importers and wholesalers as well as retailers of crockery, china, glass and allied lines. Four years later Mr. Curtis withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to Mr. Pierce, who continued the business alone for a long term of years, becoming one of the heaviest importers of crockery in the State, goods constantly arriving for him from England, Holland, France and Germany.

In 1845 Mr. Pierce bought the South Salina street store in which he had been doing business, and in 1854 rebuilt the old marble front. In 1863 he bought the Clinton street property and erected the store to which in 1896 he added a building for the accommodation of the wholesale department. During this period he became connected with important manufacturing enterprises. In 1849, soon after the building of the Syracuse gas works, Mr. Pierce became interested in a gas fitting business of small proportions to which steam heating and kindred lines were added, that business later becoming the important Pierce, Butler & Pierce Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, S. P. Pierce, president.

A change was made in the crockery business in 1876, when Mr. Pierce surrendered some of his responsibilities to a partner, his son, William K. Pierce, and in 1880 the firm personnel was again enlarged by the admission of William Allen Butler, son-in-law of S. P. Pierce. The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Company is a consolidation of the Pierce and Butler interests, and in the management of its very important affairs, Mr. Pierce continued active until his death. The plumbing manufacturing business included the manufacture of the Florida Boiler, a popular boiler for steam heating purposes, the boiler being made in Geneva, New York, where the plant of the Catchpole Manufacturing Company was located, S. P. Pierce also being president of that company. Mr. Pierce was in active business life fifty-five years, and was most highly rated among his contemporaries of the business world. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman for many years, and in politics was a Whig, later a Republican.

Sylvester P. Pierce married, in 1841, Cornelia Marsh, born at Onondaga Hill, Onondaga county, New York, daughter of Elisha and Lavina (Wiard) Marsh. Mrs. Pierce died in the family home in Syracuse in 1890, and is buried with her husband in Oakwood Cemetery. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester P. Pierce: Marsh C., Charles H., and William K., all of whom were associated with their father in the business, Pierce, Butler & Pierce, and all now deceased; and Emma C., the only daughter, now the widow of William Allen Butler, whose career follows.

BUTLER, William Allen,

Business Man.

William Allen Butler, son of Allen and Lucy (Wood) Butler, was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1851, and died at his home in the city of his birth, July 9, 1904. After preparation in Syracuse schools, he entered Cornell College, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1872. After graduation he became associated in the manufacturing, importing, wholesaling, and retailing business enterprises of which Sylvester P. Pierce was the head, and eight years later, in 1880, was admitted to a partnership in the important firm, Pierce, Butler & Pierce, manufacturers, importers and merchants. Mr. Butler continued active in the affairs of

Pierce, Butler & Pierce with his father-in-law and brothers-in-law until a few years prior to his death, when he retired, his health having failed. He was an able business man, and a worthy associate of his father-in-law, whose business associate he was until Mr. Pierce's death in 1894, ten years before the passing of Mr. Butler. He acquired large business interests and was uniformly successful in his undertakings. He not only cared for his own business interests, but was manager of the estate left by his father, which included the Butler block in Syracuse.

Mr. Butler was an ardent Democrat; in religion a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; and in military life the well known colonel of the Forty-second Regiment, New York National Guard. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and his club was the Century of Syracuse. He was a man of quiet, home-loving nature, happiest in the home circle, and there, where best known, was best beloved.

William A. Butler married Emma C. Pierce, daughter of Sylvester P. and Cornelia (Marsh) Pierce, (see preceding biography), and to them three children were born: 1. Allen Pierce, married Mary B. Bouton, and now resides in Detroit, Michigan. 2. William Marsh, married Geraldine Newton Howlett, widow of Amos Howlett, and resides in Syracuse, New York. 3. Ethel B., married Mead V. Belden, and resides in Syracuse, having two sons, James Mead and William Allen Belden. Mrs. Emma C. (Pierce) Butler continues her residence in Syracuse, her birth city, her home on DeWitt avenue, she being the last survivor of the children of Sylvester P. and Cornelia (Marsh) Pierce. She is a daughter of the American Revolution, member of Beaver River Club, the Harmony Club, and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

ULRICH, John Jacob,

Manufacturer.

For thirty-six years John Jacob Ulrich was a resident of Kokomo, Indiana, and he there sleeps in Crown Point Cemetery. He was not a pioneer, but he knew the town when it was small and grew with the town as did the business he founded. He came of a sturdy family of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and there he grew to youthful manhood and obtained his education. He was a worker all his life, but during its closing year he was in poor health, and at the age of sixty-two he passed away at his home, No. 620 West Taylor street. The business he founded is continued by his family.

Perry Ulrich, father of John J. Ulrich, was a farmer and harness maker of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pennsylvania. He was born there in February, 1829, there passed his life, and there married February 2, 1855, Mary Ann ("Polly") Marr, born March 10, 1831. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Four children were born to Perry and Polly (Marr) Ulrich, the third a son, John Jacob, to whom this review is inscribed.

John Jacob Ulrich was born in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1857, and died in Kokomo, Indiana, January 21, 1919. He began his education in the district school, advanced to high school, thence to Lutheran College at Selinsgrove. After completing his college course he went West, locating in South Chicago, where he was employed in a rolling mill until 1875. He then spent some years at South Bend, Indiana, where he learned carriage trimming in the shops of the Studebaker Carriage Company. From South Bend he came to Kokomo, Indiana, and with his brother, Allen D. Ulrich, opened a carriage making establishment. In 1897 the Ulrich Brothers began the manufacture of cotton gloves and gig saddles, their business becoming an

important one, including a line of cotton gloves of about forty kinds, saddlery and patent leather specialties. The business was incorporated later, John J. serving as president until his death. The original start was in a 9x12 room, but industry, perseverance and ability developed a business that is a credit to its founders. The business in that early day did not afford support for the families of both brothers, and John J., being a carriage trimmer, worked at times in the carriage and wagon making shop operated by Captain W. H. Sumption on the site of the old home of the Kokomo "Tribune." But the increase in population and growth of the city brought prosperity to the little shop, and the Ulrich Manufacturing Company was formed, making a specialty of saddlery. That was in 1893, and into that enterprise Mr. Ulrich threw himself with all his energy, and success attended the enterprise.

A successful business man, Mr. Ulrich held high standing in his community, his word as good as his bond, his honesty above suspicion, and his character above reproach. He was sincere and loyal to the core, devoted to his family and to his friends. He served as member of the Council, was identified with the progressive forces of his city, and was always ready to lend a hand to advance the cause of the public good.

In politics John Jacob Ulrich was a Democrat and one of the party leaders in Kokomo. He was a member of the Reformed church in Selinsgrove, and had no other church affiliation. After his death the business of the Ulrich Manufacturing Company was continued by Mrs. Harriett (Becker) Ulrich and her sons, they filling all the official positions and conducting the business with marked success.

John Jacob Ulrich married, August 31, 1878, at South Bend, Indiana, Harriett E. Becker, daughter of John and Eliza (Parker) Becker. John Becker, born in Prussia, came to the United States at the age of eighteen, and settled in Port Dover, Canada, where he married Eliza Parker, of that town. He was a harness maker, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His five children were all born in Port Dover, Harriett E. being the eldest. She was born in Canada, but in 1877 South Bend, Indiana, became the family home and there the parents both died. John Jacob and Harriett E. (Becker) Ulrich were the parents of four children, two dying in infancy. The two others are: 1. William A., married Anna Albright, of Kokomo, and they are the parents of three children: Jack A., born March 6, 1909, at Kokomo, and there died June 18, 1922; Julie, born December 15, 1910; Barbara Jane, born July 20, 1915. William A. Ulrich is vice-president of the Ulrich Manufacturing Company, and resides in Kokomo. 2. Russell H., married Nellie Alexander, of Kokomo, and they are the parents of a son, Robert, born July 13, 1911.

DILGER, Charles E.,

Retired Business Man.

Although a man of many attainments, a reader and student of the best in classical and current literature, master of German, French and English, Charles E. Dilger did not pursue a literary or professional career, but entered business life, and through energy and exceptional business ability acquired a fortune. He was of German birth (Bavaria) but when a child joined a sister in Switzerland and there he was educated. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, and until the end of his life Cumberland, Maryland, was his home.

For many years he there conducted a mercantile establishment at the corner of Green and Johnson streets, known as the West Side Supply Company, but since 1918 had lived a retired life, devoting his time

to his other business interests, and aided in every movement for the good of Cumberland. He was allied with many of the industries of the city, and loyally supported the movement to establish the Kelly-Springfield plant in Cumberland. Over seven hundred thousand dollars were raised to secure that industry, Mr. Dilger being active in the movement and contributing largely to that sum. The growth and success of Allegany Hospital may be attributed in part to his loyalty and support of that noble cause, and he was an organizer and one of the first trustees of Allegany Hospital.

Charles E. Dilger was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 25, 1862. At an early age he joined his sister in Switzerland, at Zurich, and lived with her until he had finished his education. He then went to Paris, France, remaining for a short period, and from there emigrated to America at the age of twenty years. He settled in Cumberland, Maryland, and made that city his home until his death. After studying for a while under a tutor he began his business career. His first venture was in Cumberland, where in partnership with others he established a large glass plant, from which, although successful, he withdrew after five years. In the meantime, in association with others, he organized the Allegany Hospital, which became one of the largest private hospitals in the State, but was finally turned over to The Sisters of Charity who have since conducted its affairs.

Mr. Dilger then engaged in the general store business, under the firm name, The West Side Supply Company, and developed a large business, supplying railroads with hardware, clothing and food supplies. In that business he was so successful that he was eventually able to retire from active work, being partly induced to take this step by the difficulty of obtaining labor during the war. He then devoted himself entirely to his many business connections and enterprises, having at the time of his death twenty-one outside interests in the city, county, State, and elsewhere in the region east of the Mississippi.

In politics he was a Democrat, but never took an active part, nor ever desired public office. In religion he was a consistent Catholic, a member of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, of Cumberland, giving freely to his church and to charity. He was keenly interested in everything that tended to the welfare and advancement of his community, and he held the entire respect of that community. He was fond of traveling and had visited many of the countries of Europe. He was a good citizen, and had many friends both in business and social life.

CONNER, William A.,

Successful Business Man.

Although more than fifty years have passed since William A. Conner journeyed to those shores toward which all mankind is hastening, the influence of his well spent, useful and energetic life still remains as an example to aspiring youth, and the services he rendered his community in the fields of commerce and trade link his name indissolubly with those whose activities laid the foundation upon which was built the prosperity of the great county of Wabash.

William A. Conner was born in Fayette county, Indiana, July 7, 1826, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dickens) Conner, his father a farmer of that county. His early life was spent on the farm, and he received his school training in the district schools and nearby seminary, obtaining a good education, although a poor boy. After attending the district school, he was a student at the Seminary for two or three years, then after finishing his own education he taught school during the winter and worked on his father's farm during the summer seasons. Being the son of a poor man, much of his time

was demanded to aid upon the home farm during the school period. He made the most of his opportunities, however, and when he was ready to enter upon his career went at life's work with the determination to succeed that nothing could thwart. By hard and conscientious labor he did succeed, and clinging resolutely to his purpose he accumulated a competency.

Mr. Conner's efforts were ever directed toward the side of a question he thought right and just, and no worthy enterprise, either of a public or private nature, was brought to his notice but that it received his earnest moral and financial support. Early in life he turned his energy into the real estate business, and also conducted a dry goods establishment in Raleigh, Rush county, Indiana, and was unusually successful in both lines. "Hard work and close attention to business" he made his motto, and his success in life he owed entirely to his own well-directed and unremitting efforts.

In 1862 Mr. Conner came to Wabash and opened a general dry goods store, the best of its kind in the city at that time. Nine years later he retired from active business life, intending to go to Indianapolis and there spend his declining years in retirement, but shortly after giving up his business he was taken ill and remained in Wabash as a consequence. After one month's illness he passed away, October 24, 1871, while at the home of his wife's parents in Franklin county, Indiana.

In his death the county lost one of its best and most public-spirited citizens, and a man who had left his mark indelibly upon the business interests of his city. It is to such men as Mr. Conner that Wabash owes its standard among the counties of Indiana. In financial circles he was widely known, and was one of the prime movers in the enterprise which culminated in the organization of the Citizens' State Bank of Wabash, of which he was for several years a stockholder.

In 1848 Mr. Conner was united in marriage with Caroline Cushman, daughter of Frazier and Sarah Cushman, pioneer settlers of Rush county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Conner were the parents of six children, all of whom died in infancy except a daughter, Ella M., who still resides in the parental home, a landmark of Wabash, where she is favorably known in the city and in the church, she being a valued member of the Baptist church at La Fontaine, Indiana, a church of which her parents were devout members and worshippers.

CONNER, Caroline (Cushman),

Capable Woman of Affairs.

Mrs. Caroline (Cushman) Conner was born in Rush county, Indiana, July 20, 1825, and died in Wabash, Indiana, December 13, 1893. She was in many respects a very remarkable woman, known best for her capability in business affairs, for her work at home and in the church, and for the interest she had in the improvement and welfare of her city. She was reared on a farm, attended the district schools and a Girl's Seminary in Rush county. Her parents were well-to-do, but after her marriage she helped her husband in many ways to lay the foundation for their fortune, and in their early married life, while in the mercantile business, she spent many hours behind the counter assisting in serving the customers. She was ever a helpful and faithful wife, and made many sacrifices in their early married life. After they moved to Wabash and were well on the road to a deserved prosperity, she continued to take an active interest in all her husband's affairs. At the time of his death a great deal of unfinished business remained on hand, although Mr. Conner had retired. He had invested largely in farm land and real estate, and some of their deals

Mrs. Caroline Cushman Connor

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Chas. D. Wagaman

were unfinished at the time of his passing. Mrs. Conner carried out faithfully and with excellent judgment his last wishes, and finished up the business perhaps as capably as Mr. Conner could have done had he been spared. In 1881-82 Mrs. Conner erected on the grounds at West Main street, Wabash, what was then the finest residence in the county, and which still stands as a handsome monument to her business ability.

LALLY, James,

Business Man, Public Official.

His business interests, contracting and road building, as well as his public service in Stratford, Connecticut, have kept Mr. Lally much in the public eye during the past fifteen years. In subordinate position in the city government, and as mayor of Stratford, he has rendered service of value to the community, and he is numbered among Stratford's successful and progressive business men.

James Lally is a son of John and Ann (Lynch) Lally, who came from their native Ireland and settled in Connecticut in 1857. Their seven children all survive them: Mary A., a resident of Stratford, Connecticut; William, of East Providence, Rhode Island; Francis J., of Waterbury, Connecticut; and John, Thomas, Charles, and James, all of Stratford.

James Lally was born in Stratford, November 15, 1871, there attending school until his sixteenth year, when he entered active life. In early manhood, he became interested in contracting lines and has made that his principal field of endeavor. Since about 1907 he has executed numerous contracts in road work and the excavation of sand and gravel, employing a number of men and teams in this business. Ability and thoroughness have characterized all of his dealings, and his reputation among those associated with him in practical affairs is most enviable.

Mr. Lally's participation in public affairs began in 1909 with his election to the position of tree warden, charged with the conservation of trees and the promotion of the natural growth of forests. For three years he discharged the duties of this office, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the Board of Selectmen, on which he served for a like period. In 1915, he was elected first selectman or mayor of Stratford, continuing at the head of the city government for a number of years. His incumbency of this office made him chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and chairman of the Sewer Board, with supervision over all public expenditure. These important responsibilities he faithfully and efficiently fulfilled, and his administration was marked by an able, businesslike attention to the public interests. The large measure of public confidence that he enjoyed and the reliance placed in his judgment resulted in the advancement of the general welfare and the prompt dispatch of city business.

Mr. Lally is a member of St. James' Roman Catholic Church, of Stratford, and fraternizes with the Improved Order of Red Men. In private and public affairs he has made many friends, and by them is held in strong regard.

WAGAMAN, Charles Dahlgren,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Few men in public life enjoyed a wider acquaintance or the confidence and esteem of the public to a greater degree than Charles D. Wagaman, an eminent lawyer of Hagerstown, Maryland, whose useful life ended at the age of fifty-eight, but he had attained the highest rank as a lawyer, and his reputation was State-wide. He was strong in presentation before judge and

jury, and very successful in his practice. He was both able and upright, liberal in his views on all subjects, generous in nature and a Christian gentlemen. "His aims were high, his life was clean, his heart was generous and his death was a distinct loss to his community and to the bar of his circuit and State."

Charles D. Wagaman, son of John and Cordelia Wagaman, was born at Beaver Creek, Washington county, Maryland, January 26, 1864, and died at his home, No. 44 Summit avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland, June 20, 1922. He completed public school study with graduation from Washington County High School, class of 1884, then began teaching. While so employed he read law under the direction of Judge Edward Stake, and on December 10, 1891, he was admitted to the Washington county bar. He located in Hagerstown, Maryland, and for the thirty years which elapsed before his passing he there continued in general practice, serving a large and important clientele and becoming one of the ranking members of the Washington county bar. He was particularly fitted for his profession, was learned in the law, scrupulously honest with the court, the jury, his fellow members of the bar, and with the public. He possessed a judicial mind, as well as the mind of the advocate, and thus was able to pass judgment clearly upon the merits of a case before entering into or declining to enter into it.

Mr. Wagaman served Washington county as State's attorney, and was a vigorous, fearless prosecutor, but never a persecutor. He was eminently fair, and discharged his duties with credit to himself, and ably served his county and State. After reaching a successful point in his career, he was called by the State to assist in establishing the State Industrial Accident Commission, and there he distinguished himself by aiding in inaugurating that tribunal which will ever stand as a monument to him. He was chairman of that commission, and his legal mind rendered his work very valuable, the Maryland Accident Commission being a model for many similar commissions. He greatly enjoyed his work on the commission, its administration requiring the solution of new problems by the application of old legal principles, and many new and peculiarly difficult questions had to be passed upon by him without guiding precedents; when his work on the commission was done and the fundamental principles were established which should make their future application easier, he returned to his private practice with a glad heart and high hopes. At that time he still had five unexpired years of his term as a member of the commission. On January 1, 1921, he formed a partnership in law with J. Lloyd Harshman, who was a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission. The partnership remained up to the time of Mr. Wagaman's death.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wagaman served as a member of the State Central Commission; was elected States' Attorney in 1895 by a large majority, but in 1899 he was defeated for State Senator. In 1903 he was beaten by two votes for nomination to the associate judgeship, and again lost nomination in the convention for judge, and in 1912 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1914 Mr. Wagaman was named as a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission by Governor Goldsborough, reappointed by Governors Harrington and Ritchie. In 1917 he was made chairman of the commission to succeed J. Milton Reifsnider. Mr. Wagaman was a member of the First Christian Church, of Hagerstown, and affiliated with several beneficial and fraternal societies, among them the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Wagaman married Lulu M. Lantz, daughter of William M. Lantz, and they

were the parents of a daughter, Glendora, wife of Gorman Bussard (now deceased).

The Washington county bar, in special session, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS: The death of Charles Dahlgren Wagaman, a leading and distinguished member of this bar, on June 20, 1922, was an event greatly to be deplored and calls for an expression of sorrow from the members of this bar.

AND Whereas: From the time our deceased brother became a member of this bar, he, by close application, studious methods and untiring energy, began to lay the foundation for a career which brought honor to himself and the county of his birth.

AND WHEREAS: As a trial lawyer, Mr. Wagaman had no superiors and few equals, possessing as he did a keen, analytical mind, a wonderful capacity for work, an unusual grasp of the details of every case in which he was counsel, which, with thorough preparation, necessarily resulted in his assuming a commanding position at the trial table, these attributes, together with a high sense of honor, and an inherent desire for fair dealing made him a wise and safe counsellor.

AND WHEREAS: The outstanding ability of our brother soon became known and attracted the attention of men of discernment throughout the State, the result being that he became one of the first members, and afterwards, chairman of the State Industrial Accident Commission, the entry upon this most important work, opening as it did a new field, and requiring creative genius as well as judicial qualifications, was so well and ably filled by Mr. Wagaman that it merited the approval and commendation that was accorded by lawyers of the State as well as by the press. Mr. Wagaman has left a name and record which is a rich heritage to his family, and entitles him to a position in legal history of the State, along with other illustrious and distinguished lawyers of Maryland.

AND WHEREAS: The life and character of our deceased brother commanded the highest respect, and his influence as a citizen was always exerted to the accomplishment of that which was highest and best. He served his fellowmen without ostentation, and ever exhibited the qualities of a gentleman, his personal character and virtues endearing him to all, while his courtesy, learning and literary attainments made him the delight of his friends and companions.

RESOLVED, That in the death of Charles Dahlgren Wagaman, the city, county and State have lost an illustrious and worthy lawyer and citizen and that every member of this bar has sustained a personal loss.

At this meeting Judge Albert A. Doub said in part:

As a member of the Court I may not be expected to do more than concur in the resolutions that have been offered, and in the touching words of commendation and praise of the life and character of Charles D. Wagaman that have been so sincerely uttered by the members of the bar and others, and yet I cannot deny myself the privilege of expressing in this presence the high esteem and affection which I so long entertained for our friend and the personal grief I feel at his death. He and I were born in the same village, almost in the same year, attended the same schools in early youth, enjoyed all forms of rural sports together, and talked over our boyhood hopes and dreams together. So it was my very good fortune to have known him intimately in the days of his youth, as well as during his early struggles for success and after he had risen to eminence in his profession.

During all the period of our intimate association, our friendship was never marred by a single misunderstanding, and with the passing years I have more and more cherished with affection this friend of my earliest days. The same purity of life, personal charm, self reliance and sense of humor that characterized him in his youth were his dominant traits during the period of his professional career. He was a leader of his classes when a boy, and a leader of men during the period of his manhood. Endowed by nature with rare intellectual and spiritual gifts, and without any of the help or disadvantages of wealth or adversity in early life, he made his way to recognized leadership at the bar by reason of his perseverance, ambition, integrity and resourcefulness.

He loved his profession and nothing fascinated him so much as the trial of cases where he felt that he was contending for the right. He only entered upon a case after mature consideration, but once the litigation begun his whole heart was in it. When the trial began Mr. Wagaman had his facts arranged and his law selected to meet every possible phase of the case that might develop, and because of this timely preparation, rarely did he meet defeat in contested litigation. Before a jury he was usually invincible, and opposing counsel were wise to effect a settlement before trial unless they were safe in relying upon

an instruction of the Court to clearly determine the verdict of the jury. Although he tried many cases both in State and Federal courts, this room was the scene of his greatest triumphs. How often have all of us seen him before the bar, by his convincing logic, and eloquent presentation of the law to the court, or by his careful analysis of the testimony and by the warmth and ardor of his sincerity in addressing the jury, carry his case to victory, and yet with a modesty that disarmed his adversary of all envy and much regret as the result of the suit.

As much as we admire his ability and learning in the law and the remarkable success which attended him at the trial table, his character as a man must be emphasized, for it is most to be esteemed and imitated. He was always scrupulously honest in all his personal and business relations, seemed always to be in a good humor, and he delighted in the companionship of his fellows. His friends were legion and he grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel. It was his fortune indeed to be blessed "with honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." He married early and the love of his youth was the devotion of his life. He was happiest in his home, and there in the domestic shrine he radiated happiness himself and reveled in the love of the members of his family. Sustained and soothed by the love of the wife of his youth and the affection of an only daughter richly rewarding a father's loving care, he saw his plans and ambitions recede from him during his long illness, but always with unfailing tenderness and unfaltering trust.

HENDERSON, Robert R., A.M.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge Henderson (Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland), as jurist and man of affairs, made a successful record in every phase of his professional and public life. Judge Henderson's resignation from the bench a few months prior to his death was on account of failing health, and was greatly regretted by the people who had followed his useful career as a jurist. It was recognized that he did not relinquish the reins of office until the demands of nature and failing health made it absolutely imperative. In his letter to the governor of Maryland he clearly signified his regret, but the request for immediate acceptance of his resignation proved clearly that he had labored to the limit and the hour to cease activity had come. The governor accepted the resignation with expressed regret, and Judge Henderson relinquished his position on the Fourth Judicial Circuit Bench after serving nearly two decades, during which he became noted throughout Maryland for the brilliancy of his jurisprudence.

Robert Randolph Henderson was born in Eckhart, Allegany county, Maryland, January 9, 1858, died December 20, 1921, son of George and Rebecca E. (Magruder) Henderson, his father born in New York, his mother a member of a family whose connections date back to Revolutionary times. George Henderson was superintendent of the Cumberland (Maryland) Coal & Iron Company, residing in Eckhart, and after his retirement engaged in the stock brokerage business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert R. Henderson received his preparatory education at the Allegany County Academy in Cumberland, and was graduated at Princeton University, A. B., class of 1879, receiving later from the University the degree of A. M. He prepared for the professional career at the Law School of the University of Maryland, and was graduated LL.B., class of 1881. In that year he was admitted to the Maryland bar and began the practice of his profession at Cumberland, where he was soon recognized as a man of keen legal mind, and rapidly built up a practice of considerable importance (1881-1903). He served two terms as State's attorney for Allegany county, the first to fill out the unexpired term of George A. Pearre, who was elected to Congress, and again during the absence in Europe of State's Attorney John G. Wilson. He was elected, in 1903, associate judge of the

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Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland for a fifteen-year term, and in 1919 he was re-elected for a second term without opposition. A few months prior to his death he resigned from the bench because of impaired health.

Upon taking his seat on the bench, Judge Henderson relinquished many important business connections, but remained a member of the directorate of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, the First National Bank of Frostburg, Maryland, and the Cumberland Steel Company, and was closely associated with Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, in financial, political and social matters. He was president of the board of trustees of Allegany County Academy; a trustee of the Church Endowment Fund and of Rose Hill Cemetery; chairman of the Allegany County Public Library Commission; director in the Cumberland Chamber of Commerce, the Cumberland Development Industrial Corporation; was a vestryman and warden of Emmanuel (Protestant) Episcopal Church, and in politics a Republican. He was past president of the Maryland State Bar Association, Allegany County Bar Association; was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the thirty-second degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Princeton Alumni Association of Maryland, and had been a member of the University and Princeton clubs (New York), and the University and Baltimore clubs (Baltimore). As a lawyer he made a name for himself long before he was called to the bench. As a jurist he was known for his keen ability, unfailing courtesy, instant grasp of intricate points of legal procedure, a dazzling gift of nature which others acquired by long and arduous study, but which he seemed born to grasp easily and quickly, and his personality endeared him to all who came within his sphere of influence. Courtliness seemed inbred in him, and bore the guise of a gracious habit to which he had to bring neither thought nor effort, and the title of "gentleman" fitted him. In Cumberland he was regarded as one of the sterling men of the city, one whose life and work tended towards law, good government, and order.

Judge Henderson married, in 1887, Louisa Sprigg Patterson, daughter of Thomas Leiper Patterson, of Cumberland, her father an engineer of prominence. To Judge and Mrs. Henderson three children were born: 1. George, a leading lawyer of Cumberland. 2. Helen Hamilton Leiper, married Sydney Green, and resides in Petersburg, Virginia. 3. Louisa Lamar, residing at home. Mrs. Henderson survives her husband, her home in Cumberland, Maryland.

REAY, Thomas Presley,

Business Man, Federal Official.

The life of Thomas Presley Reay, which began in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1841, was spent in the State of his birth until its close, eighty-one years later, and he saw that section of the Old Dominion erect the banner of separate Statehood, and become the twenty-second State of the Union in 1863. He died full of years and of honors, and rich in the love and esteem of his own and the younger generation, his friends, many of them, young enough to be his grandchildren. He was a man of strong convictions, with the courage to always support them, and he never declined an argument or a political contest. But although a strong champion of the cause he espoused, skillful in attack and defence, he always fought fair and in the open, for he was a true gentleman and he never excelled over a fallen foe. Strong, mentally and physically, he was aggressive and masterful, yet had a quality of gentleness, consideration, and kindliness that blended beautifully with his

strength and power. Those who knew him intimately knew that he possessed the soul of a poet, and that he not infrequently expressed in verse sentiments of beauty, love and tenderness not often surpassed by our best poets.

Thomas Presley Reay was a great-grandson of John Otho Reay, a lieutenant of the British navy, whose son, John Otho (2) Reay, born in London, came to the United States in 1795, making his first home in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later to moved to Baltimore, Maryland, thence going to Hardy county, West Virginia, settling on a farm owned by General Joseph Neville, and there died in August, 1813. His first wife, whom he married in London, England, died in Baltimore, Maryland, leaving four children. He married (second) Elizabeth Neville, daughter of Captain John Neville, and granddaughter of General Joseph Neville, and they were the parents of two daughters and two sons. Captain John Neville's maternal ancestors were of a family of Westmoreland county, Virginia, his great-grand-uncle a friend of George Washington, with whom he was reared. They served together in surveying lands in Western Pennsylvania, in 1755, and was together at General Braddock's defeat. With two of his sons, this uncle served on General Washington's staff during the Revolution, and Presley Neville was an aide on the staff of General Lafayette, and Joseph Neville won the rank of general. Presley Neville (General) was the first of the family to locate in Pittsburgh, and came into prominence during the Whiskey Insurrection, being a government inspector of revenues, a most unpopular office to hold at that time.

Among the children of John Otho (2) Reay and his second wife, Elizabeth (Neville) Reay, was a son, George M. Reay, born in Hardy county, West Virginia, in 1813, and was left fatherless the same year. In 1817 his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Neville) Reay, married a second husband, David Gilmore, and removed with him and her son to Parsons (Randolph), in which is now Tucker county, West Virginia. There the boy, George M., grew to manhood and remained until May 1, 1833, when he moved to Morgantown, Monongalia county, now West Virginia. There he became a tanner of leather, and in 1840, with E. Stillwell, began the operation of a tannery. Three years later they dissolved and Mr. Reay erected a plant and conducted business under his own name until 1870. In 1860 he bought a foundry in South Morgantown which he also managed. From 1841 until 1859 he served as justice of the peace, and prior to the Civil War was a captain in the Virginia State Militia. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. George M. Reay married, December 24, 1840, Elizabeth Maple, daughter of Thomas Maple, a farmer of Dunkard township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. To them ten children were born, including a son, Thomas Presley Reay, who was born and lived in Morgantown during the entire lifetime of eighty-one years.

Thomas Presley Reay, son of George M. and Elizabeth (Maple) Reay, was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, August 30, 1841, and died in the State of his birth (Westover), August 2, 1922, lacking four weeks of reaching his eighty-first birthday. He was educated in the local schools, finishing in old Monongalia Academy, then under the control of Dr. J. R. Moore. His business career was one of moderate success, his mercantile operations being, as a salesman, over a wide extent of territory. After abandoning mercantile lines he dealt in real estate, coal, oil and gas bearing lands. He also read law under the preceptorship of Judge E. C. Bunker, and was admitted to the West Virginia bar, but never practiced.

A Democrat in politics, he became one

of the leaders of his party in his section, and for a long period he was always a delegate to the conventions of his party, local, State, and National. For several years he served, under appointment of President Cleveland, as general deputy collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh Division, composed of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and New Jersey. He was in charge of the frauds department and held that office until 1895, when he resigned, basing his withdrawal on the plea that he could earn a better salary in business life. He was widely known in the political life of his State for his strong support of the principles and the candidates of his party, and it is written clearly in the record that there were times when his forceful, rugged eloquence and his knowledge of men turned the tide in favor of the men he was supporting. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and its strong pillar of support.

Thomas Presley Reay married, October 14, 1863, Sarah Virginia Dent, youngest daughter of Dr. Marmaduke and Sarah (Price) Dent, and granddaughter of Captain John and Margaret (Evans) Dent, her grandfather coming to Monongalia county in 1776 from Eastern Virginia. Captain John Dent was an officer of the Revolution, and seems to have been Monongalia's first sheriff. His wife, Margaret (Evans) Dent, whom he married in June, 1780, was the only daughter of Colonel John and Rebecca Ann (Martin) Evans, and granddaughter of the Welsh emigrant, Evans, who between 1762 and 1764 secured "tomahawk" rights to land on the west bank of the Monongahela river, near Morgantown, on which he settled in 1769. Dr. Marmaduke Dent began practicing medicine in Kingwood, Preston county, in 1821, being the first resident physician in the county. He died in Granville, Monongalia county, February 10, 1883, aged eighty-two. He married Sarah Price, a cousin of United States Senator Samuel Price, an eminent lawyer, ruling elder of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years, lieutenant-governor of Virginia under the Confederacy, president of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1872, and United States Senator in 1876-77, filling out an unexpired term. Mrs. Sarah Virginia (Dent) Reay died October 18, 1920, after a married life of fifty-seven years, leaving an only son, David Chadwick Reay, born November 21, 1870. David C. Reay, a graduate of the University of West Virginia, is a member of the bar, practicing in Morgantown. He married Margaret Krieger, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret Virginia, Virginia Dent, and David Neville (2).

In his personality, Thomas P. Reay possessed qualities that endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He was charitable, kindly, thoughtful of others, with a sense of humor that made his life and the lives of those he touched better and more cheerful. In the most trying situations of his whole career he could, and would, jest, and many the difficult problems this trait helped him to solve.

GHEEN, William E.,

Man of Varied Interests.

If this record were to contain simply an enumeration of the practical connections of an eminently successful man of affairs, it would utterly fail in picturing the man who was held in the sincere respect and enduring regard of his fellows in all walks of life. For this there are quoted the printed words of one who knew him well and the substance of the appreciation of those with whom he spent his life. In the course of a long career, William E. Gheen acquired business interests of wide variety and extent, which he administered from his of-

fice in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, as a center.

William E. Gheen was a son of Rev. Peter Gheen, who for many years filled pulpits in the Lutheran churches throughout Nippenose Valley, Pennsylvania, where his son was born May 6, 1853. His education was obtained in part in the country schools and Selinsgrove Institute (now Susquehanna University), and as a young man he taught school in Nippenose Valley and at Antes Fort. At the latter place he established in the hotel business, in partnership with William Wright, an association that continued for about four years, after which Mr. Gheen entered grain and mercantile dealing, with Shem Spigelmeyer as his partner. The two men were lifelong business associates and intimate friends, and whether in commercial matters or personal affairs, their views and inclinations were in almost every instance parallel. Later R. D. Phleger was admitted to the firm as junior partner. In 1920 Mr. Gheen disposed of his interest in the firm in order to devote himself entirely to his other connections, which had multiplied in number and importance.

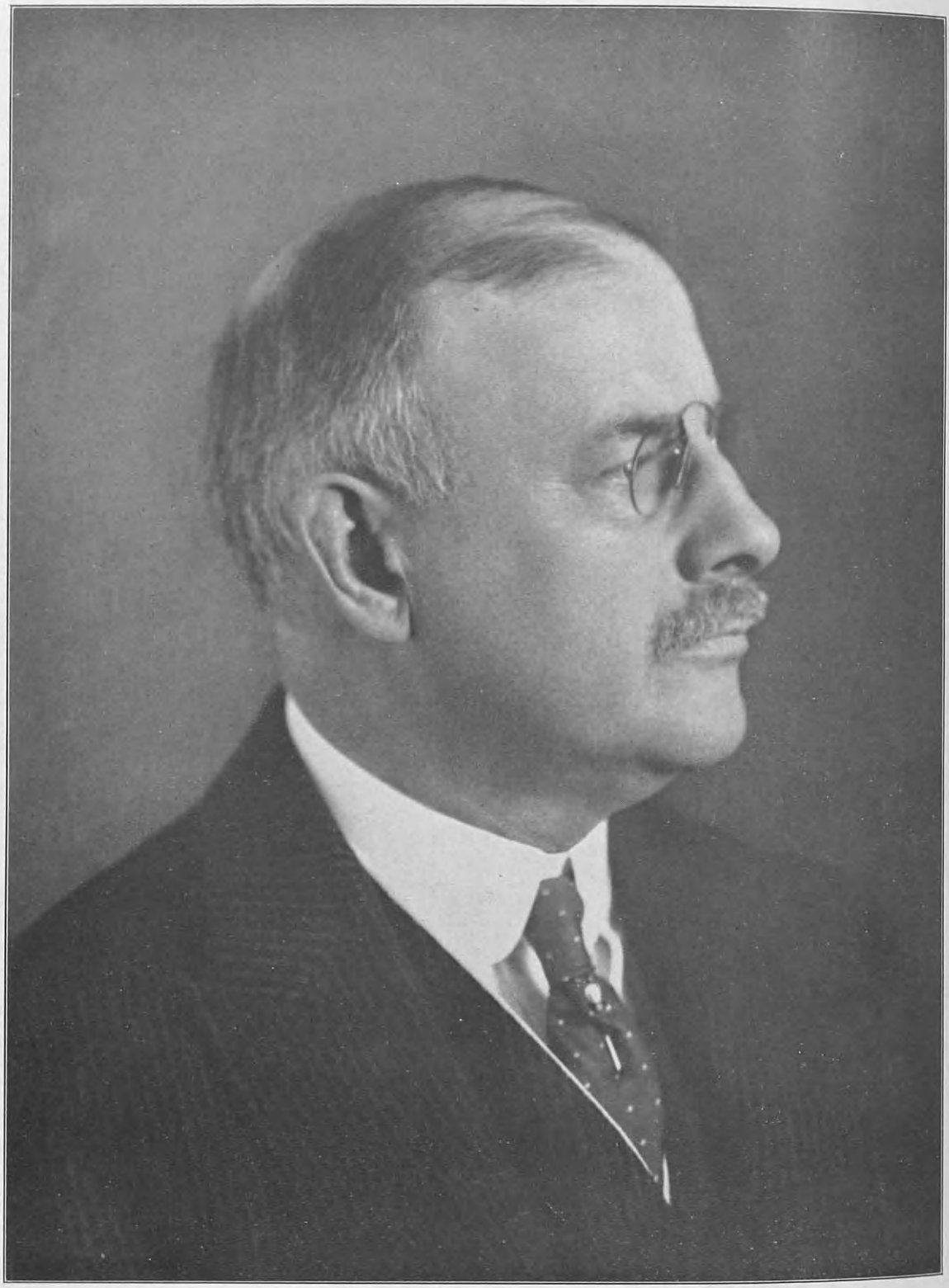
Mr. Gheen had business affiliations in Kansas City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Lancaster, and about twenty-five years prior to his death established the first shade-grown tobacco plantation in Florida, devoting about seventy-five acres to this venture. During his lifetime he was interested in the affairs or had transactions with the majority of the largest tobacco planters and buyers in the eastern portion of the United States, and his knowledge of the tobacco industry, domestic and foreign, was surpassed by few. He was the owner of extensive lumber and mining properties in West Virginia, and at the time of his death operated a model farm in Nippenose township, and was a director and vice-president of the Jersey Shore Trust Company, a member of the Brandfess Leaf Tobacco Company, of Wheeling, West Virginia, and L. C. Kimmig & Company, tobacco dealers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In business affairs he was thorough and exact, guided always by a fine sense of commercial honor, and never deigning to take advantage of the sharp practices which keen competition begets.

Mr. Gheen married, in 1872, Emma J. Miller, whom he had met while attending school at Selinsgrove. Mrs. Gheen survives him with one son, Jesse M., and one daughter, Mrs. Paul S. (Nellie G.) Green, all of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

William E. Gheen died at his Jersey Shore home, August 18, 1920. This review of his life and work closes with a memorial tribute that appeared in a local journal over the initials, J. T. H.:

The grim reaper respects neither time, nor place, nor man. In the glory of the midday sun, in the quiet of the twilight hour, and in the lonely vigil of midnight, he comes, an unwelcome, unbidden guest. To the infant in its cradle, to the mother by its side, to youth wearing ambition's crown upon his brow, and to mature man in the zenith of his power, to the rich and to the poor he comes alike. His footsteps scar the threshhold of every home. How forcible and true are these words to us now as we are brought face to face with the death of our friend, William E. Gheen, who slipped from his bed of long suffering in the quiet hours of the night and passed to the sunshine and peace of the world beyond. Stricken with an incurable disease, his many friends have seen him, during all the long months of his sickness, struggle as only a brave man could against the inevitable, and finally pay to Nature the debt which she demands of us all.

Jersey Shore has always had cause to be proud of our departed friend who was one of her most illustrious sons. He possessed a mind of exceptional clarity and vigor, easily separated the truth from the dross, and quickly came to the right decision. He had an understanding of his line of business excelled by few, if any, and in fact had such a grasp of business principles in general that he made a success out of practically everything he touched. He was ambitious, aggressive, self-reliant, true to his word, and inspired confidence in all who were associated with him. He was kind, loving, and charitable, helped many to



Wm Nottingham

succeed, and made enduring friends. Notwithstanding the fact that his business interests were spread throughout many states, his affections ever centered in Jersey Shore, and the beautiful valley across the river, where he was born.

As Hamlet said in speaking of his father: "He was a man; taking him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again." His life's work is ended. No longer will we see him as neighbor and friend. The loving and devoted family who gave him every care and attention will see him as husband and father no more. He has gone to his last home, and soon will be laid to rest in the silent city of the dead.

We mourn his death, but our kindly words he cannot hear. To his family we can only offer the full measure of our sympathy. With the aid of the Comforter, out of the suffering and despair of night will come the dawning of another day, and hope's bright flashes dart their roseate hues across the vault of heaven and beckon us on to those we love who have gone before.

NOTTINGHAM, William, PhD., LL.D.,

Corporation Organizer.

The following was the tribute paid to William Nottingham by his pastor, Rev. Lewis M. Lounsbury:

If there ever was a man who lived for others it was William Nottingham. He carried his own burdens as well as the responsibilities of others. This was true in his profession and his church. He never shirked his duty. He gave of his advice and counsel, and measured up in every sense to that kind of quality in life that God so loves.

Said Governor Nathan L. Miller:

William Nottingham was a man of sterling qualities and great ability. He was subjected to a test which demonstrated his manly fibre, and in his death Syracuse has lost a public-spirited and useful citizen. I held him in high esteem and greatly valued his friendship.

Said Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals:

He was stalwart both in mind and body. He was a lawyer of great ability, industry and high ideals. As a business man at times he has been compelled to carry a heavy load of care and responsibility, and during all of it he had been an outstanding figure in the community and a public-spirited citizen whom we shall greatly and sincerely miss.

Pages could be filled with similar expressions from men high in every walk of professional, public and business life when the news that William Nottingham was no more became known. From an editorial source the following facts are gleaned:

Mr. Nottingham was a sound and enterprising business man as well as lawyer, for his versatile nature directed that his interests in life should be many. He was one of the founders of the Syracuse Trust Company, realizing early what a field there was for it in this community. He had other business interests, chief of which was electric railways. It is due largely to him, chiefly to him, that the lines were constructed which united Syracuse with surrounding cities, villages and countryside. The debt which Syracuse owes to this expansion of transportation facilities is greater than has ever been recognized. Its suburban electric system has made Syracuse the market place of all Central New York.

Mr. Nottingham—Will Nottingham always to thousands of Syracusans—had the qualities of mind and heart that invite to public office. His interest in public affairs was constant, enlightened and courageous, but he declined all offers of elective office. Thirty years ago it was the desire of Republicans that he should go to Congress. Later a Supreme Court Justiceship could have been his. A few years ago a movement to make him the Republican nominee for Governor gained such headway at Saratoga that his nomination was forecast had he not interposed a veto. During the summer of 1920 he was strongly urged to accept nomination for United States Senator, but he declined. The office of regent of the University he did accept, and most acceptably filled for nineteen years. He was

deeply interested in the cause of education, was faithful to the duties of regent, and in later years there was no member of that distinguished board whose opinion commanded greater respect or whose influence upon the policy of the University of the State of New York was greater than his. He would accept no office offering emolument and public attention. He gave himself gladly to service unpaid and generally unnoticed, which was no less valuable.

Mr. Nottingham was a great lawyer, who had contributed by his briefs to the jurisprudence of his State; a railroad builder, who had added to the material welfare of his city; a public officer, who had contributed to the educational progress of the State; and a citizen who had been a helper in all good works. But it was not for these things that Syracuse mourned him. To the people who had known him so long and so well his death was the passing of a great and good friend; a man of great attainments of mind, but of simple democratic nature; a friend who was kind, generous and helpful because it was his nature; a friend who gave himself to works of education, philanthropy and mercy because he loved his fellowmen; a friend who, seeking no honor for himself, for he was honest as he was unselfish, won the highest honor that can come to man—the love of his fellowmen.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the ancestors of William Nottingham came from Holland, settling in New York and in Virginia. His parents, Van Vleck and Abigail Maria (Williams) Nottingham, were among the early settlers of Onondaga county, New York, the family homestead being in the town of DeWitt, and there William Nottingham was born November 2, 1853. He died in Syracuse, New York, January 23, 1921.

In the district school near the home farm William Nottingham began his education, passing thence to high school in Syracuse, where he completed the prescribed courses of study, financing his own education, for being a non-resident he was a pay scholar. In the same way his course through Syracuse University was provided for and there he was graduated A. B., class of 1876. He prepared for a professional career under the preceptorship of William P. Goodelle, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar and to a partnership with his preceptor, who was rated one of the ablest members of the New York bar. Goodelle & Nottingham practiced in Syracuse most successfully until 1900, when the firm was increased by the addition of Edwin Nottingham and C. W. Andrews. That partnership existed until 1907, when William and Edwin Nottingham withdrew and formed the law firm of Nottingham & Nottingham. In 1910 Ernest L. Edgecomb was admitted, the firm then becoming Nottingham, Nottingham & Edgecomb, with offices in the Onondaga County Bank building.

Mr. Nottingham was a business lawyer and the organizer of more than fifty companies and corporations including the Commercial National Bank of Syracuse in 1891, the Syracuse Trust Company in 1903, and many industrial and transportation companies, one, the United States Transportation Company, operating on the Great Lakes a fleet of large vessels. He was a director and general counsel of that company, and held the same relation to the Globe Transportation Company, of Seattle, Washington, a corporation operating a fleet of steam and sailing vessels on the Pacific Ocean. He was vice-president and director of the Syracuse Trust Company; a director of the Commercial Bank; director and attorney for the Empire State Railroad Corporation; a director of the New York Telephone Company; the Dynetto Corporation, and others.

For ten years he served on the board of trustees of Syracuse University, and for many years was a lecturer on Corporation

Law at the University Law School, and from 1902 until 1915 was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1912 he was elected president of the New York State Bar Association, of which he had long been a member. He was a member of the executive committee of the New York State Trust Companies Association; member of the American Geographical Society; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Phi Beta Kappa; the Pilgrims' Club of London; Recess Club of New York; and Citizens' Club of Syracuse. In religious connection he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Syracuse, very active in the work of the church and a tower of strength to its pastor. He was a widely known layman throughout many conferences of the church, and intimately known to many of the leading ecclesiastics. He served the church as a trustee and as a teacher in the Bible class of the Men's Association of the First Church.

In politics Mr. Nottingham was a Republican, but, as stated, never would accept political office. The Onondaga County Bar Association passed resolutions of respect and appreciation, as did the many business, civic, and religious organizations to which he belonged. Chancellor Day and Syracuse University were especially sincere and glowing in their tributes, for he was not only an alumnus, a trustee, and law lecturer, but from the University he received the degree A. M., in 1877; Ph.D., in 1878; and LL.D., in 1903. The two former degrees were taken on examination. He was a member and good friend of the Onondaga Historical Society; the American Bar Association; Sons of the American Revolution, and of other societies that officially attested their regard for their fallen member. He was chairman of the District Draft Board for one and a half years in the World War, working at this all day and attending to his own private business at night, and this work helped considerably in breaking down his health.

William Nottingham married, in Syracuse, October 26, 1881, Eloise Holden, who survives him, daughter of Erastus Franklin and Maria (Demarest) Holden, her father a long time coal merchant of Syracuse, who passed away in 1899. Her home is No. 601 University avenue, Syracuse, New York.

This tribute of respect closes with the words of Justice Leonard C. Crouch:

> Mr. Nottingham always seemed to me to represent the finest type of an American citizen. Vigorous and alert in mind and body, giving his best not only to private but also to public affairs, he believed in and lived up to the traditional American ideals of religion, society, and politics. He was a force which will be missed in this community and in the entire State.

LUTZ, Reuben F.,

Business Man, Councilman.

At the age of eighty-one years, one month and twenty-nine days, the long and useful life of Reuben F. Lutz ended in Wabash, Indiana, a city to which he was brought by his parents in 1845. For more than half a century he was a familiar figure upon the streets of Wabash, and his kindly face and cheery greetings to his many friends are sorely missed. He possessed strong natural ability, and although in his youth he was his mother's dependent, he so well improved his opportunities that he acquired a fair education and amassed a fortune. He was of Pennsylvania parentage, his grandfather, Fred Lutz, having been a farmer of Lehigh county of that State. Fred Lutz was born June 5, 1771, and died January 1, 1823. He married Catherine Stapleton, of English parentage, born April 4, 1783, died in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1858.

Reuben Lutz, son of Fred and Catherine (Stapleton) Lutz, was born in Lehigh

county, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1803. He came to Wabash, Indiana, in 1845, from the State of Ohio, and died in Wabash, March 26, 1851, a pioneer farmer of Wabash county. He married, October 11, 1826, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Anna Major, born May 21, 1806, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, of English parentage. Mrs. Lutz died in Wabash, Indiana, May 21, 1867.

Reuben F. Lutz, son of Reuben and Anna (Major) Lutz, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 22, 1840, and died in Wabash, Indiana, May 20, 1921. In 1845 the family located in Wabash, Indiana, where the boy, Reuben F. Lutz, attended a district school a few months in each year, but he early became a wage earner, and with his brother, Emanuel Lutz, worked on a farm until attaining the age of twenty-one. He then made a home for his mother and younger sister until the mother's death in 1867, his sister's marriage taking place the same year, then he broke up his home and devoted himself to his trade, cooper and barrel stave maker, getting out the staves in the woods.

He profited greatly by the discovery of natural gas in Wabash, and saw so clearly its value that he invested all his available capital in the Wabash Gas Company. In 1880 he built the New Lutz Hotel, which he operated for some years and also leased; the property is yet owned by his estate and used for commercial purposes after its complete remodelling. Mr. Lutz was a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Wabash from its incorporation, and for several years he was a director of the Wabash Valley Loan and Trust Company. He aided in bringing different industries to Wabash, but took no part in their management. He was a keen investor, and so wisely did he handle his finances that his fortune was always increasing. He found an able assistant in his wife, who for half a century acted in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and adviser. He prospered, and solely through the wise, careful handling of his investments attained the fortune that was adequate for all his needs and was by no means small.

Mr. Lutz was a member of the Masonic order, a Democrat in politics, and served several terms as city councilman, but his wife always advised his keeping out of political life, and he never would accept other offices. He treated all men justly and won many lasting friendships. He held to a high code of business honor, and all men respected him.

Reuben F. Lutz married, September 19, 1871, at Union City, Indiana, Thursie Maria Starbuck, daughter of Edward and Mary (Venard) Starbuck, her father born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 1, 1813. Edward Starbuck was a son of Edward Starbuck, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 17, 1777, who on September 25, 1795, married Sarah Dwiggins, born March 5, 1772, in the same county. When a lad of eight years, General Washington held his hand and spoke to him, an honor he never forgot. In 1817 Edward (1) Starbuck left Guilford county, and journeyed North and Westward to Wayne county, Indiana, and there bought 800 acres of government land at $1.25 per acre, which he paid for from the skins of the coons which he had trapped. His son, Edward (2) Starbuck, was but four years of age when the family moved to Wayne county, Indiana, settling in Franklin township, and there he became a prosperous farmer. In 1865 he moved to Union City, Indiana, where he became president of the First National Bank. Mary (Venard) Starbuck, wife of Edward (2) Starbuck, was of German ancestry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Reuben F. Lutz four daughters were born: 1. Iva, married S. E. Vigus, of Indianapolis, and they are the parents of four children: Mildred, wife of

W. R. Chamberlin

Judson K. Ross, and the mother of a daughter Janet, born at Wabash, June 24, 1921; Kenneth, married Betty Klupper, and resides in Wabash; Esther, and Virginia. 2. Olive May, married M. C. Honeywell, of Wabash. 3. Avanelle, married W. Baber, of Peru, Indiana. 4. Lulu Belle, married J. Wilton Wallace, Jr., and resides in Marion, Indiana.

Mrs. Thursie M. (Starbuck) Lutz survives her husband and continues her residence in Wabash. She is a member of the Society of Pioneers of Wabash, and is deeply interested in forming a Wabash County Historical Society at Wabash. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, teaches in the Sunday school, is now president of the Current Club, and chairman of the Eleventh Congressional District Committee of the Dunes Park Commission that is trying to have the United States Government save the Indiana Sand Dunes. Her home is No. 189 W. Market street, Wabash, Indiana.

CHAMBERLIN, Colonel Webster R.,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

This review deals with the career of one of the veterans of the Onondaga county, New York, bar, and a veteran of the Civil War. Colonel Webster R. Chamberlin came to Syracuse a young man of eighteen years, and there died in his seventy-seventh year. He married Julia M. Avery, three years his junior, and for fifty-two years they walked life's pathway together, watching Syracuse grow from a village to a large city. Mrs. Chamberlin is yet a part of the life of that city, her years, eighty-seven, sitting lightly. She is of ancient New London county family, her immediate family seated at Groton, where a lofty monument testifies to the bravery of men of her race in the War for Independence.

Webster R. Chamberlin, son of John and Susan (Lincoln) Chamberlin, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1833, died at his home in Syracuse, New York, June 22, 1909, and is buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery. He was educated in local schools and at Albany, New York, leaving Eastern New York in 1851, at the age of eighteen, and locating in Syracuse. There he began the study of law with the eminent firm of Leavenworth & Comstock, continuing under their direction until admitted to the New York bar upon attaining legal age. He practiced for a time alone, then formed a partnership with L. W. Hall, they practicing in Syracuse until Mr. Hall's retirement. Colonel Chamberlin was then associated in practice with Martin A. Knapp, but later was a partner in the firm of Chamberlin & Ayres, a firm which continued for several years. From the time of its dissolution, Colonel Chamberlin practiced alone until his death, his offices being in the Gridley building on South Salina street. He was one of the first tenants to enter that building and never had office quarters elsewhere. He was the dean of the Onondaga bar at the time of his passing, having been in practice at that bar more than half a century, there being no other member so long in practice.

His practice was interrupted by the Civil War, he early entering the Union army, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, which company he raised, and went to the front. He rose to the brevet rank of major through successive promotions, then was stricken with a fever, but was nursed back to life by his devoted young wife in a camp hospital on the banks of the Potomac river. He convalesced slowly, and was finally obliged to resign his commission, his health seemingly gone. Upon his return to Syracuse he improved in health, and accepted appointment as provost marshal of the Twenty-third New York

district, comprising the counties of Onondaga and Cortland, his office headquarters in Syracuse. After the war, Colonel Chamberlin resumed law practice and so continued until his death. He was interested in the National Guard of his State and served as judge advocate of the Sixth Division, also acting as assistant adjutant general, ranking as colonel.

His home was in the village of Geddes, and he was the leading spirit in securing its annexation to the city of Syracuse, he drawing the bill which authorized the change. While the village was still a part of the town of Geddes, he served three terms as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and was chairman of the committee of the board in charge of the erection of the new county clerk's office, that committee keeping the cost of the building within the appropriation. He was deeply interested in Syracuse, her people and institutions, his aid being freely and often extended to advance forward movements.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Onondaga county, voted for Fremont in "56" and for every Republican candidate for president. In the campaign (Taft-Bryan) 1908, he organized the Old Boys' Fremont-Lincoln Club, finding five hundred Republicans in the district who were eligible to membership by having voted for either Fremont or Lincoln. He was president of that club and took great pride in his office.

Colonel Chamberlin was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Root Post, and always took great interest in his old army comrades. He was president of the Syracuse branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of that society. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a loyal Christian gentleman, devoted to his family and to his friends. He was a sound and able lawyer, always commanding a good practice and ranking high in the esteem of his brethren of the profession.

On April 30, 1857, Colonel Chamberlin married, in Syracuse, Julia M. Avery, Rev. William B. Ashley performing the ceremony. Miss Avery was born in Syracuse, in 1835, daughter of Benjamin Gilson and Elizabeth (Punderson) Avery, her father being born in Groton, Connecticut. Benjamin Gilson Avery came to Syracuse in youthful manhood, and became a prosperous farmer and land-owner of the town of Geddes. He also had other interests, and while in Sandusky, Ohio, on a business trip, was suddenly taken ill and after a brief sickness died. His widow continued her home in Syracuse until her death.

On April 30, 1907, Colonel and Mrs. Chamberlin celebrated their golden wedding day and received the hearty congratulations of their many friends. Two years later she was bereft, and has now for thirteen years walked alone. She is the oldest native born Syracusan now residing in the city, but bearing her eighty-seven years well, blessed with fair health and excellent memory, and happily cared for by a devoted friend and companion, Miss Grace Wilson. She is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and of the Solway Guild. One child was born to Colonel and Mrs. Chamberlin, Julia Elizabeth, who married William Sanford Alley, a manufacturer, and resides in Toronto, Canada.

TABER, Franklin Pierce,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The Tabers of Auburn, New York, of which Franklin Pierce Taber was a prominent representative, trace descent to Amaziah Taber, the first of his line in Cayuga county, New York. Amaziah Taber was born in Bristol county, Massachusetts, in the town of Dartmouth, then including New Bedford,

where descendants of Philip Taber, the Pilgrim, have always been numerous.

Philip Taber was of Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634, became a man of prominence, and is of record in Watertown, Plymouth, Yarmouth, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; New London, Connecticut; Portsmouth, Providence and Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1672. He married Lydia Masters, daughter of John and Jane Masters, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter Lydia, who married the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast. The sons all lived in Dartmouth and from them comes a numerous family.

Thomas Taber, son of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber, married Esther Cook, a granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," his second wife being a granddaughter of Francis Cook, "the Pilgrim." From this ancient family came Amaziah Taber, the founder of the family in Cayuga county, New York.

(I) Amaziah Taber was a resident of the town of Dartmouth in Bristol county, South Eastern Massachusetts. He and his wife, Silence Taber, migrated to Central New York with the early settlers of Cayuga county.

(II) Wing Taber, son of Amaziah and Silence Taber, was born in New Bedford, Bristol county, Massachusetts, and came to Western New York, settling in the town of Scipio, Cayuga county, where he became a land-owning, prosperous farmer, prominent in the life of his community. He later moved from Scipio to Moravia in the same county, and from March 2, 1833, to March 2, 1843, he was a judge of the Cayuga County Court. He had previously, in 1829, been elected a member of the State Legislature. Judge Taber died in Moravia in 1865. He married Mehitable Bowker, daughter of Silas Bowker, a captain in the Revolutionary army, and one time State Senator, serving the State of New York in that capacity for four years. Mrs. Mehitable Taber died before the removal to Moravia.

(III) Silas D. Taber, son of Judge Wing and Mehitable (Bowker) Taber, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, and died while on a business trip in Pennsylvania, just in the prime of life. He became a farmer of the Moravia section, and later engaged in mercantile business in the village, conducting a prosperous business, which he later enlarged by adding a tannery for the manufacture of leather. In addition to his tannery in Moravia, Mr. Taber operated another at Elkland, Pennsylvania, and while there in the interest of his tannery was stricken with a fatal illness. He is buried in Moravia. Mr. Taber was a Democrat in politics, a Universalist in religion, and a man both widely known and thoroughly respected. He married Harriet Close, born in Scipio, New York, daughter of Abel and Sarah (Sally) (Wadhams) Close, and a granddaughter of Nathaniel Close, born in Connecticut, but among the early settlers of Scipio. Sally Wadhams was a daughter of Caleb and Ruth Wadhams. Mrs. Harriet (Close) Taber died in Moravia, New York, and is there buried with her husband. Silas D. and Harriet (Close) Taber were the parents of three children: 1. Mary, died in childhood. 2. Wing, died in Auburn, New York. 3. Franklin Pierce, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

(IV) Franklin Pierce Taber, son of Silas D. and Harriet (Close) Taber, was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, January 16, 1853, died in Auburn, New York, May 27, 1914, and was buried in the family plot in Moravia. His boyhood days were spent in Moravia, and there he attended the public schools, finishing his school years with courses at Moravia Institute, whence he was graduated, fully prepared to begin the study of law, a profession he had chosen for his life work. He

began legal study in the office of John L. Parker, of Moravia, later becoming clerk and law student in the office of John M. T. Davie, of Auburn, New York. In 1875, at the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the New York bar, and began professional practice in Auburn, a city which was ever afterward his home and where he continued in legal activities until his death, nearly half a century later.

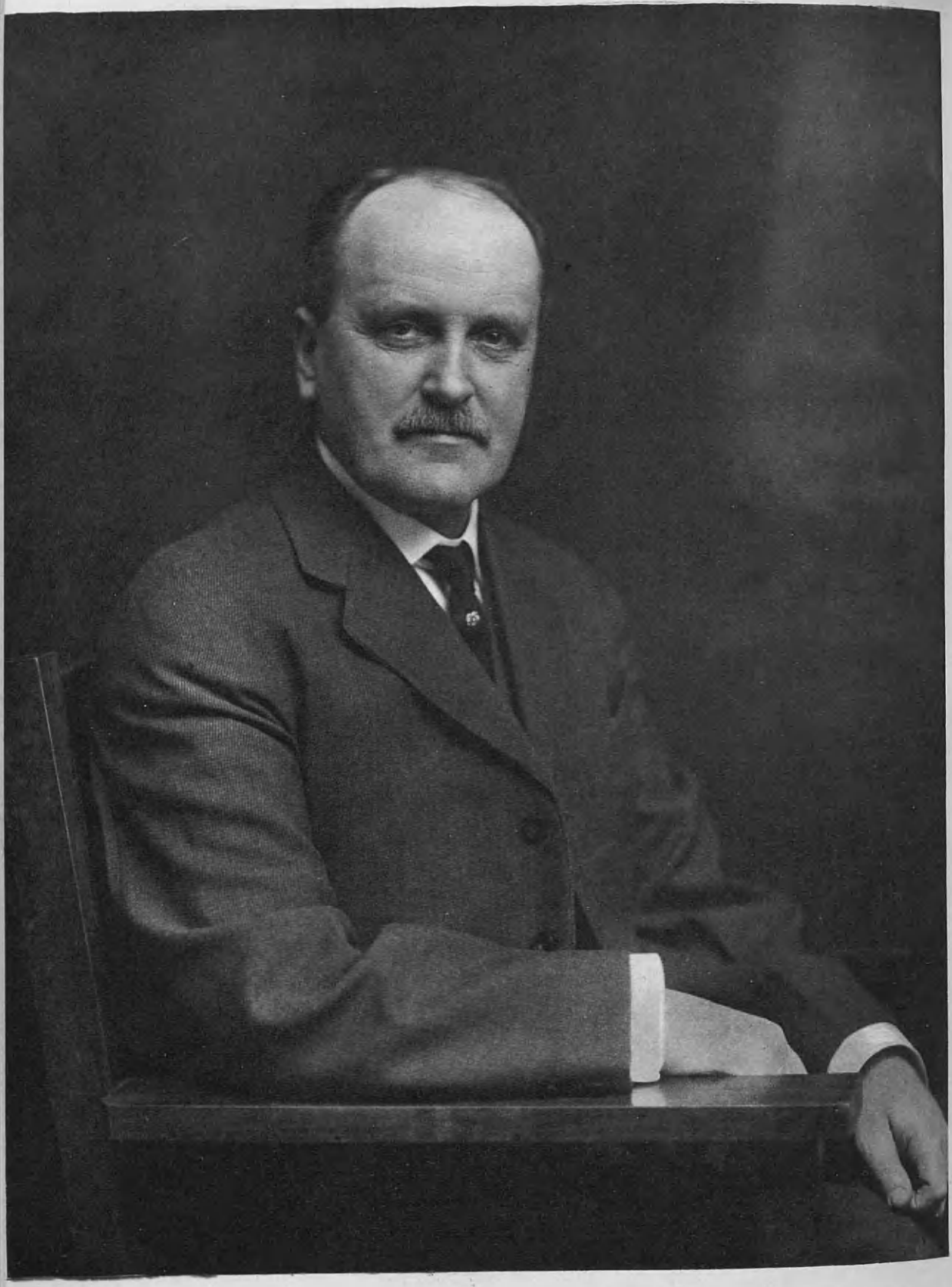
In the course of time, Mr. Taber was admitted to all courts of the Auburn district, State and Federal, and to the Supreme courts of the State and Nation. He was for a time associated with John Brainard, they practicing as Taber & Brainard, with offices on Genesee street, Auburn. Later John Taber, son of the senior partner, was admitted to this firm, the association of father and son continuing profitably and pleasantly until sundered by death.

Franklin P. Taber served as special judge of Cayuga county for a term, and was rated one of the leaders of the Cayuga county bar. He was a public-spirited citizen, taking an active part in the upbuilding of his city, and in the business life of the city held place on the directorates of the Moravia National Bank and Auburn Trust Company. He was counsel for the Lehigh Valley railroad Company, and served professionally a large clientele. Judge Taber was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with lodge, chapter, and commandery; was a communicant of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and long served as a member of its vestry.

Franklin P. Taber married, in Moravia, New York, Mary Parker, daughter of John L. and Mary (Taber) Parker, her father born in Moravia, New York, son of John H. and Esther (Locke) Parker, and grandson of Caleb Parker, who was a master in the English navy. Four children were born to Judge Franklin P. and Mary (Parker) Taber: 1. John, a lawyer, residing at the family home in Auburn. 2. Silas, a twine manufacturer of Auburn; married Isabella Nagle, and they are the parents of two children, Mary and William. 3. Mary, married Amos B. Thatcher, a resident of Fayetteville, and has a son, John Taber Thatcher. 4. Emily, residing at the family home in Auburn. The family are members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Parker family, of which Mary (Parker) Taber is a representative, came to Boston, Massachusetts, originally, but when Boston was evacuated by the British they removed to Nova Scotia, there remaining until the War of the Revolution was over. Later they again settled in Massachusetts, which was the home in this branch until John H. Parker settled in Cayuga county, New York, at Moravia, where he engaged in wagon manufacture, being a pioneer in that business in Moravia. He married Esther Locke, eldest daughter of John Locke, and they were the parents of five children, namely: William, died in Allegany City; Ann, married Charles G. Witzel; John L., of whom further; Henry, deceased; James, died in Cuba, New York. John H. Parker, the father, died in 1874, aged eighty.

John L. Parker was born in Moravia, New York, March 28, 1825, and there died October 10, 1892. After gaining a good education in the public schools and Moravia Institute, he studied law under Jared Smith and Leonard O. Aiken, gaining admission to the New York bar, July 4, 1848, and later to the United States courts of the district. He located in Moravia, and with the years became one of the best known lawyers of the county. He occupied clerical position in the New York Legislature, 1863-64; was a member of the Assembly, 1865-67, serving during his last term as chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He was an eloquent speaker, and a tower of strength to the Republican side of the House. His speech on the "Constitutional



A. N. Brown

Convention," in 1865, was notable, as was his speech made in 1866 on the "Health Bill." He also spoke fervently and eloquently on the resolution, endorsing the action of Congress in a presidential controversy, these speeches being widely circulated and read. In 1873 John L. Parker was appointed a special agent of the United States Pension Department, serving for one year, when he returned to the practice of his profession, continuing in honor and success until a year prior to his death. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past master of the Free and Accepted Masons, (initiated in 1857) by virtue of his office a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York; and a companion of the Royal Arch.

Mr. Parker married, December 13, 1848, Mary Taber, born in Scipio, New York, daughter of Judge Wing Taber and his wife, Mehitable (Bowker) Taber. Children: 1. Wing Taber, a lawyer of Moravia. 2. William J. H., a banker of Moravia. 3. Joseph, of Omaha, Nebraska. 4. Mary, married Judge Franklin P. Taber (q. v.). Mrs. Mary (Taber) Parker died in Moravia, New York, and is there buried.

BROWN, Arthur Holmes,

Physician, Health Officer.

Dr. Brown was stricken suddenly, but he had lived wisely and well his allotted years, and many were the community problems which he aided in solving. As health officer, as head of the medical society, as president of the Automobile Club, he served his fellow-citizens unselfishly, and as health officer rendered invaluable service. He was the pioneer in the modern health movements in Auburn; the first to agitate for pure milk, pure water, clean foods, for hygiene in schools, in factories, for medical inspection, dental hygiene, for playgrounds, clean streets and modern "open" plumbing. Many of the things he worked for have become realities, some have not, but his influence was always on the side of civic improvement, and no forward movement lacked his support. For thirty-five years he had practiced medicine in the city of Auburn, New York, and he was one of the most ardent apostles of the gospel of prevention of diseases through precautionary measures, pure food, milk and water. The rigid rules of cleanliness for dairies won for him unlimited abuse from those who should have been his supporters, but he won his battle and clean milk came to Auburn as a result of Dr. Brown's efforts, although the work he did has never been adequately recognized by the city.

Arthur Holmes Brown was born at McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, July 16, 1854, and he was instantly killed in an automobile accident on Camillus east hill, in Onondaga county, New York, December 19, 1918. He was a son of William W. and Aurelia (Holmes) Brown, his father a general merchant of Cortland, New York, where he died. Mrs. Aurelia (Holmes) Brown made her home with her son, Dr. Arthur H. Brown, until her death. She and her husband are both buried in the cemetery at Cortland.

Arthur H. Brown was educated in the public schools, and later in the Cortland State Normal School, where he was fitted for the teaching profession. After graduation he taught in the schools of Carthage and Monroe, Orange county, New York, thereby earning a sum sufficient to enable him to enter the medical department of the University of Michigan. When his funds were exhausted he left college, later finishing his professional study at Long Island Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1882. In the fall of 1883, he began the practice of medicine in Auburn, New York, and there continued a general practitioner until his tragic death, a period of

thirty-five years. At the close of his third decade of practice he gave a banquet to the medical fraternity of the county, and at that time received from his brethren of the profession a silver loving cup.

At the time of his death, Dr. Brown was serving his fourth term as president of the Auburn Automobile Club, and was a director of the New York State Automobile Association, and chairman of the good roads committee of the Association. As a motorist and as an official his voice was always raised in advocacy of good roads, and his influence was always exerted in securing "good roads" legislation. He was president of the Auburn Academy of Medicine; member of Cayuga County Medical Society, Central New York Medical Society, American Medical Association, and for ten years was health officer of Auburn. As health officer he instituted many reforms, urging the necessity of clean milk, clean streets and pure water. His plea for pure water was met by the erection of a filtration plant, and he was victorious in his fight for other reforms.

During the World War period, 1917-18, he was chairman of the recruiting board for Cayuga county for the enlistment of physicians for service in the medical corps of the United States army. His private practice was large, and he was most skillful both in diagnosis and treatment of disease. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and a man thoroughly respected for his manly, upright character.

Dr. Brown married, in Syracuse, New York, Laura Francis Terry, of that city, daughter of James G. and Caroline Hughes Terry, her father a lumber manufacturer of prominence, located in Saginaw, Michigan, for many years.

Dr. Brown was buried from his home, No. 18 William street, Auburn, New York, burial being in the family plot in Cortland Cemetery, Cortland, New York, near the place of his birth, McGrawville. The expressions of regret and sorrow at his death were universal, for he was widely known and highly esteemed. Mrs. Brown continues her residence in Auburn. She is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

TILDEN, William,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The history of this branch of the Tilden family is written in the annals of New England of Colonial days and of Ohio, where William Tilden and his father, Dr. Daniel Tilden, spent the greater part of their lives of broad and distinguished usefulness. Massachusetts and Connecticut contain the earlier generations of the family line of record here, which, in the middle of the Eighteenth century, made its home in Lebanon, New Hampshire, indications pointing toward the fact of their migrating with other families which went to that district from Lebanon, Connecticut. The "History of Lebanon, New Hampshire," states that in March, 1767, Joseph Tilden was chosen surveyor of highways of the town, and mention of his survey is made in town records of June, 1767, and again in April, 1768, when he requested a land grant from the town of Lebanon for his services. This grant was made May 17, 1768, the land given adjoining the tract that he already owned.

In 1790 Joseph Tilden, Sr., was of Lebanon, New Hampshire. Volume XII of the New Hampshire archives described a petition to the General Assembly of New Hampshire relative to the incorporation of Dresden. The petitioners appointed Joseph Tilden attorney (1783), and the petition is signed by Joseph Tilden, Jr., Charles Tilden, Stephen Tilden and Joel Tilden, although the plan for the incorporation of Dresden did not succeed. In 1790 Joel Tilden and his

wife, Polly (Bingham) Tilden, were of Lebanon, and there were living with them two males over sixteen, two males under sixteen, and three females. Other Tildens in Lebanon were Joseph, Jr., Charles, Elisha, and Stephen, all of whom had families at that time, and Samuel Bingham was also a resident of the town.

(I) The definite record of this line begins with Joel Tilden, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. The Revolutionary Rolls of New Hampshire, as recorded in Volume XV of the State archives, give the pay roll of Captain Joshua Hendee's company, Colonel Hobart's regiment, New Hampshire Militia, of troops raised for a term of two months, July 23, 1777, in which is named Private Joel Tilden. There is also recorded Revolutionary service for Joseph, Joseph, Jr., Elisha, Stephen and Charles. The "History of Lebanon" states that in 1800 Joel Tilden was a merchant on the River Road. Joel Tilden married, in November, 1785, Polly Bingham, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Polly, born March 1, 1787, died in infancy. 2. Daniel, of whom further. 3. Eleazer, born July 14, 1790. 4. Laura, born April 20, 1792. 5. Joel, born March 5, 1794, lived in the West Indies, and died there at St. Kitt's, May 17, 1834. 6. Lucretia. 7. Aurelia. 8. Marcia M., married Dr. Meecham, of Utica, New York. 9. Myra Lenora. 10. Thomas Bingham. 11. William, a prominent varnish manufacturer of New York City; married Almira Stevens, and has one son living. Marmaduke Tilden, of New York, and Madison, New Jersey.

(II) Dr. Daniel Tilden, son of Joel and Polly (Bingham) Tilden, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 17, 1788, and died in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1870. He obtained his education in the schools of his birthplace, then took up the study of medicine at Dartmouth College, after which he went West. Northern Ohio was the place of his settlement, and for a time he was a practitioner at Norwalk, being a pioneer resident of that section, subsequently moving to Sandusky, Erie county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He was a very strong abolitionist. His reputation extended throughout Northwestern Ohio, where he was known as a physician of skill and devotion, to whom the welfare of his patients was a consideration that transcended in importance any reward to him for his labors and services. Daniel Tilden was a Whig and later a Republican in politics. He married Nancy Nelson (Drake) Holmes, born in Peekskill, New York, in 1792, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Ferris) Drake, and widow of Myron Holmes, of Utica, New York. Mrs. Tilden was a granddaughter of Jeremiah Drake, who entertained General Washington at his home in Peekskill, and her father, Benjamin Drake, born about 1762, served in the Revolutionary War as a private and as an officer in the War of 1812, receiving a pension of eighty dollars per year during the latter part of his life. Mrs. Tilden had one child of her first marriage, Myron Holmes Tilden, who adopted the surname of his step-father and became a distinguished jurist of Ohio, Myron Tilden Herrick, ambassador to France, having been named in his honor. Dr. Tilden's children were as follows: 1. Benjamin Drake, died after reaching mature years. 2. Mary Deborah, died in childhood. 3. Daniel Delos, died young. 4. Daniel (2), died in young manhood. 5. Myra Antoinette, married a Mr. Kitridge. 6. Annette, married Isaac Mills. 7. William, of whom further. The mother of these children died in Sandusky in 1856, and was buried in the Tilden lot in the cemetery there.

(III) William Tilden, son of Dr. Daniel and Nancy Nelson (Drake-Holmes) Tilden, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, November 12, 1833, and died August 13, 1873. He grew

to manhood in Norwalk, receiving instruction in the schools of that place, later going to Sandusky with his parents, his education being completed at Kenyon College. He made the law his choice for his life work, and early in his career went to Cincinnati, where he formed a partnership with Judge Edward Woodruff, who afterward became his father-in-law. For many years they were associated in a practice whose successful conduct brought the firm into wide prominence as a combination of exceptional power, and in 1867 Mr. Tilden was elected probate judge for Hamilton county, Ohio, continuing upon the bench until his death, and added to the fame gained at the bar a record of devoted and able service as a member of the judiciary.

Aside from his eminence in the legal profession, Judge Tilden's most valuable contribution to his time was his well rewarded work for the cause of education. He regarded the public schools as an institution unsurpassed in the importance of its effect upon all civic and moral progress, and as a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education accomplished much toward giving high rank to the schools of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Public Library of Cincinnati, and while serving on its board of trustees was chiefly instrumental in having that institution remain open on Sundays. This stand is indicative of the liberality of his views on social and religious questions, although he was entirely orthodox in his faith, and a loyal member of the Episcopal church. His energies were directed toward the attainment of worthy goals, and his progress toward them was attended by benefits to his fellows and advantage to many good causes.

Judge Tilden married Louise Woodruff, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Judge Edward and Persis (Carpenter) Woodruff, her father a native of Philadelphia, and a widely known jurist of Hamilton county, Ohio, Cincinnati long his home and the scene of his fruitful labors. Their children were: 1. Edward Woodruff, born in Cincinnati in 1863; educated in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; for many years engaged in the Pacific Mail service as general agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, and Hong Kong, China; he died in the Island of Guernsey, England, April 9, 1915, and is there buried; he married Ella Frances Divers, daughter of Edward Divers, who was Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan; they had one child, Edward Divers, born in Kobe, Japan, February 7, 1899, a graduate of Sandhurst Royal Military Academy, now an officer of the English army, assigned to Indian duty. 2. William, born March 9, 1865, died in 1870. 3. Annette, born July 26, 1868. 4. Isabelle Persis, born September 2, 1871; married the Rev. Dr. James S. Riggs, Professor of Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary of Auburn, New York, where they reside; they have a daughter, Barbara Annette, born February 5, 1911.

Mrs. William Tilden married (second) Joseph M. Kinney, a business man of Cincinnati. She died in Washington, D. C., February 18, 1907, and Mr. Kinney died in New York City, January 6, 1905, both being buried in the Kinney lot in a Cincinnati cemetery. After the death of her mother, Miss Annette Tilden came to Auburn to make her home near her sister, Mrs. Riggs, and she resides at No. 96 South street, Auburn, New York. She has participated in many works of religious, charitable and social service of importance, and during the World War was especially active in the programme of the American Red Cross, now serving as vice-president of the Auburn chapter of that organization, having served in that office since its organization. She is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, as was her mother.

NYE, Francis Henry,

Business Man.

Nye as a surname is said to have first appeared about the middle of the thirteenth century in Denmark; later the name was introduced to England, and in 1635 to New England. This review traces the descent of Francis Henry Nye, Jr., from Benjamin Nye, the founder of the family in New England. Francis Henry Nye was of the eighth generation of the family in this country, seven of these generations having lived, and six of them died in Sandwich, Massachusetts. Francis Henry Nye, the elder, head of the seventh generation, left the old home and located in Syracuse, New York, where his son, Francis Henry Nye, the younger, was born and there died after a successful business career.

(I) Benjamin Nye, son of Thomas and Agnes Nye, was born in Bidlinden, Kent, England, May 4, 1620. He came to New England on the ship "Abigail" in 1635, landing in Lynn, Massachusetts, but later settling at Sandwich on Cape Cod. There on October 19, 1640, he married Catherine Tupper, daughter of Rev. Thomas Tupper, who also came in the "Abigail." Benjamin Nye held many of the town offices, and was one of the leading men of Sandwich. Among his nine children was John, the first born son.

(II) John Nye, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Tupper) Nye, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and became a leading man of his community. He owned considerable land in Falmouth, was a farmer and stock raiser. He died in 1722 in Sandwich, his wife, Esther (Shedd) Nye, surviving him until 1726. They were the parents of ten children, among them a son Nathan.

(III) Nathan Nye, son of John and Esther (Shedd) Nye, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, there resided all his life, and there died November 27, 1747. He married, April 12, 1715, Dorothy Bryant, and they were the parents of six children, one a son Stephen, the eldest.

(IV) Stephen Nye, son of Nathan and Dorothy (Bryant) Nye, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 6, 1720, and lived a long and useful life, dying at the age of ninety, July 6, 1810. He took an active part in the public life of the Cape, representing Sandwich in the General Court for eighteen years, was a member of the Committee of Safety, and a delegate to the Third Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. He married, June 7, 1744, Maria Bourne, who died August 29, 1814, aged eighty-four, a daughter of a pioneer Cape family. They were the parents of thirteen children, the third son Nathan, of further mention.

(V) Nathan (2) Nye, son of Stephen and Maria (Bourne) Nye, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 20, 1749, and died in 1826. Like his forefathers, he was prominent in public affairs, serving Sandwich as assessor, tax collector, town clerk, town treasurer, justice of the peace, and selectman (twenty-two years), and was in the Revolutionary Army in 1778 and 1779, under different enlistments. He married (first), December 10, 1772, Harriet Butler, who died June 16, 1795, the mother of nine children. He married (second) Mrs. May Sarah (Fessenden) Allen.

(VI) Daniel Butler Nye, son of Nathan (2) Nye and his first wife, Harriet (Butler) Nye, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, and there died, July 14, 1866. He married, in 1811, Experience Freeman Swift, who died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, May 3, 1876, aged eighty-six, daughter of Joseph and Experience (Freeman) Swift, of an ancient Cape Cod family. They were the parents of seven children including a son, Francis Henry.

(VII) Francis Henry Nye, son of Daniel Butler and Experience F. (Swift) Nye, was born at the Nye homestead in Sandwich,

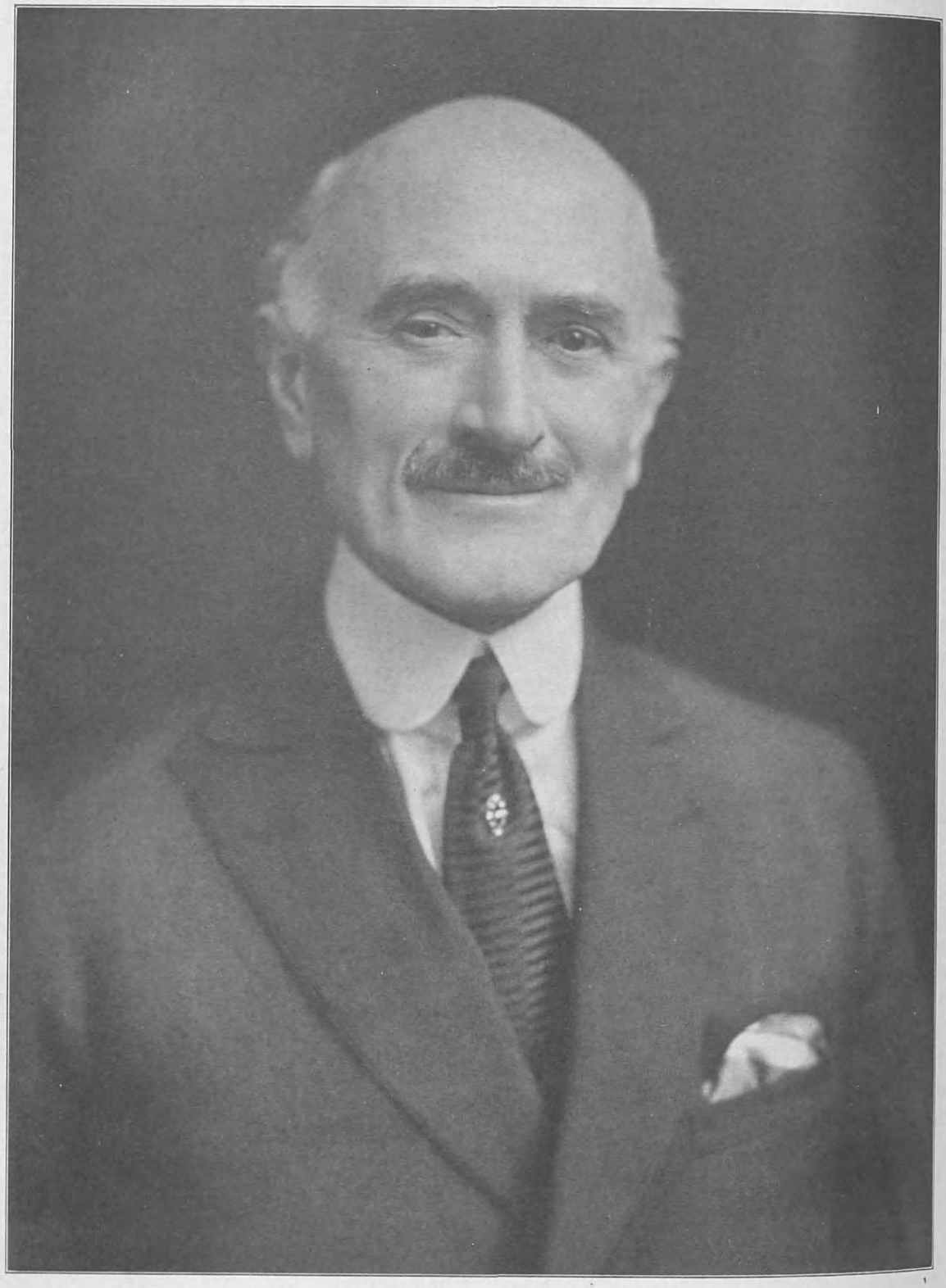
Massachusetts, July 13, 1823, and there spent the first thirty-three years of his life. In 1856 he left the village that had been the family home for more than two hundred years, journeyed westward and found a location to his liking in Syracuse, New York, where his home was on Milton avenue. He engaged in the manufacture of salt at Geddes, becoming one of the well known men of that industry. He was a Republican in politics, and a man highly esteemed. He retired from business several years prior to his death, which came at the age of eighty-five, August 11, 1908. Both he and his wife were buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery, Syracuse.

Francis Henry Nye married (first), October 16, 1855, Susan Emily Church, born in Rochester, Massachusetts, died October 21, 1860, in Syracuse, New York. He married (second), April 10,1861, Frances Elizabeth Avery, born in Onondaga Valley, Onondaga county, New York, daughter of Benjamin Gilson and Elizabeth (Punderson) Avery, and a sister of Mrs. Webster R. Chamberlain. Mrs. Nye died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edith Avery Green, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1922, and was buried from the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Francis H. Nye, No. 216 North Lowell avenue, Syracuse, New York, and was laid at rest in Oakwood Cemetery. Children: 1. Francis Henry, of further mention. 2. Cyrus Avery, born January 22, 1874, died September 24, 1880. 3. Carroll Edward, born February 3, 1877, a draughtsman with the Solvay Process Company at Solvay, New York, until his death, March 11, 1906, at Syracuse. 4. Edith Avery, born May 1, 1878, married E. A. Green, and resides in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. 5. Robert Gibson, a resident of Buffalo, New York.

(VIII) Francis Henry (2) Nye, eldest child of Francis Henry (1) and his second wife, Frances Elizabeth (Avery) Nye, was born in Syracuse, New York, February 26, 1865, and died in the city of his birth, August 12, 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, and when school years were over entered the employ of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, there remaining until 1885. His next position was with the William A. Sweet Steel Works on South Water street, advancing with that company to the official staff, being secretary-treasurer when a receiver was appointed to close up its affairs. He assisted the receiver, Robert Day, in his work of liquidation until 1899, then aided in organizing The Eckels-Nye Steel Company, of which he was secretary-treasurer until his death. The company prospered under the capable management of Mr. Nye and his associates, becoming one of the important industries of Syracuse, Mr. Nye giving his entire time to the business.

Mr. Nye was a Republican in his political bias, and an attendant of the West Genesee Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee. Through his patriotic ancestry, he gained admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, and always was the interested public-spirited citizen, devoted to his home and family.

Mr. Nye married, in Syracuse, June 6, 1888, Nellie Louise Klock, born in the village of Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, daughter of Edward M. and Nettie M. (Wright) Klock, her father a lumber dealer and manufacturer of Syracuse. Mr. Klock served the city of Syracuse as alderman, and was an important factor in the development of West Syracuse. This family, in the person of Conrad Klock, came from the Mohawk Valley, where his ancestors settled upon coming from Holland, and made his residence in Lenox, Madison county, New York, descendants settling in a locality named Klocksville. The Klocks were Revolutionary patriots and men of



Anthony Bell

strong and moral fibre. Edward M. Klock died in Syracuse, August 18, 1911. Mrs. Nye continues her home in Syracuse, her residence on North Lowell avenue. She is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILL, Anthony,

Man of Affairs.

Anthony Will was a lifelong resident of Syracuse, New York, and identified with a number of its important business interests. For many years he was an aggressive public spirit, bringing to every undertaking with which he was associated, energy unflagging, and an enthusiasm that was contagious. In his private concerns he was resourceful and confident, success attending his well-directed efforts. In his public interests he was so ready to do even more than his share that his name was a distinct asset to any enterprise or movement. When the $5,000,000 Hotel Syracuse movement was started he saw in it a necessary public enterprise and gave it his hearty support. He satisfied himself that it was also a legitimate business enterprise, and when those interested in it sought him as a leader, he accepted and his confidence, enthusiasm, and generous support was so strong a guarantee of ultimate success that Syracuse invested so liberally that a site was secured at the corner of South Warren and East Onondaga streets, and construction was under way when his guiding hand was removed.

Anthony Will was the son of Anthony Will, one of the founders of the pioneer Church Candle Manufactory of America, now the Will & Baumer Company, recognized as the largest candle manufacturing corporation in the world. He was a brother of Louis Will, mayor of Syracuse, New York, 1914-15.

Anthony Will, son of Anthony and Rosina (Ackerman) Will, was born in Syracuse, New York, February 14, 1864, and died suddenly from a heart attack while playing golf at the Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Syracuse, New York, September 17, 1922. He completed grade and high school courses in the Syracuse public schools, then joined with his brother in the business founded by their father in 1835, the manufacture of candles for every purpose and of every kind. Although but young, he soon demonstrated his admirable business quality and became an important factor in the business. After a few years spent at the Syracuse plant, he was chosen, in 1890, to manage the branch factory in St. Louis, which the Will & Baumer Company had acquired. In St. Louis he was the sole managing head, and carried an enormous burden of responsibility for so young a man, and for nearly twelve years he was retained at his post in St. Louis, the branch having prospered in every department under his energetic and efficient management.

As president and general manager of the Will & Baumer Company, Incorporated, he was the directing head of the greatest of all candle manufacturing corporations, and his outside interests were large. He was vice-president of The Syracuse Journal Publishing Company; president of the Savoy Theatre Company; director of the Chapin-Skelton Corporation, the City Bank Trust Company, and the Onondaga Wigwam Company. His connection with the Hotel Syracuse Corporation as president and general chairman of the executive committee gave to that enterprise a leader of such strength as to secure public support, and its completion will be an enduring monument to the energy and public spirit of its founders, chief of whom was Anthony Will.

Outside the world of business Mr. Will was well known, his clubs being those devoted to out-of-doors sports and recreations with the exception of the Citizen and Century and Rotary clubs of Syracuse.

Other clubs in which he held membership were the Onondaga Golf and Country, Automobile, and the Anglers Association.

Mr. Will returned from St. Louis with health impaired by his dozen years of hard managerial work, but his out-of-doors recreations kept him in fairly good condition until August, 1922, when, during that month of excessive heat, he was called by business to Mexico, where one of the plants of the Will & Baumer Company had been destroyed. He returned home, tired out from the trip, but in a few days was quite himself again, and returned to his office work. He also resumed his golf playing, and death came to him while at the links of the Onondaga Golf and Country Club.

Anthony Will married (first) Mathilda Anna Marie Scherer, of Liverpool, Onondaga county, New York, who died November 7, 1911, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Scherer. The family home was on Harrison street, Syracuse. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Will: 1. Harold H., New York City representative of the Will & Baumer, Incorporated. 2. Louis E., resides in Syracuse. Anthony Will married (second) Arline Ingham, of Syracuse. Mrs. Will survives her husband and resides at the family home, No. 309 Summit avenue, Syracuse.

Mr. Will was laid at rest in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse, New York. His years, fifty-eight, had been spent in Syracuse with the exception of the few years in St. Louis, and he became one of the men of his city to whom others looked for leadership in important public movements. Public-spirited, progressive and capable, he served to inspire confidence, and capital, the proverbially timid, willingly followed where he led. The business founded by his father he developed to great proportions and passed over to capable sons, trained under his direction.

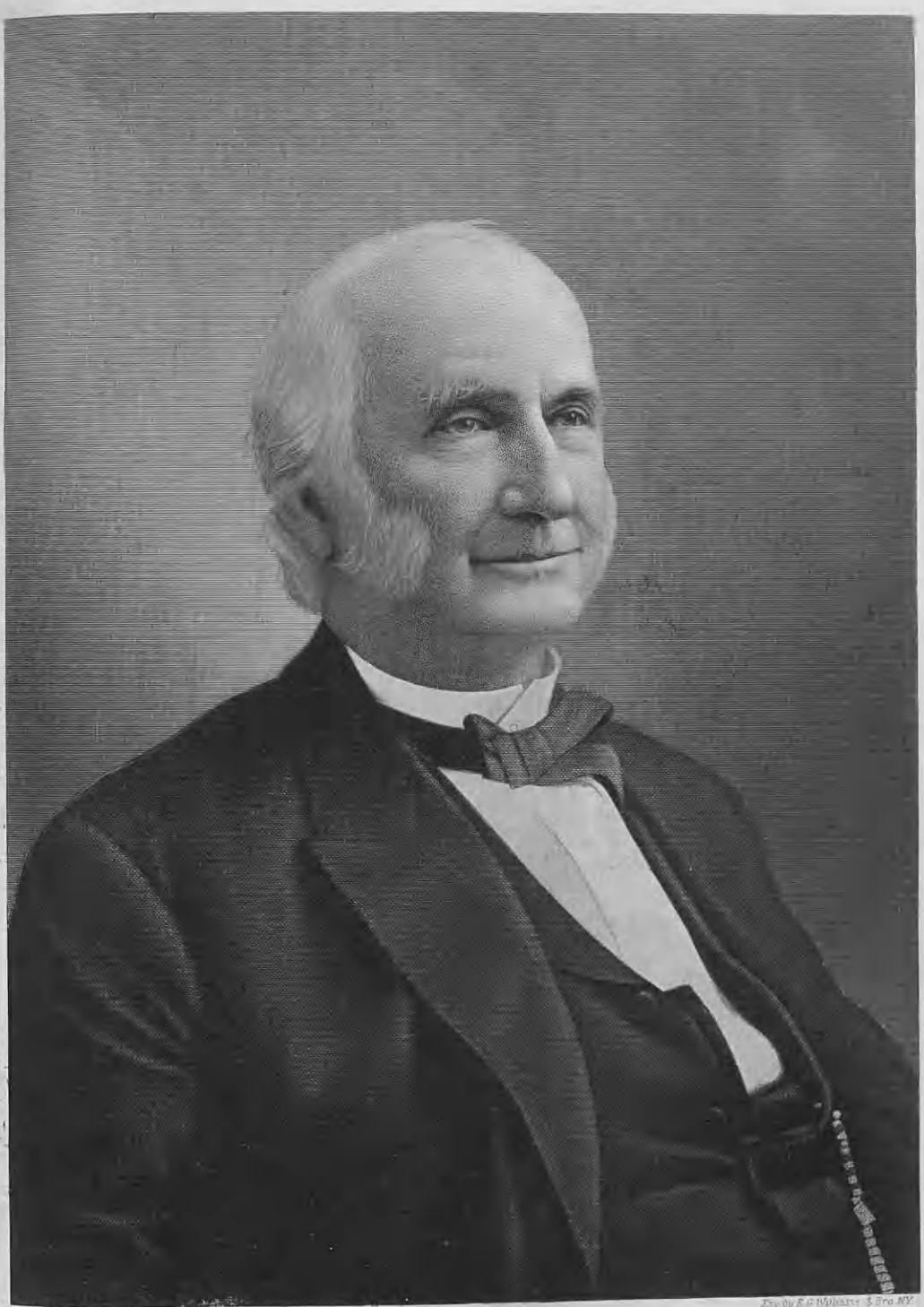
KENNEDY, George Nelson,

Lawyer, Jurist.

For nearly a decade, Judge Kennedy sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, but prior to his elevation was one of the most prominent lawyers of Central New York, and the best known. He was a native son of Onondaga, a descendant of George Kennedy, born in Ireland about 1751, whose life in New York State began in 1760 in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York. He served with the Revoluntionary forces, his Scotch-Irish blood never allowing him to decline any sort of conflict. He served in the Twelfth Regiment of Albany county troops, and after the war settled on land in Onondaga county, where he died in 1818. His wife, Mindwell Kennedy, died July 30, 1835, in her seventy-seventh year, and both were buried in the old village cemetery in Marcellus, New York. The line of descent is through George (2) Kennedy.

George (2) Kennedy, son of George (1) and Mindwell Kennedy, was born in Albany county, New York, later moved to Saratoga county, thence to Onondaga county in 1816. For fifteen years he resided in that county at Marcellus, then in 1831 moved to Skaneateles, New York, where he lived several years. He married Eunice Dibble, daughter of Ebenezer Dibble, who was killed in the Revolutionary War.

George Nelson Kennedy, son of George (2) and Eunice (Dibble) Kennedy, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, September 11, 1822, and died at his summer home in Thousand Island Park in the St. Lawrence river, September 7, 1901. He was nine years of age when the family moved to Skaneateles, New York, and there attended school and worked until 1840, when he began the study of law in the office of Edmund Aiken, a member of the Onondaga county bar, practicing in Marcellus.



The American Historical Society

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Geo. M. Kennedy

He was regularly admitted to the bar of New York State and practiced his profession in Marcellus, having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1844, at the age of twenty-two. In 1854 he moved his practice to Syracuse, where he formed a partnership with Charles B. Sedgwick and Charles Andrews, later judge, eminent lawyers, all now with the "silent majority."

The firm of Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy became widely known among Central New York law firms and conducted a very large practice until they dissolved in 1870. He was elected State senator in 1867 for the Twenty-second District composed of Onondaga and Courtland counties, and was re-elected in 1869 for a second term. He served with distinction on many committees, and on the floor was one of the influential, working members of the Senate. He was the father of the opposition to granting public money to private, parochial or sectarian schools, and introduced a resolution to that effect that a quarter of a century later became in substance a part of the new State Constitution adopted in 1894.

After retiring from the Senate, he resumed law practice as a member of the firm of Sedgwick, Kennedy & Tracey, which later became Kennedy & Tracey. He practiced with great success until elected Supreme Court Justice, November 6, 1884. He took his seat on the Supreme Bench of the Fifth New York District, January 1, 1885, a high office he filled with dignity and honor until January, 1893, when he retired, having reached the constitutional age limit. He was a wise and impartial jurist, careful in his decisions, never delivering an opinion until after a close study of all law and precedent bearing upon the point at issue.

After retiring from the bench in 1893, Judge Kennedy resumed law practice in Syracuse, taking his place at the head of the firm of Kennedy, Tracey, Mills & Ayling, his partners being William G. Tracey, A. M. Mills, and Charles F. Ayling. That firm continued until May 1, 1895, when Judge Kennedy retired from the firm and from active practice. At the time of his death he was president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Syracuse, having held that office for several years. Judge Kennedy stood high in the regard of his fellow-men in every walk of life, particularly among his contemporaries of the bench and bar. He held exalted ideals of professional honor, and his life was clean, honorable and manly.

In younger years he was a Democrat in his politics. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, and four years later was a delegate to the Free Soil Convention held in Buffalo. He affiliated with the Democratic party until 1854, but being strongly opposed to slavery, he was forced into the Republican party, and until his death he was true to that allegiance, becoming a leader in Onondaga county and Central New York. He held strong opinions on every subject, and was equally strong in his likes and dislikes. He was a friend of education, was generous in his charity, and by will bequeathed a large sum of money to Syracuse University and different charitable institutions without regard to their religious connection. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse.

Judge Kennedy married Ann Jeanette Tefft, of Marcellus, daughter of Dr. Lake I. Tefft, an eminent physician of Marcellus until his death, December 10, 1873, he then residing with his daughter, Mrs. Judge Kennedy, who died eleven years later, in 1884, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. She was a lady of education and refinement, devoted to her home and family. The home of the Kennedys was No. 601 West Genesee street, Syracuse, and was built originally by Dr. Lake I. Tefft, and presented to his daughter, Mrs. Kennedy. The old home is now the residence of Judge Kennedy's daughter, Jessie B. Kennedy, and Frances Isabella Chase.

WRIGHT, Morris Sheldon,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

This is a very old and well known American family, descending from the English Wrights who bear coats-of-arms in several branches. The following coat, which was borne by Charles Wright, of Kilverstone, who was born in 1666, and is supposed to have been a brother of the founder of the American Wrights, is the first to have been used in America.

Arms—Sable, a chevron engrailed argent, between three fleurs-de-lis or; on a chief of the third three spear heads proper, all within a bordure ermine.

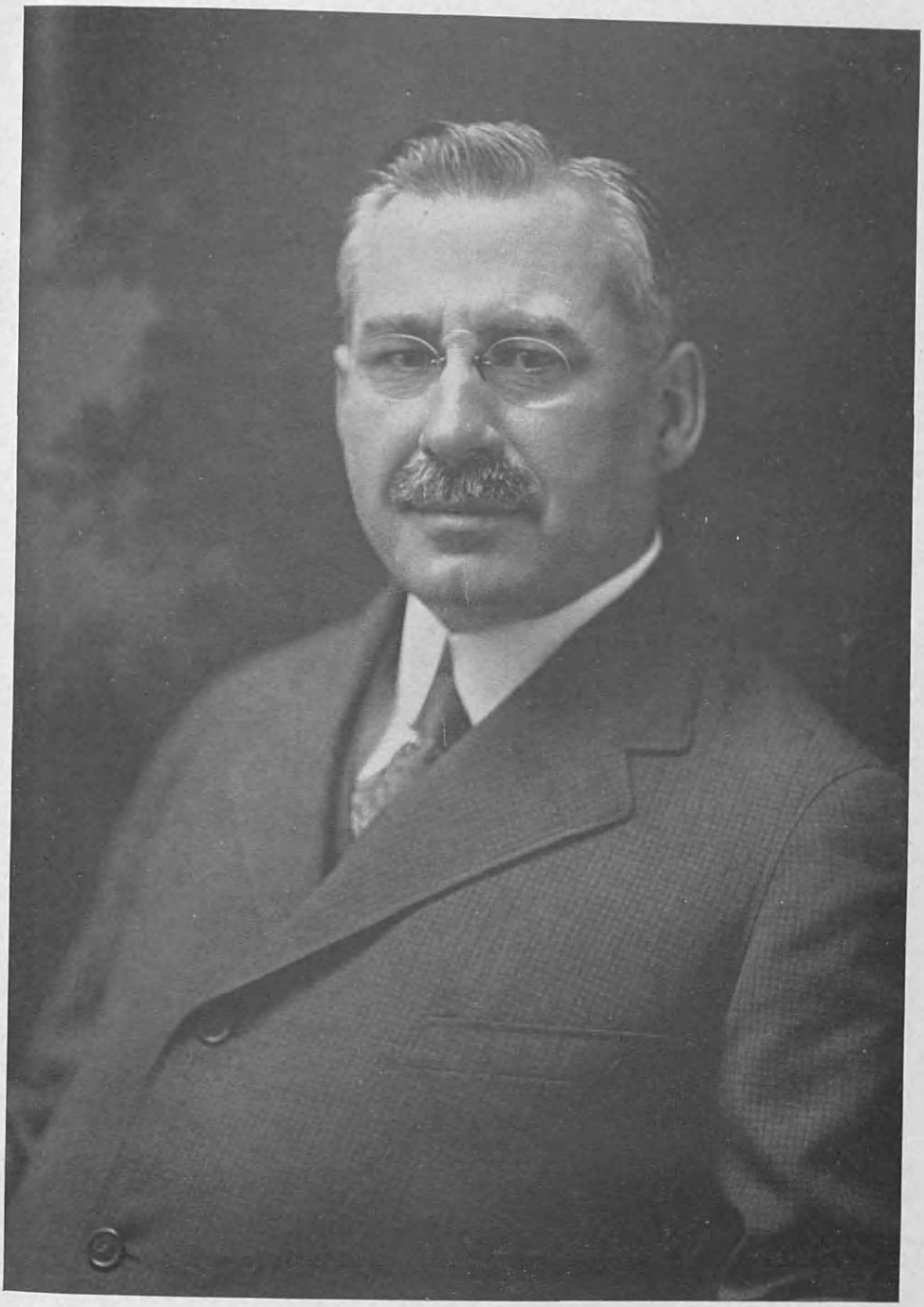
Crest—On a mount vert and within an annulet or, a dragon's head, couped at the neck proper, semee of annulets sable and gold.

Motto—*Mens sibi conscia recti.* (A mind conscious of right).

As a successful business man, manufacturer, and inventor, Morris Sheldon Wright stood pre-eminent in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, a city to which he came as a lad of nineteen. His entire business life was spent in the manufacture and sale of organs and pianos, and to his inventive and executive genius the musical world owes an everlasting debt of gratitude. Among other patents which bear his name are many covering the player piano, controlled by a perforated sheet. He invented a system of pneumatics for automatic musical instruments, especially for pianos. This metal action player, known as the "Cecilian," is yet manufactured, it being well adapted to any climate without injury. Other patents cover the "Aeolian Orchestrelle," an instrument which imitates a full orchestra, and many improvements on musical instruments as well as a line of patents on vacuum cleaners, some twenty in number. But great as were Mr. Wright's talents as an inventor, traits which he inherited from his maternal grandfather, along with a close resemblance, he possessed strong business ability, and the M. S. Wright Company has been most ably piloted through the often stormy seas of commerce, he only surrendering command at the call of the great Pilot, September 5, 1921.

Morris Sheldon Wright was a son of Octavius Augustus and Margaret (Narlow) Wright, and is thought to have been a descendant of the immigrant, Thomas Wright, who was born in England in 1610, and came to America, settling probably at Watertown, Massachusetts. From there he removed, about 1639, to Wethersfield and subsequently to other parts of the colony, where he became prominent. His descendants have dispersed throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic States, many residing in the northern part of New York State.

(I) Henry Wright, grandfather of Morris S. Wright, was born in New York State, in 1800, where he was reared, educated and married, removing West about the year 1845. He followed the occupation of farming successfully. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Abigail Childs, also a native of New York State, and they were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Oscar Dallas, married Mary Loomes. 2. Omera, married Polly Chilson, born May 10, 1840. 3. Onley, a physician and bachelor. 4. Octavius Augustus, of whom further. 5. Orville, born in Batavia, New York, 1829; a carpenter and contractor, also policeman in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin; a Democrat and Odd Fellow; married, at Janesville, Wisconsin, 1864, Fannie or Frances E. Chase, born near Wappingers, New York, 1836, daughter of Henry and Helen (Churchill) Chase. 6. Owen, married Mrs. Star, now deceased. 7. Othello, married Margaret ————. 8. Child, died in infancy. 9. Child, died in infancy. 10. Mary, married a Mr. Smith, a farmer. 11. Martha, married Anthony Vanderkolk. 12. Fannie. 13. Rowena, married John Koefer, a farmer.



Morris S Wright

Wright

(II) Octavius Augustus Wright, son of Henry Wright, was born near Batavia, Genessee county, New York, November 10, 1830, and there was educated and married. Later he removed to Chicago, Illinois, remaining there until the year of the great fire, October 10, 1871, when he removed to Appleton, Wisconsin. He was a carpenter by trade, and later was engaged at his trade in Janesville, Wisconsin. He married, in 1856, at Emerald Grove, Wisconsin, Margaret Harlow, who bore him four children: 1. Frank, married twice; his second wife is now living in London, England. 2. Morris Sheldon, of whom further. 3. Bertha, married twice, now living with her second husband, Mr. McPartland, in Davenport, Iowa. 3. Charlie Saxton, married Eleanor Calvert, of Providence, Rhode Island; children: Evenly and Esther.

Samuel Harlow, maternal grandfather of Morris S. Wright, was a descendant of William Harlow, founder, and was born March 3, 1799, died August 8, 1874. William Harlow, progenitor of all the old families of this name in New England, was an early settler at Sandwich, of which he was a proprietor and freeman, March 5, 1638-39. He removed to Plymouth and was sergeant of the military company. He married, December 20, 1649, Rebecca Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett, who came in the ship "Ann" in 1623 and settled in Plymouth. William Harlow died in 1691. His descendant, Samuel Harlow, married, April 11, 1822, Jane ———, born January 11, 1795, died June 2, 1859. Children: 1. William, born November 10, 1823, died September 6, 1826. 2. Elizabeth, twin of William. 3. Lucinda, born December 12, 1824, died in September, 1845. 4. Clinton, born January 2, 1827. 5. Hannah, born September 7, 1829, died September 10, 1846. 6. James, born November 17, 1832. 7. Margaret, born February 15, 1835, died February 20, 1875; married, January, 1856, Octavius Augustus Wright. (See Wright).

Samuel Harlow was a man noted for his ingenuity and inventiveness, though he never applied for a patent on any of his inventions; he was originally a resident of Sacket Harbor, New York, where he followed the occupations of blacksmith and locksmith. Sometime prior to 1859 he chartered a schooner, on which he embarked with his family and household goods, and by way of the Welland canal and Great Lakes arrived at Racine, Wisconsin. He proceeded from there to Emerald Grove, where he plied his trades with great success and became the chief mechanic for the surrounding country. He was wide awake to all the inventions and discoveries in his line of business, and deeply interested in all of the new patents on the market. He was a great reader and accumulated a fine library. He was influential in educational matters in the county, and chairman of the school committee. He was also a great church man and erected the Congregational church, which he presented to the district. Having accumulated considerable wealth, he retired from active business some twenty years prior to his death, and he left behind him a reputation for having been a sturdy, honest and upright citizen, and withal a staunch Abolitionist.

(III) Morris Sheldon Wright, son of Octavius A. and Margaret (Harlow) Wright, was born at Emerald Grove, Rock county, Wisconsin, eight miles from Janesville, June 11, 1859, and died in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, September 5, 1921. In 1860, the family moved to Chicago, Illinois, there remaining until October, 1871, when his parents moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, and there he remained until August 28, 1878, when he located in Worcester, Massachusetts, he then being nineteen years of age. His first position in Worcester was with the Carpenter Organ Company as an apprentice, although he was even then ex-

pert with tools, however unfamiliar with organ building. Nine months after his coming he was made foreman of a department, which was indeed rapid advancement. He remained with the Carpenter Organ Company for five years, moving with them to Foxcroft, Maine, in 1883, and to Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1884. He was superintendent of the company during his last two years with them, returning to Worcester, in 1886, to take charge of the action room of the Vocalion Organ Company. In 1887 that failed, and during the following nine months Mr. Wright was in charge of the plant as keeper. In 1889, the business was re-organized as the Mason & Risch Vocalion Organ Company, Mr. Wright being appointed superintendent, a position he filled until 1898, when the company was absorbed by the Aeolian Company of New York, Mr. Wright being continued by the new owners as superintendent of the Worcester plant for five years. During those years Mr. Wright, who had become an expert in all that pertained to organ building, had invented and patented improvements, fourteen in all, with five more which were pending in the patent office, when he left the Aeolian Company in 1903. The Aeolian Company brought suit against Mr. Wright after his leaving them, they contesting his patents on metal piano players. In 1893, he brought out the first piano player controlled by perforated paper sheets, and three months later perfected a system of pneumatic operation of musical instruments on which several patents had been issued him. A contract was entered into with the Farrand Company of Detroit sold out to the Bush & Lane Company, at the death of Mr. Farrand, which company to-day manufacture the "Cecilian," an excellent instrument for all climates, not being affected by dampness. While with the Aeolian Company, Mr. Wright invented and constructed the "Aeolian Orchestrelle," an instrument which, imitating a full orchestra, found a market in all parts of the world, costing in price from fifteen hundred to five thousand dollars. The suit brought to invalidate Mr. Wright's patents on metal piano players by the Aeolian Company in 1903 was won by them, but on appeal the decision of the lower Court was reversed and the Wright patents sustained.

In the spring of 1906, Mr. Wright began a series of experiments which resulted in several patents being granted him on machinery and tools used in making parts for his metal action piano players. To meet the demand for players and parts, he decided to manufacture them himself, and in a room forty feet square, at No. 34 Southbridge street, Worcester, Massachusetts, he began business. The same year the plant was destroyed by fire, but he at once began again at No. 49 Hermon street, where he had a greatly increased floor space. His son, Henry Harlow Wright, was his only helper at first, but prosperity soon came and forty men were soon employed in the plant.

Although Mr. Wright was the inventor and an outstanding figure in the manufacture of musical instruments automatically played, he was better known, perhaps, to the present generation as the manufacturer of Vacuum Cleaners, on which he held several basic patents and which he manufactured exclusively during the last half dozen years of his life. In the spring of 1908, he began manufacturing Vacuum Cleaners, and in 1909 the business was incorporated as the M. S. Wright Company, M. S. Wright, president; Henry Harlow Wright, treasurer. The same year the business was moved to No. 51 Jackson street, and later a four story building was needed to accommodate the business. In 1914, the company began the manufacture of metal piano player actions, and a newly patented automatic stop pipe organ action, all under Wright patents. These patents are many, the most valuable

being the following: Organ stop action; device for teaching music on keyed instruments; reed organ; reed board; pneumatic piano player; pneumatic action for organs; tone sheet regulating device; organ sole pneumatic action; folding pedal on piano player; spring valves for pneumatic action; machine for making pneumatic diaphragm; enclosing case for automatic music rolls; primary action for piano players; pneumatic action for musical instruments; metal pneumatic action for pianos; improved metal pneumatic action for musical instruments.

Prior to 1917, the sales end of the business was all handled by the Pneuvac Company, of Boston. In the above mentioned year the M. S. Wright Company bought out the Pneuvac Company and moved the offices to Worcester. Up to April, 1920, the manufacturing was done at No. 51 Jackson street, this plant having about 78,000 square feet of space. In April the company bought and moved into new quarters at No. 164 Freemont street, which is considered the largest factory in the world exclusively devoted to vacuum cleaners, a four story building with a square footage of 167,000 square feet.

Efficiency in manufacture was primarily considered in laying out the new building, and is estimated to increase the output by twice the amount without increasing the square footage. It is considered the finest plant from layout, sanitation, light, construction of the building, etc., for the manufacture of vacuum cleaners in the world. The capacity at present (1922) is 1,000 electric vacuums per day. It is estimated that from the time the company was established to the close of 1921 over a million and a half machines were made. The company is planning to manufacture a complete line of household appliances. Mr. Wright perfected a device known as a motor protector for use on all electric appliances which prevents short circuit of motor and prolongs life of appliance. Undoubtedly in the course of a year all the major appliances will have this attachment. At present the company does not manufacture any of the parts for the player piano. The principal cleaner is the "Sweeper Vac," hand and electrically operated. This wonderful market for cleaners has been found in the United States, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Austria, Hungary and the Transvaal. The patents alluded to above have been mainly issued by the United States Patent Office, but perhaps a dozen have been granted in foreign lands.

Mr. Wright had a very large acquaintance among manufacturers of musical instruments, and as he made only parts and actions, they talked to him freely of their needs, and many of his patents were in response to their demands. The wonderful growth of the business can be understood when the fact is stated that the two men of 1906 had grown to a force of five hundred in 1918, and the business of that year totalled a million dollars. Mr. Wright continued the active executive head of the M. S. Wright Company until his passing, also being a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Worcester, director of Worcester Chamber of Commerce, member of the National Metal Trades Association, National Manufacturers' Association, Congregational Club, Economic Club, Piedmont Brotherhood, Worcester Country Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a deacon of Piedmont Congregational Church, chairman of its board of assessors and of the organ committee. He aided in all good causes, and was a director of Hahnemann hospital. The business of the M. S. Wright Company continues under the management of the founders, four able sons, and his son-in-law, they acting in the interest of Mrs. Ella M. Wright, their mother.

Morris Sheldon Wright married, October 21, 1880, Ella Maria Drury, daughter of Joseph E. and Lucy (Drury) Drury, and a descendant of Hugh Drury, a pioneer of Sudbury, Massachusetts, Mrs. Wright being of the ninth American generation, thus: Hugh Drury; his son, Lieutenant John Drury; his son, Captain Thomas Drury; his son, Caleb Drury; his son, Josiah Drury; his son, Moses Drury, a soldier of the Revolution; his son, Josiah Drury; his son, Joseph Elliot Drury, an upright honorable business man of Worcester, Massachusetts, one of the six founders of Piedmont Congregational Church. He married Lucy Drury, his cousin, and they were the parents of William A. Drury; Charles Solon Drury; Ella Maria Drury, widow of Morris Sheldon Wright; Fred Lyman Drury, president of the Empire Laundry Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sheldon Wright: 1. Henry Harlow, born November 20, 1883, at Foxcroft, Maine; educated in the grade and south high schools of Worcester, and at business college; his father's business associate and treasurer of the M. S. Wright Company from its organization in 1909 until the death of the founder in 1921; he married, February 24, 1910, Gertrude Babb, daughter of Rev. Thomas Babb, of Holden, Massachusetts. 2. Alice Marguerite, born February 19, 1885, at Brattleboro, Vermont; educated in grade schools, south high school of Worcester, and Lasell Seminary; on March 2, 1914, she married Ernest M. Watson, graduate of Brown University, Ph.B., 1907, M.A., 1909, Johns Hopkins, M.D., 1913, now practicing at Buffalo, New York, and a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Buffalo; they have a daughter, Beverly. 3. Clifford Leroy, born July 22, 1888, in Worcester, Massachusetts; educated in grammar school, south high school, Worcester Academy, and business college; he was a clerk, and later manager of sales and credits of the M. S. Wright Company. 4. Clayton Morris, born August 15, 1890, at Worcester, Massachsetts; there educated in grammar school, south high school, and business college; he was superintendent of the M. S. Wright Company; he married, May 28, 1914, Alice M. Rogers, daughter of John L. Rogers, and has a daughter, Shirley Virginia. 5. Elvin Stanley, born January 14, 1893, in Worcester, Massachusetts; there attended grammar and south high school, a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, A.B., later, chief of the cost department of the M. S. Wright Company; he enlisted, August 17, 1917, in the United States Naval Reserves, later was transferred to the Naval Aviation Corps, and was overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, nine months, from January, 1918, on submarine patrol and night bombing. 6. Helen Mildred, born June 12, 1894, at Worcester, Massachusetts; educated in grammar school, south high school and Simmons College; she married Clifford W. Kennedy, son of Charles W. Kennedy, of New Haven, Connecticut, and has a son, Sheldon Ward Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy is now connected with the M. S. Wright Company. 7. Frances Ella, born August 2, 1896, at Worcester, Massachusetts; educated in grammar school, south high school, Lasell Seminary, and Worcester Art School. 8. Gertrude Lucy, born August 26, 1898, in Worcester, Massachusetts; educated in grammar school, south high school, and Worcester Art School; she married, December 27, 1921, Frederick William Hubbard, of Englewood, New Jersey, a graduate of Worcester Technical Institute, 1918, an electrical engineer.

(The Drury Line).

Arms—Argent on a chief vert a tau (T) between two mullets pierced or. The original coat was without the tau, which was added by Nicho-

Ella M. Wright.

las de Drury, who went with John of Gaunt into Spain, and thence to the Holy Land.

Crest—A greyhound courant, argent.

Motto—Non sine Causa. (Not without cause).

Remarks: Some heraldic devices are of very ancient date, and scattered instances bear a resemblance to Egyptian hieroglyphics. We are told that the Israelities bore on their banners the tau (a cross resembling in form the letter T), a sacred symbol said to have been the sign of security. It is the same that is meant in the words of the charge given to the angel in Ezekiel 9, 6: "Slay utterly old and young, both maids and little children and women, but come not near any man upon whom is the mark or tau." This mark is called the letter of Life, and was esteemed lucky for those who bore it. There is one color, vert or green, used in the Drury arms, and two metals, or and argent, gold and silver. Argent forms the base of the shield, and or is used for the mullets, a heraldic charge taken from the rowel of a spur.

The Drury family in New England dates from the year 1635, when its founder, Hugh Drury, came to the Colonies and settled in Massachusetts. Since that date successive generations have played prominent parts in the localities in which they have settled, and have been active and influential in public, professional, religious and social life. The ancestor, Hugh Drury, was an Englishman, and from the fact that he later became a lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company indicates that he must have been a man of considerable standing and character in the community. Family tradition makes him the son of Obed Drury, of London.

The origin of the surname is of great interest and is not generally known, even among members of the family itself. It takes its form from the Old French substantive, "druerie," which means literally "one well beloved." Instances of the use of druerie in medieval English literature, as it was adopted bodily from the French, are frequent, and we come across it in Chaucer. The first instance of the use of the word as a surname occurs in the Hundred Rolls, 1273, where we find the entries Alice Druerie and Nigel Drury. Families of the name have been seated for centuries in Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton counties in England, and claim descent from John de Drury, one of the companions of William the Conqueror. The Drurys bear arms which were originally granted to Nicholas de Drury, who accompanied John of Gaunt into Spain and thence to the Holy Land.

(I) Hugh Drury, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was, according to family tradition, son of Abed Drury, of London. It is believed that he came under the name of George Drury, who was a passenger in the ship "Abigail" in July, 1635, aged nineteen years, for no further mention of a George Drury is found. This ship brought a company of the younger Winthrop's settlers bound for Connecticut, but Hugh Drury located at Sudbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1641, and was a proprietor of that town. In 1646 he removed to Boston, selling his Sudbury place to Edmund Rice. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1654 he was a member of the Artillery Company, and afterward had the rank of lieutenant. He was admitted to the Boston church, April 16, 1654, and became a freeman there on May 3rd following. His will was dated November 1, 1687, and proved July 30, 1689. He bequeathed to Mary, widow of son John; to sister Lydia Hawkins; son Thomas; refers to deceased wife Lydia and to a daughter Mary. He was buried in the Kings Chapel Burying Ground, Boston, and the grave is marked. He married (first) Lydia Rice, who was born in 1627, died April 5, 1675, daughter of Edmund and Tamazin Rice. He married (second), October, 1676, Mary Fletcher, widow of Rev.

Edward Fletcher. His wife Lydia was admitted to the church, March 12, 1648.

(II) Lieutenant John Drury, son of Hugh and Lydia (Rice) Drury, was born May 2, 1646, and baptized March 19, 1649, at Boston. He died in 1678, before his father, leaving an estate of five hundred and sixty-two pounds. He was a lieutenant in King Philip's War. He was also a carpenter. He married Mary Shrimpton, daughter of Edward Shrimpton, merchant, of Bednall, county Middlesex, England. They were the parents of seven children, born at Boston.

(III) Captain Thomas Drury, son of Lieutenant John and Mary (Shrimpton) Drury, was born at Boston, August 10, 1668, and died at Framingham, in 1723. He was an early settler of Framingham, and took a leading part in the organization and government of the town. He was the first town clerk, an office he held for eleven years. He was the first deputy to the General Court in 1701. He was one of the first Board of Selectmen and served thirteen years. He was schoolmaster in 1713; lieutenant of the military company in 1713, captain in 1719. On June 15, 1719, he was placed in charge of the public ammunition with Ensign Bridgem, and they were directed to store the powder, etc., in a vault in the loft of the meeting house. Framingham believed in "trusting in God and keeping the powder dry." He was a conveyancer and magistrate. In his will, dated November 11, 1723, he bequeaths to his own family and to a cousin, Mary Ball. He married, December 15, 1687, Rachael Rice, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Rice. They were the parents of eight children, all born in Framingham.

(IV) Caleb Drury, son of Captain Thomas and Rachael (Rice) Drury, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, October 5, 1688, and died in 1723. He married, October 10, 1706, Elizabeth Eames, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Eames) Eames. They lived and died in Framingham. She was born April 11, 1685. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Josiah, the oldest, is mentioned below.

(V) Josiah Drury, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Eames) Drury, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, September 17, 1707. He was killed in an ox-cart accident at Wayland. He married, October 9, 1733, Hannah Barron, born August 6, 1709, daughter of Timothy and Rachel (Jennison) Barran, of Sherborn. Their nine children were born in Framingham.

(VI) Moses Drury, son of Josiah and Hannah (Barron) Drury, was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, August 4, 1742, and died September 6, 1836. He removed to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, in 1770-1771. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a private in Captain John Mellen's company, Colonel Hall's regiment, in June and July, 1777, marching from Fitzwilliam to Ticonderoga. He married Cata Adams, who was baptized April 13, 1740, died March 11, 1816, daughter of Joseph and Prudence (Pratt) Adams. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the youngest, Josiah, is mentioned below.

(VII) Josiah (2) Drury, son of Moses and Cata (Adams) Drury, was born at Framingham, or Natick, Massachusetts, April 5, 1766. He married Margaret Ayers, born at Old Derry, Massachusetts, 1777. They were the parents of ten children.

(VIII) Joseph Elliot Drury, son of Josiah (2) and Margaret (Ayers) Drury, was born at Pleasant Valley, Rockingham, Vermont, August 30, 1816. He attended the district school of his native village. When a young man he went to Bellows Falls, in the same town, and there learned the trade of carpenter. He was in business for a number of years as a builder and contractor. He purchased a farm at North Walpole, New Hampshire, but afterward sold it and

resumed his business career. Removing to Worcester, Massachusetts, he became one of the prominent builders of the city, and continued actively in business until within a few years of his death, which occurred at Worcester, May 2, 1891. He was an upright, honorable man of business, an exemplary Christian, kind, charitable and beloved. For several years he was deacon of the Congregational church at Bellows Falls, and active and earnest in the work of the church. After coming to Worcester he joined the Old South Congregational Church, but after six years or more he became one of the founders and original members of the Piedmont Congregational Church. In politics he was a Republican, but never aspired to office.

Joseph Elliot Drury married, August 30, 1843, Lucy Drury, born February 13, 1824, daughter of Moses and Lucy Drury. Their children were: 1. William A., born December 6, 1848. 2. Charles Solon, born May 25, 1855, died February 11, 1856. 3. Ella Maria, born January 17, 1858; married Morris S. Wright, of Worcester. (See Wright III). 4. Fred Lyman, born September 30, 1865, in North Walpole, New Hampshire; educated in the public schools of Worcester; was employed with the E. P. Carpenter Organ Company; Worcester Organ Company, eight years; then became proprietor of the Empire Laundry, incorporated in 1911 as the Empire Laundry Company, with Fred L. Drury, president and general manager; C. H. Holton, secretary and treasurer; and M. S. Wright and C. J. Carroll, as directors; on May 12, 1911, the building was almost destroyed by fire; the business was purchased from John H. Quinn & Brothers; at first they gave employment to four hands, but the business has since been developed into one of the most flourishing of its kind in Worcester; Mr. Drury is the owner of the building; he is a member of the Piedmont church and serves on its standing committee, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Piedmont Brotherhood; he married Lillian F. Townsend, daughter of George L. and Amanda (Davis) Townsend, on September 30, 1890; she is a member of Piedmont church, and active in the work of the various committees connected therewith; Mr. and Mrs. Drury reside at No. 15 May street, Worcester.

WALSH, Thomas C.,

Physician.

When a boy Thomas C. Walsh, an orphan, left Syracuse, his native city, and found a home in Oswego, New York. There, dependent upon his own exertions, he developed a strong character, and won through his own persistence a livelihood, education and confidence in himself. Ambitious, he gained a professional education and returned to Syracuse with the coveted M.D., where from 1886 until his passing, thirty-six years later, he ministered to the sick who sought his aid. A deep student and original thinker, Dr. Walsh became a strong advocate of the religion of evolution, believing that "Evolution does not destroy man's faith in God but strengthens it," "lending dignity and grandeur to man's conception of God," "inspiring with hope and confidence instead of dominating with fear." He saw in evolution a scientific, rational process of development from the imperfect to the perfect by a gradual enfoldment, through an incalculable period of time, of the principal of activity and life, working in and through all the lower kingdoms of nature, vegetable and animal until man finally appeared. In this faith he found a beautiful hope for the future, for this wonderful evolving law is still in force to guide and compel onward and upward.

Thomas C. Walsh was born in Syracuse, New York, June 28, 1855, and died sud-

denly of heart disease at his office in the city of his birth, September 25, 1922. He was a son of Timothy and Catherine Walsh, his father born in Ireland, died in 1859. At an early age the boy, Thomas C., was thrown upon his own resources. Oswego, New York, became the home of the youth, and through persistence and an ambition which drove him onward and upward he attained an education and formed plans for an honorable future. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. F. Kelley, of Pulaski, New York, and then entered Albany Medical College (now Union University) whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1882. He began practice at Pulaski, there remaining until 1886, when he located in Syracuse, the city of his birth, and there he spent thirty-six faithful years, gaining high reputation as a physician, and many friends. For several years prior to his passing he confined his practice to office calls, being located in the Gurney building on South Salina street. He had a large practice and was a physician of learning and skill. He literally died in the harness, being at his office when the end quickly came.

Dr. Walsh possessed, with his strong manly qualities, a deep inquiring mind which led him into close study of any vital subject presented to him. To this he added a fine literary ability, enabling him to set forth his views or thoughts in a style both pleasing and convincing. He wrote many articles for the press, and his contributions were sought for. He was a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the medical societies. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Dr. Walsh married (first), in 1874, Harriet Hubbard, of Scriba, New York, who died five years later, leaving a daughter, Ida D., now too deceased. Dr. Walsh married (second), in 1887, Mary J. Visger, of Alexandria Bay, New York, who survives him. Dr. and Mrs. Walsh were the parents of three children: 1. Clifford, a musician and composer of note, a resident of Syracuse. He married Lillie Stewart, and they are the parents of a son, Stewart Clifford Walsh. 2. Thomas Edison, a physician, and practices in Syracuse. He married Harriet Gosnell. 3. Grace, residing with her mother in Syracuse. Mrs. Walsh and her family are members of the Christian church.

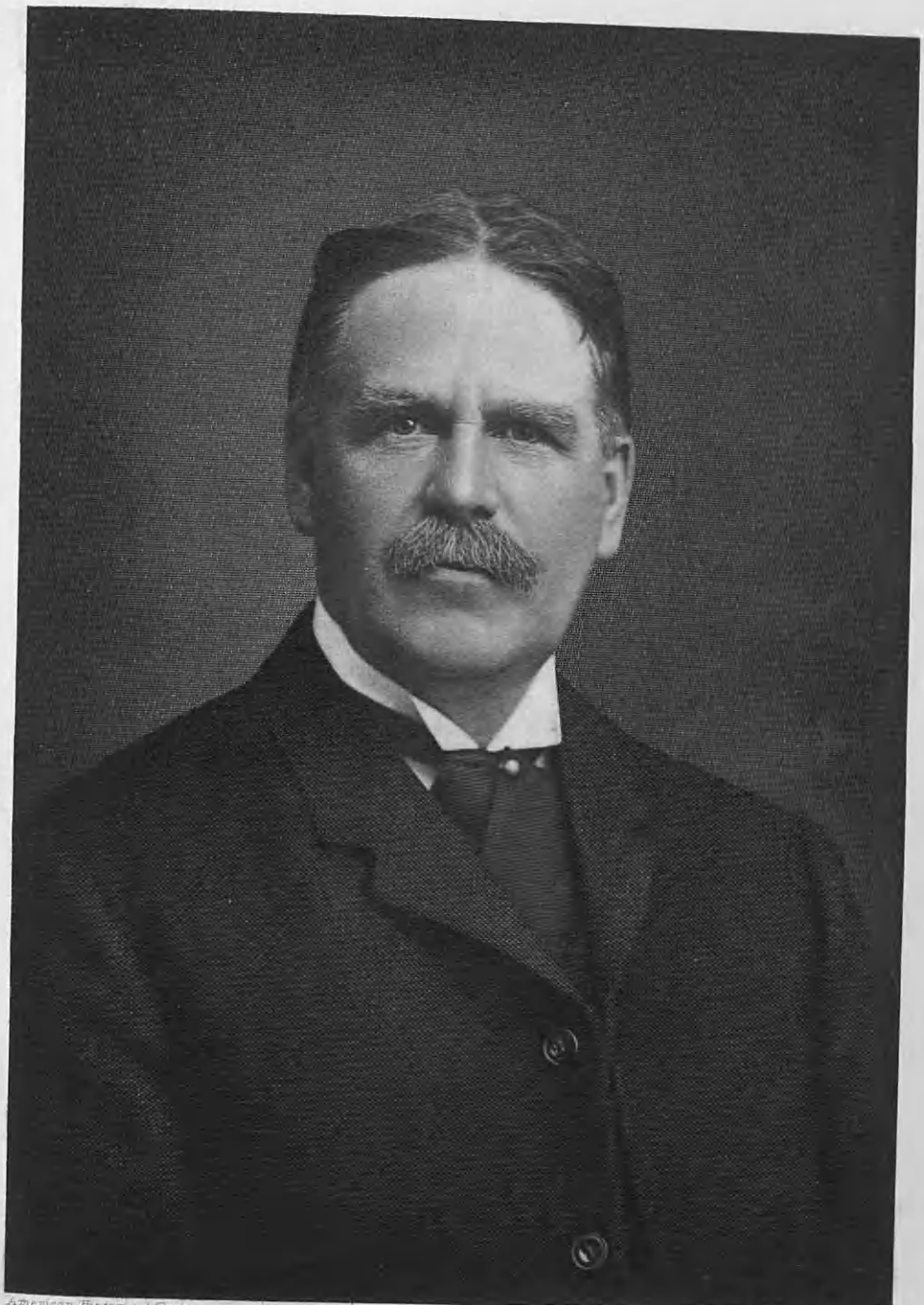
UNDERWOOD, George,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The name George Underwood has been a public asset in the city of Auburn, New York, for many years. George Underwood, an eminent member of the New York bar, the New York House of Assembly, and mayor of Auburn in the middle of the nineteenth century, bequeathed his name to another George Underwood, his son, who, as lawyer and judge, served the city of Auburn and the county of Cayuga until his passing in the opening years of the third decade of the twentieth century. Auburn was the birthplace and the lifetime home of Judge George Underwood, and he rendered to every department of his city's life the heartfelt devotion of the truest and most loyal native son.

George Underwood, the elder, was engaged in the practice of law in Auburn, and became widely known as a man of deep public spirit, as well as a lawyer of strong ability. His fellow-citizens of the district sent him as their representative to Albany in 1850, 1851 and 1852, and in 1854-55 he was called by his neighbors of the city of Auburn to govern them through the medium of the mayor's office. He married Charlotte Platt, and they were the parents of George Underwood, the younger, to whose memory this tribute of respect is offered.

George Underwood, son of George and Charlotte (Platt) Underwood, grandson of



American Historical Society

Engby Finley & Conn

George Underwood

Amos and Mehitable (White) Underwood, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Underwood, who came to New England from England in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass, going, in 1651, to Watertown. Charlotte (Platt) Underwood, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey (Goodrich) Platt, was a descendant of Richard Platt, of Hertfordshire, England, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, going thence to Milford, Connecticut.

George Underwood, the younger, was born in Auburn, New York, July 17, 1855, and died at his home in the city of his birth, February 20, 1921. He completed public school study with graduation from high school in 1870, and in 1871 engaged in the study of Latin and Greek under the direction of one of the professors at Auburn Theological Seminary. He entered Yale in the fall of 1871, and in both his junior and senior years received a second dispute appointment. For three years he sang in the college choir, and during his entire four years' course was a member of the '75 Glee Club. During his senior year he sang with the University Glee Club. He was graduated A. B., class of '75, and at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of Milo Goodrich, of Auburn, New York.

In October, 1877, George Underwood was admitted to the New York bar, and at once began practice in Auburn, his first year alone, but from 1878 until May, 1883, he was associated with Daniel L. Hurlburt, they practicing as Hurlburt & Underwood. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar of the Federal courts of the district, and in the earlier years of his practice made frequent appearances in those courts. From May, 1883, until January, 1890, Mr. Underwood practiced alone, then formed a partnership with Frederick E. Storke, practicing as Underwood & Storke. In 1893 William H. Seward, Jr., was admitted, and as Underwood, Storke & Seward they continued until 1908. In this year William S. Elder was admitted, and as Underwood, Storke, Seward & Elder the firm praticed until the passing of the senior member.

In March, 1888, Mr. Underwood accepted appointment as city attorney, but resigned the position the following July. In November, 1889, he was elected judge of Cayuga county for a term of six years, receiving reelection at its expiration, his service as judge covering a consecutive period of twelve years. Although devoted to his professional duties, Judge Underwood was mindful of all his obligations as a citizen, and bore his share of civic responsibility. He was a member of Auburn Board of Education from 1881 to 1884, and president of the board during the last two years of his term. He was presidential elector in 1920, and, his party being victorious, he met with the New York electors in Albany on January 10, 1921, but a few weeks before his passing. He was ex-president of the Young Men's Republican Association of Auburn, and in 1885 chairman of the Republican County Committee. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was closely associated with the various war activities of his city; assisted in the organization of the Home Defense Committee, of which he was a valuable member, and aided in organizing the Auburn War Chest, of which he accepted the presidency.

Judge Underwood had important interests outside his profession. He had served as secretary and as a director of the Empire State Telephone and Telegraph Company, director of the Columbian Rope Company, and for many years was active as trustee, vice-president and general counsel of the Auburn Savings Bank. At the time of his death he was a trustee and vice-president of Auburn Theological Seminary, and bore the same relation to Wells College, also serving Auburn City Hospital as trustee, and Auburn Chamber of Commerce as an

interested member. He was a devout churchman, serving for many years as vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopa Church, and the Episcopal diocese of Central New York as chancellor, an office to which he was unanimously elected in July, 1919.

On October 20, 1880, in Trinity Church, by Phillips Brooks, in Boston, Massachusetts, Judge Underwood married Grace Kennard, who survives him, daughter of William and Philena (Hubbard) Kennard. Five children were born to Judge and Mrs. Underwood: Grace, died in infancy; George, Yale, A.B. 1906; Kennard, Yale, A.B. 1908; Rosamond Smith, 1909, married Robert Matson Perry, of Denver, Colorado; Arthur Kennard, Yale, A.B. 1917.

The Cayuga County Bar Association, at a meeting held in Auburn, February 22, 1921, paid high tribute to the qualities that made him successful in his profession—"a logical mind, untiring industry, resolute integrity, and high sense of duty and honor."

From Auburn Savings Bank, the following tribute came:

At a special meeting called for the purpose, the Board paid respectful and heartfelt tribute to the memory of its late co-trustee, George Underwood, and it directed that an expression of their opinions of him as a man and a trustee be prepared and incorporated in the minutes of the meeting.

George Underwood became a trustee of the bank in September, 1877. On January 28, 1893, he became its attorney. On Tuesday morning, February 15 last, while walking from his home to the bank, he was stricken with an illness that terminated fatally on the following Sunday evening.

He died in harness in the plenitude of his intellectual powers. No long period of enforced idleness, fraught with the aches and pains and those other miseries which are usually the accompaniment of old age was his. And mayhap that is the manner of ending this life to be desired.

For the many years from the date of his induction into trusteeship of the bank until the time of the beginning of the end came he was continuously in its service, as trustee, as attorney, and for many years as a member of the finance committee, and he was always active and untiring in promoting the best interests of the bank.

His trusteeship he treated as a sacred trust, and was ever moved by a high interest in the executions of its duties. One might differ from him in opinion on a subject, but none questioned the sincerity of his motives in its advocacy or the honesty of his methods.

Blessed with physical good looks, attractive personality, metal soundness and wide knowledge of the law, the bank possessed in George Underwood a trustee and officer who served it well; one whose place it will be hard to fill; one who will be borne in affectionate remembrance by us all as long as memory shall serve.

Signed by the trustees.

From Auburn City Hospital, this expression came:

In the death of Hon. George Underwood, the Hospital has lost one of the strong pillars of its support. On the twentieth day of February, 1921, after a brief illness, he passed away in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

For many years he had been a member of the Hospital Association. He was elected trustee in 1906, and continued in that office until his death, having been all the time a member of the executive committee of the board. To Judge Underwood were committed many trusts. His high character, sterling integrity and broad appreciation of the brotherhood of man made him especially desirable in charitable and humane activities.

Some persons, as heavily burdened with business and financial trusts, would have found an excuse from giving time and talent to the work of religious, educational, or eleemosynary institutions, but he was one who did not stop to consider personal comfort or self interest in the investment of his talents.

During the past year Judge Underwood devoted much time and study to the plans, which have been adopted for the reorganization of hospital government, by which the board of managers has been abolished, and women, who have been the active workers, have been given membership in our board of trustees.

Not only in work and counsel, but also in liberal donations of money, has he been a benefactor of the Hospital, as he has also been a public benefactor in organizations to aid in the prosecution of the World War, in Home Defense, and the care for suffering humanity abroad.

David Wadsworth, Jr.

These few words but meagerly express the high appreciation in which our deceased associate was held. We commend his life to the study of all persons who desire to be followers of the Son of Man.

Signed by the Secretary.

Under the heading, "Diocese Loses Chancellor," the career of Judge Underwood was reviewed through the viewpoint of a fellow churchman:

With the death of Judge George Underwood, there is removed from the Diocese and from the Community in which he lived one of the most highly esteemed citizens and churchmen. For over forty years he had been a familiar and influential figure in the life of his own city, and for many years he had been known as a strong factor in the Diocesan conventions. He succeeded his father as trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), and for many years he was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, also was a delegate to the Diocesan Convention for more than twenty-five years. He was elected several times as a deputy to the Provincial Synod, and was a provisional deputy to the General Convention. For a number of years he has been a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and in 1919 he was elected Chancellor of the Diocese, succeeding Judge Charles Andrews, deceased.

In all these various positions of responsibility and trust, Judge Underwood gave freely of the qualities which marked his life—a clear, logical mind, unflagging industry, inflexible integrity and high sense of official duty. Joined to these were a natural affability and dignity of manner, a keen sense of humor, and a clear insight into the substance of things. Probably few men had a wider range of friends and associates whose trust and confidence were as absolute as in his case.

Bishop Olmsted wrote of Judge Underwood:

His personality was exceedingly pleasing and attractive, and made him very popular in every relation of life, so that he will be very much missed by all who knew him. We extend our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and all his many personal friends, and pray the Lord to grant him eternal rest and let perpetual light shine upon him in Paradise.

WADSWORTH, David,

Scythe Manufacturer.

There are now living in Auburn, New York, and elsewhere, members of the eleventh American generation of the family founded in New England in 1632. The complete genealogical record of this particular line of the descendants of Christopher Wadsworth follows; then a detailed account of the founder and owners of the important business founded in Auburn, New York, by Joseph Wadsworth, of the seventh generation, and now owned by his great-grandson, David Wadsworth, of the tenth generation.

Arms borne by the family are as follows:

Arms—Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, argent.
Crest—On a globe of the world winged proper an eagle rising, or.

(I) The founder of the family in New England was Christopher Wadsworth, who came from England in the ship "Lion," arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday, September 16, 1630, settling in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He married Grace Cole, and they were the parents of four children: Samuel, Joseph, Mary and John.

(II) Captain Samuel Wadsworth, son of Christopher and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth, lived in Milton, Massachusetts, and met his death in an Indian fight in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1678. He married Abigail Lindall, of Marshfield, and they were the parents of seven children: Christopher (2), Ebenezer, Joseph, John, Timothy, Benjamin, and Abigail, who married Andrew Boardman.

(III) Ebenezer Wadsworth, son of Captain Samuel and Abigail (Lindall) Wadsworth, was born in 1660, and lived in Milton, where he died in 1717. He was one of the deacons of the church in Milton, lived there all his life, and is there buried, his being one of the oldest tombstones in the cemetery. By his wife Mary he had four

children: Mary, Samuel, Recompense and George.

(IV) Recompense Wadsworth, son of Ebenezer and Mary Wadsworth, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1688, and there died in 1729. He married Sarah Morey, and they were the parents of four children: Sarah, died young; May, married Jeremiah Tucker; David; Jonathan.

(V) David Wadsworth, son of Recompense and Sarah (Morey) Wadsworth, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1720, and settled in Grafton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1749. He married Harriet Paul, and they were the parents of three children: David Ebenezer; Samuel; Sarah, married Joseph Merriam.

(VI) David (2) Wadsworth, son of David (1) and Harriet (Paul) Wadsworth, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1742, and there spent his life, a manufacturer of scythes, and the inventor of a trip hammer. He was a man of considerable influence in Grafton, and there died in 1821. He married Elizabeth Whipple, born in 1744, died in 1827. Their children were: Susannah; David; Jonathan; John; Jacob, died young; Moses; Paul, died young; Joseph.

(VII) Joseph Wadsworth, son of David (2) and Elizabeth (Whipple) Wadsworth, and the founder of the Auburn, New York, family, was born in Grafton in 1784. He learned the art of making, tempering and grinding scythes from his competent father, who established the business in 1767. He continued in Grafton until 1818, then located in Auburn, there establishing a factory. He chose wisely in selecting Auburn as his home and business headquarters, the century which has since elapsed bringing nothing but prosperity to the Wadsworth business and nothing but honor to the Wadsworth name. Joseph Wadsworth made scythes at his first factory in Auburn until 1829, then bought of Benjamin Sweet the tract on Owasco outlet, near the western limits of the city, on which stood an old carding mill, which he converted into a factory for his own line of manufacture. He surveyed that part of the city and named the street leading to his factory Wadsworth street. There he continued until 1845, when he retired with a competence, leasing the scythe works to his son, David (1) Wadsworth, to whom he willed them at his death in 1849. He owned a fine farm near the city of Auburn, now known as the Dunning farm, it having been left to his daughter Jane, who became Mrs. Henry S. Dunning. He died in 1854, aged seventy-one years, and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery. He married Anna Barnes, and they were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth; Samuel; Ebenezer; Susannah; Joseph, died young; Jane, married Henry S. Dunning, and was the mother of David M. Dunning, a bank president of Auburn; Joseph, died young; Hannah, married B. Edson; David; Joseph.

(VIII) David (3) Wadsworth, son of Joseph and Anna (Barnes) Wadsworth, was born at the family home on the Wadsworth farm, Auburn, New York, May 9, 1824, died in the city of his birth, March 13, 1905, and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery. He was early taken into the business, and when he reached legal age his father, Joseph Wadsworth, retired, leasing his son the plant which he later bequeathed him. For five years, 1845-49, he conducted the scythe works under lease, then became their owner, and continued their operation until July, 1876, when he admitted his son, David, whom he had educated to a full knowledge of the business. David Wadsworth, Sr., was a thorough master of his business, and most energetically prosecuted it. Gifted with keen foresight, he quickly adopted new factory methods and pursued a liberal policy toward his customers. In his business dealings he was the soul of honor and possessed a pleasing personality

that socially made him a pleasant companion. To his employes he was a firm friend, taking a personal interest in their welfare. The business of David Wadsworth & Son increased one thousand per cent. during his administration, and he turned it over to his son bigger and stronger in every way than he received it from his father. The output annually was 40,000 dozen scythes that were sold all over the United States, and were exported to European countries, South Africa and South America. The factory also produced corn cutters, straw knives, grass hooks, in large quantities. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a charter member of the City Club, and a trustee of the Auburn Savings Bank.

David Wadsworth married, in 1849, Phebe E. Partlow, who died in November, 1899, and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery. Both were members of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Children: Sara, of Auburn; and David. The family home was a fine brick residence on Genessee street, Auburn, now the home of his only daughter, Sara Wadsworth.

(IX) David (4) Wadsworth, only son of David (3) and Phebe E. (Partlow) Wadsworth, was born in Auburn, New York, April 25, 1852, and there died, August 16, 1922. He was educated in Auburn public schools and at the Amora Academy, which was then presided over by Principal Warren Higley. After school years were completed in 1871, his connection with the scythe manufacturing business began, and in 1876 he was admitted to a partnership in David Wadsworth & Son, and was connected with the business as partner until the death of his father in 1905, and as sole owner until his own passing at the age of seventy.

He was one of Auburn's best known and best loved men, and he was always deeply concerned for the welfare of his city. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen 1884-86; water commissioner, March, 1904, to March, 1907; mayor, 1901-02, serving as representative of the Democratic party to which he gave allegiance, but administering the office regardless of politics. He was everybody's friend, a good sportsman, a crack shot, and very fond of both hunting and fishing. He was president of the City Club for a number of years; member of the Owasco Country Club; president of the Cayuga County Savings Bank; vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and always the interested, public-spirited citizen as well as the successful manufacturer and business man.

Mr. Wadsworth married, March 21, 1877, May Cramer, born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, daughter of William Cameron and Eliza (Cornwell) Cramer. Their children: 1. Mabel, wife of Theodore M. Pomery, Jr., now a resident of Buffalo, New York. 2. Anna, wife of the Rev. Leonard J. Christler, an Episcopal clergyman, now settled at Havre, Montana. 3. David, of whom further. The great popularity enjoyed by David Wadsworth was the outcome of his great heart, which beat in instant response to every demand of friendship or human need. He loved his fellowmen, and held the confidence of every man who knew him. Inheriting an established, prosperous business, he made it the concern of his life to maintain its prestige and importance and to turn it over to his son in even greater condition of usefulness and prosperity than he received it. This he did. As a hard and consistent worker, his life was full and neither in public nor private life did he shirk any duty. The responsibilities which he inherited he bore with dignity and honor, and to these he added a life of usefulness as civilian and citizen.

To Mrs. May (Cramer) Wadsworth came many testimonials, this from St. Peter's Church:

David Wadsworth was and had been for many years prior to his death, which occurred August 16, 1922, a member of the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, New York.

We, the Rector, wardens, and vestrymen of said church, desire to express our appreciation of the long and valuable service, as a member of this board, rendered by him which, until failing health compelled him to relinquish, he performed most conscientiously and faithfully at all times, and he ever had the interest of the Church at heart.

We also wish to express our appreciation of him as a man and a citizen of Auburn, and the sense of personal loss which every member of the Board feels because of his death.

Signed—REV. NORTON T. HOUSER, Rector.
WILLIAM P. BEARDSLEY, Clerk.

From the board of trustees of Cayuga County Savings Bank of Auburn came this tribute:

Although not officially connected with this Bank at the time of his death, David Wadsworth, was for several years its president, and for nearly twenty-four years, and until failing health compelled his retirement, a Trustee, and now we desire to express our sense of obligation for the important services rendered by him to this institution.

He was possessed of a logical and sensible mind, and added to that a fine and discriminating judgment in financial matters, and the advice and service he gave us were invaluable.

We also desire to express the sense of personal loss which every member of this Board feels, because of his death.

"None knew him but to love him
None named him but to praise."

From the city of Auburn, under the corporate seal of the city, came a true copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of City Council held August 23, 1922, on motion of Councilman Haeffner.

David Wadsworth was one of the leaders of our city in business and finance; strong, substantial, successful, he well typified in his conservatism our best citizenship.

As alderman, water commissioner, and mayor, he gave of these splendid qualities liberally for municipal welfare and advancement.

In his death our city has sustained a pronounced loss.

This Council therefore expresses to his family its deep sympathy and sincere condolence; and directs that this minute be spread upon the records of this Council and a copy be transmitted by the clerk to his family.

David Wadsworth's funeral was held from his home, No. 186 Genesee street, many relatives and intimate friends attending. The bearers were selected from employes of David Wadsworth & Son, the oldest of Auburn factories. The rector of St. Peter's Church, of which Mr. Wadsworth was a vestryman, was assisted by Rev. Leonard J. Christler, son-in-law of Mr. Wadsworth, and there were innumerable tokens and expressions of regret and sorrow. He was buried with the generations of his kindred in Fort Hill Cemetery.

(X) David (5) Wadsworth, son of David (4) and May (Cramer) Wadsworth, and the fourth in direct line to operate the scythe works in Auburn, New York, was born in that city, August 6, 1887, and there resides. Upon leaving school, in 1907, he entered the scythe manufacturing business of David Wadsworth & Son, rising to the position of plant manager, and upon the death of David Wadsworth, his father, inherited the business, the fourth owner and personal manager of the business founded by his great-grandfather, Joseph Wadsworth, in Auburn, in 1813, owned and continued by his grandfather, David Wadsworth, and by his father, David Wadsworth.

Mr. Wadsworth married Jean Agnes Nye, daughter of George H. and Mary Ann (Wilson) Nye, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Ann, of the eleventh Wadsworth generation in America.

(XI) Mary Ann Wadsworth, daughter of David (5) and Jean Agnes (Nye) Wadsworth, was born in Auburn, New York, December 23, 1913.

ANNAN, Daniel,

Banker, Man of Affairs.

For more than half a century Cumberland was accustomed to the figure of Daniel Annan on the streets, in the homes, in bank life, in social gatherings, churches and public meetings of the city, and a strong commanding figure it was, one upon whom the community had come to lean for advice and leadership, a pillar of strength to the church, and a guiding spirit to the town. A lifetime spent in a city the size of Cumberland knits a strong bond of friendship between the community and the individual. The business of finance in which Daniel Annan was interested, the bank of which he was president, seemed to Cumberland to be a part of the town as he was a part of the life of the town. Cumberland knew him from every angle as banker, business friend, neighbor and citizen, and from whatever standpoint viewed he was the broad gauged gentleman, quietly working through the various channels of community for the good of his fellowmen.

His long life covered the period during which Cumberland was transformed from the country town to a modern city; in the growth Daniel Annan, through energy and native ability, was transformed from a messenger boy to bank president, and the growth of the institution whose destinies he guided bears unassailable testimony to the soundness of his judgment and to his ability as a financier. Personally, most gracious and delightful, cheerful, kindly and hopeful, no one ever consulted him without obtaining encouragement, and worthy causes never lacked his generous support.

Daniel Annan was truly a "native son," born in the home of his grandparents in Cumberland, Maryland, which stood on the lot now occupied by the Rickmond, Blackiston and Retz residences on Washington street. Daniel Annan was a son of James Roberdeau Annan, of Winchester, Virginia, and Priscilla Isabelle (Perry) Annan, the daughter of Roger Perry, a distinguished member of the Cumberland bar. Mr. Annan's mother, Priscilla I. (Perry) Annan, was a sister of Judge Thomas Perry, for many years judge of the Circuit Court of this county, and the grandfather of George Calemes, founder of what later became the stately Perry mansion on the beautiful bluff across the river from Cumberland. Priscilla I. (Perry) Annan was also a great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Price, of Frederick, Maryland, who with Captain Michael Cresap commanded the two famous rifle companies from Western Maryland that in 1775 marched from Maryland to the plains of Boston, thus winning the distinction of being the first troops to arrive from the South to the aid of Washington.

At the breaking out of the War between the States, Daniel Annan's father and his oldest brother, Roberdeau Annan, joined the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, and served throughout that eventful struggle. Daniel Annan was a direct descendant of General Daniel Roberdeau, a Revolutionary general and a member of the Continental Congress.

Daniel Annan was born in Cumberland, Maryland, March 14, 1846, and died at his home in the city of his birth, April 10, 1921. He was a boy of fifteen and a pupil at Alleghany County Academy when his father and brother entered the Confederate Army, their going compelling the boy to leave school and seek employment, which he found at Lynns Wharf on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. While working there as a clerk his manner and energy attracted the attention of Colonel Alfred States, who in 1864 gave the lad a position in the Cumberland City Bank, which went out of existence in 1865. The Second National Bank of Cumberland, with Colonel Philip Roman as president, was organized in that

year, and Daniel Annan was transferred to the new institution, which he served until his death, fifty-six years—during which time he filled every position in the bank from errand boy to president.

In 1872 Governor Lloyd Lowndes became president of the Second National Bank, and at that time Mr. Annan was elected its cashier, serving in that capacity for thirty-three years, or until the death of Governor Lowndes, January 8, 1905, when he was elected president of the bank, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

Mr. Annan developed unusual aptitude for the banking business, and was recognized as one of the ablest financiers in the State and Nation. He was a remarkable man, successfully filling many important positions in professional and civic life. As president of the Second National Bank of Cumberland for a long number of years, he fostered the growth of that institution in a marked manner, and its high standing in the community and among banks of the State of Maryland may be said to be largely due to Mr. Annan's energy and ability while president of the institution. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Frostburg, and one of the founders of the First National Bank of Midland; a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, and at one time was president of the Maryland Bankers' Association, his acquaintance among the State and National bankers very large. He was a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, a member of the Cumberland Development Company, and was very active in bringing the Kelly-Springfield plant to Cumberland, the Second National Bank subscribing $50,000 of the amount needed. He was very active in building and loan associations years ago, and had a great deal to do, in a financial way, with the upbuilding of Cumberland, a city he always regarded with great pride.

There was no limit to his energy and interest. He served as president of the Alleghany County Board of Election Supervisors, was treasurer of the city of Cumberland, trustee of the Alleghany County Academy for more than thirty-five years, and president of this board much of the time. He was a vestryman of Emanuel Episcopal Church for nearly forty years, and rendered many years service as a warden of the church. He was a director of the Western Maryland Hospital, vice-president of the Cumberland Fair Association, president of the Alleghany County Home Gardens Association, and an honorable member of the Cumberland Post of the American Legion.

The World War period, 1917-18, brought Mr. Annan prominently into the public eye as a leader and speaker. He was chairman of the Alleghany County Branch of Maryland Council for Defense, and his enthusiasm and zeal inspired others with the spirit, as well as working himself to the limit. He arranged meetings, presided and spoke, sometimes several times a day; was chairman of the committee in charge of the first, second and third Liberty Loan drives, and in each loan Alleghany county banks subscribed more than their quota.

Though well past the prime of life at the time, he spared no effort night or day, in the city and throughout the county, to advocate the support of the government war loans. He was intensely American—proud of his country and eager to "do his bit" while the boys were fighting. Night after night, in schools, in theatres, no matter what the weather, saw Mr. Annan out and about speaking at meetings for the war loans. In everything pertaining to city welfare, he was always to be counted upon. He was consulted freely upon such matters, and

Norman V. Cummings

served officially in numerous ways to support and bring about progress and growth to this city. He was a member and past master of Potomas Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his life he exemplified the best tenets of these institutions.

Daniel Annan married, in 1868, Virginia Opie Butcher, who died January 6, 1920, daughter of Robert Hume Butcher, member of Congress from Virginia. The children of Daniel and Virginia Opie (Butcher) Annan are: 1. Roberdeau, president of the First National Bank of Frostburg, Maryland. 2. Daniel (2). 3. Priscilla Perry. 4. Margaret Opie. 5. Hume Opie, a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, going overseas with the 112th Machine Gun Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces, ranking as lieutenant.

Daniel Annan was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Cumberland, Maryland. Out of respect to his memory Alleghany County Academy, which he attended as a boy, and of whose board of trustees he was chairman for many years, held no session on the day of the funeral.

CUMMINGS, Homer Stille,

Lawyer, Orator, Author.

One who knows Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford, intimately has said of him: "By sheer ability, perseverance and hard work, he has risen from a struggling young lawyer to be a leader of the bar of Connecticut. In the higher courts he has been counsel in many of the most important causes tried in the State and adjoining jurisdictions, involving large monetary interests and important questions of law. He has also appeared in the United States Supreme Court and other Federal courts in many parts of the country."

On July 1, 1914, Mr. Cummings was appointed State's attorney for Fairfield county, an office which he still retains, and the duties of which he discharges with marked ability. The following quotation from a tribute paid by Mr. Cummings to one of his predecessors in the office of State's attorney is peculiarly applicable to himself. "As a trial lawyer . . . he adhered to the highest traditions. He sought for the truth that justice might be served, and desired no unjustifiable conviction. The rights of the innocent were safe in his hands; only the guilty had reason to fear. . . . He was eager that every fact and circumstance should be scrutinized, so that the great power of his office should not in the least degree be directed toward oppression."

Mr. Cummings served three terms as mayor of Stamford, being elected upon the Democratic ticket, and could not have been chosen to that office without the support of a large number of Republican voters. The messages he wrote to the Common Council attracted State-wide attention. The reorganization of the police and fire departments and the acquisition of Halloween Park are among the many constructive accomplishments of his administration. He had vision to see that future citizens of Stamford should have a public park with a frontage on Long Island Sound. With tenacity of purpose he led this movement and did not hesitate to dissolve a tie vote both in the Common Council and in the Board of Appropriation; and when the succeeding administration sought to rescind the vote, he, without remuneration, carried the case to the highest court in the State, which fully sustained his position. (See Bohannan vs. The City of Stamford, 80 Conn. 107). For a number of years (1903-11) Mr. Cummings was president of the Board of Trade, and through his efforts many important enterprises were established in Stamford.

The name Cummings has been variously spelled, and tradition says that Scotland was

the original home of the race, one branch of which was known as the "Red" Cummin, and another as the "Black" Cummin. The former is the branch to which the ancestors of Homer Stille Cummings belonged, and this fact seems to indicate their possible descent from John Cummin, regent of Scotland, and rival of Robert Bruce for the crown of that kingdom.

Hezekiah Cummings, grandfather of Homer Stille Cummings, was descended from ancestors who were of Bennington, Vermont. He, himself, lived at Akron, New York, which was, perhaps, his native place. He was a farmer and also the proprietor of a cement and lime kiln, being the first manufacturer of cement in Akron, the forerunner of an industry which grew to large dimensions in the county. In politics Mr. Cummings was a Whig. He married Betsey Bates, and it is a fact worthy of note that on old family silver belonging to Mrs. Cummings the name was spelled without the "g." Hezekiah Cummings was seventy years old at the time of his death.

Uriah Cummings, son of Hezekiah and Betsey (Bates) Cummings, was born April 30, 1833, at Akron, New York, and spent the greater part of his active business life in the manufacture and sale of cement. At the time of his death he was president of the Cummings Cement Company of Akron, a concern which was established in 1854, and continued operations until about the year 1910. In matters relating to cement or concrete, Mr. Cummings was, undoubtedly, the highest authority in the United States. For many years he had charge of the investigations conducted by the United States government on this subject, and wrote the government reports which were published annually. His lecture on the chemistry of cement, originally delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, in 1888, created a profound impression in scientific circles. He frequently contributed articles on scientific subjects to technical magazines and other publications. His work on "American Cements," published in 1898, is today the leading authority on that subject. A second edition was issued in 1905, and the book is found in all well equipped technical libraries. In 1901 Mr. Cummings organized the Chickamauga Cement Company of Rossville, Georgia, which has an extensive manufacturing plant and property near Chattanooga, Tennessee. For several years he was president of this company, but resigned the office about three years before his death. In 1886 he established a cement plant at Mankato, Minnesota, and he was at one time connected with the Artificial Stone Company of San Francisco, as well as various other enterprises. He was the inventor of more than thirty successful mechanical devices, among the most important of which are: An air compressor, a stone dresser, and a machine for testing pneumatically the tensile strain of cement briquettes.

In addition to his technical works Mr. Cummings wrote many tales dealing chiefly with the Indians of Western New York, in whom he was greatly interested. His study of Indian history, tradition and language was unusually extensive, resulting in the discovery of much valuable material, and causing him to be regarded as an authority on these subjects. Among the Tonawanda Indians, who occupy the government reservation near Akron, he was known as Chief Hah-Tah-E-Nah, having been made an honorary member of the tribe. He was recognized as the true friend of the red man, having devoted much time in attempts to secure for them just and humane treatment at the hands of the government.

In fraternal circles Mr. Cummings affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Haven, and Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk. He was widely read, and was

in constant correspondence on technical and historical subjects with distinguished men, both in the United States and in Europe.

Mr. Cummings married, March 31, 1869, Audie Schuyler Stille, daughter of Jacob Schuyler Stille and Audelia Lawrence (Weekes) Stille, of Buffalo. The Schuyler, Stille and Weekes ancestry is traced back to England, France and Holland, the American branch of the family having settled in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of one son: Homer Stille Cummings, the subject of this sketch. They were residents of Stamford, "Ruthven," their country home, being situated near Akron, New York.

On November 10, 1910, Mr. Cummings passed away, leaving the memory of a man who cherished the highest standards of personal honor and integrity. His widow still resides in Stamford.

Homer Stille Cummings, son of Uriah and Audie Schuyler (Stille) Cummings, was born April 30, 1870, at their home on Michigan avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, and received his preparatory education at the Heathcote School, Buffalo, New York, afterward entering Yale University, and graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was fitted for his profession in Yale Law School, receiving, in 1893, the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, in August, 1893, entered upon the active practice of his profession at Stamford, and in that city he has ever since maintained his principal office. On January 1, 1895, he became a member of the law firm of Fessenden, Carter & Cummings, the association remaining unbroken until 1900, when he began practice alone and for the succeeding nine years was without a partner. On September 1, 1909, he organized the firm of Cummings & Lockwood, his associate being Charles D. Lockwood, at that time judge of probate for the District of Stamford. During the years which have since elapsed, the practice of the firm has grown to large proportions, embracing widely differing lines of important litigation. Mr. Cummings is also a member of the New York bar, and he is enrolled in the American Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Cummings is a Democrat. He was elected mayor of Stamford and served from 1900 to 1901, 1901 to 1902, and 1904 to 1906, and during 1902 and 1903 served as president of the Mayors' Association of Connecticut. In 1908 he was chosen corporation counsel of Stamford, retaining that office for four years. In 1896 Mr. Cummings was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Connecticut, and in 1902 was nominated for Congressman-at-large, receiving, in each of these elections, the highest vote on the party ticket. In 1910 he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Connecticut for United States Senator, and in 1916 was again a candidate, failing of election by a comparatively narrow margin, but again receiving the highest vote on his party ticket. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic National conventions of 1900 and 1904, and alternate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1920. Since 1900 he has been, by successive unanimous appointments, a member of the Democratic National Committee. His last reappointment was in 1920, for the period of service ending in 1924. In 1913 he was unanimously elected vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and on February 26, 1919, became its chairman, retaining that office until July 20, 1920. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention held at San Francisco, June 28, 1920, and delivered the "keynote" address, which attracted national attention and, because of the manner in which it dealt with international relations, was widely

quoted in foreign newspapers and magazines. At the San Francisco Convention, Hon. John F. Crosby, Assistant United States Attorney, acting for the Connecticut delegation, placed the name of Mr. Cummings before the convention as a candidate for president of the United States. In the subsequent balloting he had the undivided support of the Connecticut delegation, and with support from various other States and Territories, received a total of twenty-seven votes. In 1917-1918 Mr. Cummings was a member of the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

He is widely known as a public speaker of unusual attainments, having delivered many lectures as well as political and literary addresses. His style as a political speaker was felicitiously described by the "Cheyenne (Wyoming) State Leader," after an address delivered by Mr. Cummings, July 21, 1919, at Cheyenne:

> Forceful without being uncouth in his manner; suave and subtle, yet stingingly sarcastic at times; a master of chaste English, and at the same time an unusually vibrant prophet of the new day, Mr. Cummings made a tremendous impression on his hearers.
>
> Through it all one saw clearly that he spoke not as a mere wordster, but as one having the confidence of a cause which inspired and emboldened him. He was seductively logical, proceeding with precision and convincing power from one point to another, and carrying his audience with him.
>
> But what thrilled his hearers was not so much the manner of the delivery of his message as the message itself.

In this last paragraph is found the secret of Mr. Cummings' power—vision to discern and strength to make others see what he sees as he sees it. As was most truly said of him, he is "a patriot rather than a partisan; more the prophet than the politician."

Mr. Cummings affiliates with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Knights of Pythias; Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Maccabees. He belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of New York City, the Congressional Club of Washington, D. C., the University Club of Bridgeport, the Woodway Country Club, the Stamford Yacht Club and the Suburban Club of Stamford. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Stamford.

On June 28, 1897, Mr. Cummings married (first) Helen W. Smith, daughter of the late Commodore James D. Smith. There was one child of this marriage, Dickinson Schuyler Cummings. On December 15, 1909, Mr. Cummings married (second) Marguerite T. Owings, daughter of John and Caroline H. (Lacy) Owings.

RUST, William Ross,

Leader in Mining and Smelting Interests.

In intimate association a personality of the Northwest, William Ross Rust, of Tacoma, Washington, head of vast mining and smelting interests, is, in the scope and importance of his operations, a figure of national note in finance and industry. Mr. Rust is one of a small group of men whose operations have been a source of wealth and prosperity, not only to a district, but to the country-at-large. When the history of pioneering days in the "Rockies" and on the western slope, a narrative replete with stirring incident and courageous endeavor, shall be written in full, his name will stand out as a conspicuous example of the results and rewards of unflagging industry and constant determination. This outline record of his life will be read with appreciative interest by his wide circle of friends in the Northwest.

Mr. Rust was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1852, son of L. C. and Hettie W. (Niles) Rust, his father a na-

W. R. Rust

tive of Delaware, his mother born in Baltimore, Maryland, both descendants of English-Quaker settlers, who came to America at an early date. L. C. Rust was a wholesale dry goods dealer of Philadelphia until 1854, when he moved by the way of Terre Haute, Indiana, then the western terminus of the railroad, to the settlement at Bourbon, Illinois, where they remained until 1861. Then Arcola, Illinois, became the family home. L. C. Rust followed merchandizing and grain dealings for a time and prospered in these lines, but in the early 70's he met with financial reverses and lost his all. Hettie W. (Niles) Rust having died at Bourbon, Illinois, in 1856, he married (second) Emily W. Niles, sister of his first wife. He died at Arcola, in 1876. Children: William Ross, of whom further; Henry D., who died in 1870; Cora, who married William Brown, of Iowa, and died in 1916; and Helen, who married Dr. H. L. Vradenburg, of York, Nebraska.

William Ross Rust attended public schools at Bourbon and Arcola, Illinois, and completed his studies in the University of Kentucky, where he was a member of the class of 1869. He had finished but two years of his course when he returned to Illinois and became his father's assistant. In the summer of 1876, the year of his father's death, Mr. Rust felt the lure of the West. Gold had been discovered in Colorado shortly before, and the stories of opportunities that awaited the seizing of the ambitious had just reached the outside world. With small capital in dollars, but with unlimited resources in energy and determination, Mr. Rust crossed the plains and arrived at Black Hawk, Colorado, his money gone but his courage and enthusiasm heightened by reaching his first goal. Hard work had been a part of his father's early teaching, and with industry, supported by good health, he felt equal to any job he might obtain. His training in hard work stood him in good stead, for his first place was in a stamp mill on a twelve-hour shift, alternating from month to month between night and day duty. Every other month on the change from night to day shift he worked for twenty-four hours without intermission, a strain under which he stood up with no ill effects. In his father's warehouse in Illinois he had gained some experience in the operation of stationary engines, and after he had fed the mill for six months he became engineer of the plant. Soon afterward he was made foreman, a position he held for about two years, and during all of this time he studied mining methods and conditions. His next place was as foreman of the ore sampling department of the Golden Smelting Company, and for one year was the agent of this concern. Early in the 80's the development of the natural resources of the region brought an imperative need for a public sampling works for mine owners and operators. Mr. Rust was prepared by experience and ability to take advantage of this opportunity, and assisted in organizing the Black Hawk Public Sampling Works, of which he was later part owner and manager. The system followed was that of sampling the ore and selling to the highest bidder, and unqualified success attended the enterprise. Mr. Rust was constantly on the alert in a search for wider fields of endeavor, and in 1883 sold his interest in the Black Hawk Public Sampling Works, and in Denver built the Denver Public Sampling Works. Here he remained until 1887, when he disposed of the Denver plant, and made a trip to Mexico, and then into the Northwest country, carefully scrutinizing the mining and smelting possibilities. In the course of these travels he came to Tacoma, Washington, and selected it as a good site for a smelter. Circumstances for such a business were not quite propitious at that time, and Mr. Rust returned to Colorado, where he engaged in ore buying at Aspen. In this he

was successful to a gratifying degree, but the vision of wide fields of usefulness in the Northwest persisted, and in the winter of 1889 he disposed of his Colorado holdings and organized the Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company, controlled by him and a few friends. In February, 1890, he returned to Tacoma and purchased the old smelter, which was poorly built and required complete remodeling, so that it was September, 1890, before operations could begin. At 7 a. m., September 15, 1890, fire was lighted in the crucible of the first stack, and it is a happy commentary upon the wise management of the company and its continued prosperity that these fires have never gone out (1923). The plant at this time employed about thirty men, handled from fifty to sixty tons of ore daily, transacted a business of about $100,000 monthly, and had a payroll of approximately $3,000 per month. Twenty-five years later the company employed 1,600 men, handled 2,000 tons of ore daily, with an annual value of $30,000,000, and with a monthly payroll of nearly $200,000.

The panic of 1893 produced conditions that made the maintenance of the young business extremely difficult, but in a long struggle with adversity, Mr. Rust was responsible for the continuance of operations, and his optimism and confidence in ultimate success were determining factors in the winning struggle. During this time there were no duties in connection with the smelter that he did not perform, and at various times he acted as superintendent, assayist, bookkeeper, and, on occasion, weighed ore. Business was continued on a sound basis in the face of discouraging problems until 1898, when Mr. Rust interested several mining companies in the enterprise In the following year Darius Ogden Mills, the noted financier, became interested in the company, and contracts were made to ship concentrates of the Treadwell Mine in Alaska, and of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to Tacoma. This constant business served as a dependable nucleus, and from this time the company expanded its operations steadily. In 1890 the original lead smelter was built, in 1902 copper furnaces and converters were constructed, and in 1905 the first electrolytic copper refinery on the Pacific coast was established, with a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds per month, later increased to 14,000,000 pounds. It was then, as now, the largest single enterprise of its kind in the Northwest, and its subsequent career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity.

In the fall of 1904 the American Smelting and Refining Company, a Guggenheim interest, opened negotiations with Darius Ogden Mills, through John Hays Hammond, for the purchase of the smelter. At Mr. Mill's request Mr. Rust went to New York and discussed with Mr. Mills the price of the smelter if sold, and they agreed upon $4,000,000 as a reasonable figure. Mr. Rust then conferred with Daniel Guggenheim, an acquaintance of Colorado days, who was handling the negotiations for his people. Mr. Rust placed the selling price of the smelter at $4,000,000 and Mr. Guggenheim made a counter proposition of $1,000,000. Mr. Rust declined this offer, and said that if it was desired later to purchase the smelter that it had risen in value from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. In 1905 Mr. Rust was in New York on business connected with the shipments of the smelter, and was called upon at his hotel by Bernard M. Baruch. Mr. Baruch stated that Daniel Guggenheim wanted to see Mr. Rust concerning the purchase of the smelter, and in reply Mr. Rust said that he was already packed, ready to return to Tacoma, and that Mr. Guggenheim could see him there. Mr. Baruch finally persuaded him to give Mr. Guggenheim another appointment, when Mr. Rust was

told that the Guggenheim interests would buy the smelter at his price, which he gave as $5,000,000, plus $500,000 that had been expended in improvements. This was agreed to, with a stipulation that Mr. Rust remain in charge for a period of at least five years, at a salary of $25,000 a year. On the following day this transaction was consummated, the purchase price of $5,500,000 was paid in cash, and the control of the smelter passed to the American Smelter Securities Company, a subsidiary of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The smelter at that time represented original stock and invested capital of about $500,000. The stockholders had received more than ten per cent in dividends and by this sale were given eleven times the amount of their original investment. Mr. Rust remained in charge of the smelter until January 1, 1916, when his resignation became effective, and the management of the company was turned over to H. Y. Walker, who had been his assistant for a number of years. Upon being relieved in this capacity, Mr. Rust gave his time and attention to numerous other important interests.

For many years prior to his association with the Guggenheim interests Mr. Rust had seen the possibilities in Alaskan mining development, and had acquired small holdings. After the sale of the smelter Mr. Rust became the active head of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests in the West, and was responsible for the entry of their concerns into the Alaska fields. At his suggestion George Gunn, of Utah, was sent to Alaska, and in the same year Mr. Rust formed an exploring and prospecting party, which located valuable ore lands in Alaska. Mr. Rust became president of the Northwestern Commercial Company, which succeeded the Racine interests and became the holding company in control of all the Morgan-Guggenheim operations, including the Alaska Steamship Company, the Northwest Lighterage Company, and the Northwest Fisheries Company. The Northwestern Commercial Company ceased operations about 1912, and was later dissolved, its subsidiary companies all transacting independent business. In addition to the responsibilities of these concerns, Mr. Rust became a director of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad Company, and assumed charge of various mining interests.

In 1909 Mr. Rust, with a few friends, purchased the Chichagof Gold Mine on Chichagof Island, fifty miles north of Sitka, Alaska. Mr. Rust owns a large interest and is president of this company, whose mine is one of the richest in the world. In ten years it has produced gold to the value of ten million dollars, of which more than five million dollars have been paid to the stockholders in dividends. On Christmas, 1918, in appreciation of his services as head of the company, the stockholders of the Chichagof Mining Company presented Mr. Rust with a handsome loving cup made from one hundred ounces of gold from the Chichagoff Mine. The cup, which is of surpassingly excellent craftmanship, was designed and made by Gault Brothers, of Washington, D. C., and bears the inscription:

Presented to
William R. Rust, Esq.,
By the
Stockholders of the Chichagoff Mining Company
As a token of the
Fidelity, skill and success with which he has directed the affairs of the company.
Christmas
1918

In addition to his Alaska interests Mr. Rust has holdings in Pitkin county, Colorado, and other mining centers. Among his official positions are those of president of the Chichagoff Mining Company; president of the Consumers' Central Heating Com-

pany; director of the Puget Sound Navigation Company; director of the Bank of California. With his wife and son, Mr. Rust controls the W. R. Rust Investment Company, a $1,500,000 corporation, which has extensive realty holdings, and which, in April, 1921, completed the Rust building in Tacoma, a handsome twelve-story structure, which ranks as the best equipped office building in the West. As evidence of his public spirit and its practical application stands the fact that in 1920, in order to sustain industry and give employment, Mr. Rust undertook the construction of this building, and pushed it rapidly to completion, although conditions were most unfavorable and little building work was attempted.

In a business career whose operations have been of the magnitude that his have attained, there have been many situations demanding strong resourcefulness and ability, backed by discerning judgment and knowledge of human nature. He has never chosen methods that could be in any way termed spectacular, and while every page of his business record is an open book, he has come but little, by choice, into the public eye. A notable exception to this rule occurred in May, 1921, when false and malicious reports were circulated in regard to the Tacoma branch of the Bank of California, which started a run on the institution. Mr. Rust, as a director of the bank, suggested that the hours during which withdrawals could be made be extended, and he let it be known publicly that his entire personal fortune was at the disposal of the bank. The Bank of California holds place as one of the largest and strongest financial institutions of the Pacific coast, and when the first alarm had passed, conditions rapidly returned to normal, partly induced by Mr. Rust's bold and decisive stand in protection of the public interests.

During the World War Mr. Rust rendered constant service in many capacities, and was a member of the committee in charge of the control of mines and the distribution of metals, giving of his vast experience and knowledge throughout the entire war period without remuneration. With Dr. Alfred Coleman, H. A. Rhodes, of Tacoma, Judge Donworth, and Mr. Thompson, a civil engineer of Seattle, he was a member of the committee appointed by the Secretary of War to inspect and report upon the cantonment at Camp Lewis, Washington. He is an active member and trustee of the Chamber of Commerce and the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce was mainly responsible for the establishment of Camp Lewis on the site it occupied. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Community Service, which was most active in post-war work in securing employment for returning soldiers and sailors, and in maintaining the club houses for service men. He is a supporter of all civic work, particularly interested in educational matters, and was a large contributor to the fund for the Tacoma Stadium. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and a member of the committee on mining of the State University of Washington. Mr. Rust is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Childrens' Home, and the Seamen's Institute, and is also a member of the executive committee of the Tacoma General Hospital. He was one of the largest contributors to this last named institution, which is the finest and best equipped hospital in the West, and during the past ten years he has been actively identified with its work. He is a Democrat in political faith; in 1916 was a delegate to the National convention of his party; in 1912-14 and 1916 a delegate to the State conventions, and during the campaign of 1916 was a member of the finance committee. His social memberships are in the Union and Tacoma Country

Ed. F. Berkley

clubs, Rainer Club of Seattle and he affiliates with the Masonic order, including membership in the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Rust enjoys travel, and in addition to numerous trips made in business relations has been three times abroad, visiting all of the countries of Europe, and also Egypt. In 1910 Mrs. Rust and their son, Howard, made a tour around the world. Mr. Rust has a collection of art objects and curios acquired during his travels, which represent the finest artistic and practical attainments of various periods of civilization. In 1905 Mr. Rust built a beautiful white mansion of pure Colonial style, at a cost of more than $100,000, gaining title to an adjoining property for half that sum. This was the family home until after the death of their eldest son, in 1911, when he disposed of it at a fraction of its original cost. He then built a fine residence at No. 521 North Yakima avenue, a beautiful district overlooking Puget Sound.

William Ross Rust married, at Denver, Colorado, August 28, 1884, Helen M. Smith, formerly of Black Hawk. Children: 1. Howard L., born April 11, 1886, died April 9, 1911. He was a graduate of the Tacoma public schools and Whitworth College. 2. Henry Arthur, born August 21, 1900, a graduate of the Stadium High School, class of 1919; now assistant teller of the Bank of California.

By his associates and friends of the Northwest Mr. Rust is held in sincere respect and regard. His life work has been a record of steady progress. Starting with only personal qualifications, he has gained wide reputation and influence, and has an enduring monument in achievements of great magnitude. His associations with his fellows, whether in equal or subordinate position, have been productive of a hearty confidence and goodwill. Never in his organizations have faithful and efficient services gone unrewarded, and with equal certainty has no position been filled over the heads of employees of longer service and proved fidelity. Unswerving adherence to this rule has built up a working force loyal and capable, striving always for the best good of their company. Mr. Rust has been steadfastly opposed to the I. W. W. issue, and similar movements of questionable patriotism and purpose, and twice, in 1907 and 1914, the I. W. W. declared a strike against his plant. In each instance Mr. Rust, backed by a force of dependable workmen, resisted the dictates of the organization and won the day. His place in the esteem of his fellows is secure, a place gained in the affairs of every day, a value based on principles and conduct of straightforward manhood and citizenship.

BERKLEY, Edward Fairfax, D.D.,

Clergyman.

The following paragraphs trace an ancestry of unusual distinction from royal ancestry and famous Colonial lines to Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley and to her daughter, Matilda Fontaine (Berkley) Jones, of St. Louis. Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley was of royal descent, tracing her ancestry from Alfred the Great, Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Kenneth Mac Alpin, of Scotland, and Hugh Capet, of France.

She was born in Virginia, July 29, 1817, the only daughter of Francis Fontaine Maury and his wife, Matilda (Fry) Maury. From her father she claimed Huguenot blood of distinction, he being descended from Jean de la Fontaine, who was martyred in 1563. He held a position of trust in the households of four successive Kings of France, viz: Francis I, Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, and used his influence with these monarchs for the benefit of all

Protestants, thus incurring the enmity of the Roman Catholic party who attacked his house soon after he returned from the King's service to private life, murdering him, his wife, his son, and a faithful valet. From her mother's father, Reuben Fry, she claimed descent from Colonel Joshua Fry, a man of much prominence in his time. He was a graduate of Oxford, England, professor of mathematics at William and Mary College, Virginia, and commander of the Virginia forces in the French and Indian War until his accidental death on May 31, 1754, on the march to Fort Duquesne, when he was succeeded by his young lieutenant, George Washington.

Through her mother's mother, Ann (Coleman) Slaughter, she is descended from Colonel James Slaughter, who commanded at the battle of Bridges Creek—the first fought in Virginia during the Revolution. This line takes her to Colonel George Reade, the American ancestor, through whom she claims her Royal descent. This pedigree is as follows: Sarah (Slaughter) Maury, daughter of Matilda Fry; Matilda Fry, daughter of Ann (Coleman) Slaughter; Ann Coleman Slaughter, daughter of Colonel James Slaughter; Colonel James Slaughter, son of Mary Smith; Mary Smith, daughter of Augustine Warner Smith; Augustine Warner Smith, son of Mary Warner; Mary Warner, daughter of Mildred Reade; Mildred Reade, daughter of Colonel George Reade; Colonel George Reade, son of Mildred Windebank, and through her mother, Francis Dymoke, twenty-five generations to Alfred the Great.

Her father and mother were cousins, one being the grandchild and the other the great-grandchild of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle county, Virginia. Dr. Walker filled many honorable positions in his native State before and after the Revolution, and it has been proven by the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, (an organization for the preservation of data towards true history) from Dr. Walker's Diary, that he was the first white man to enter the State of Kentucky, having been there twelve years before Daniel Boone, who was the first resident. Dr. Walker was a surveyor as well as a physician, and drew the line between Kentucky and Tennessee and between Virginia and North Carolina.

Through this double connection she was descended from the following prominent families in addition to those already mentioned: Clayton, Coleman, Pendleton, Thornton, Taliaferro, Grymes, Savage, Martian, LeRoy and many others. This was a rich heritage which produced a character of great worth, of high ideals, gentle refinement, loyal attachments and simple faith. She spent most of her life in Kentucky, whither her parents moved when she was an infant, and she married there, in Bath county, May 2, 1839, Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., long prominent in the Protestant Episcopal church. She died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 8, 1890, much beloved and admired by all who knew her. She was survived by her husband, seven children and fifteen grand-children.

The children were as follows: 1. Frances Maury, married Philip Harding Patriardee. 2. Mary Fairfax, married William Ward Childs. 3. Matilda Fontaine, of whom further. 4. Edward Fairfax, married Carrie King Hendee. 5. Sarah Thornton, married Shepard Knapp. 6. Charlotte James, married Thomas Bolling Coles. 7. Henry Fry, married (first) Anita Ribot, (second) Miriam Hough.

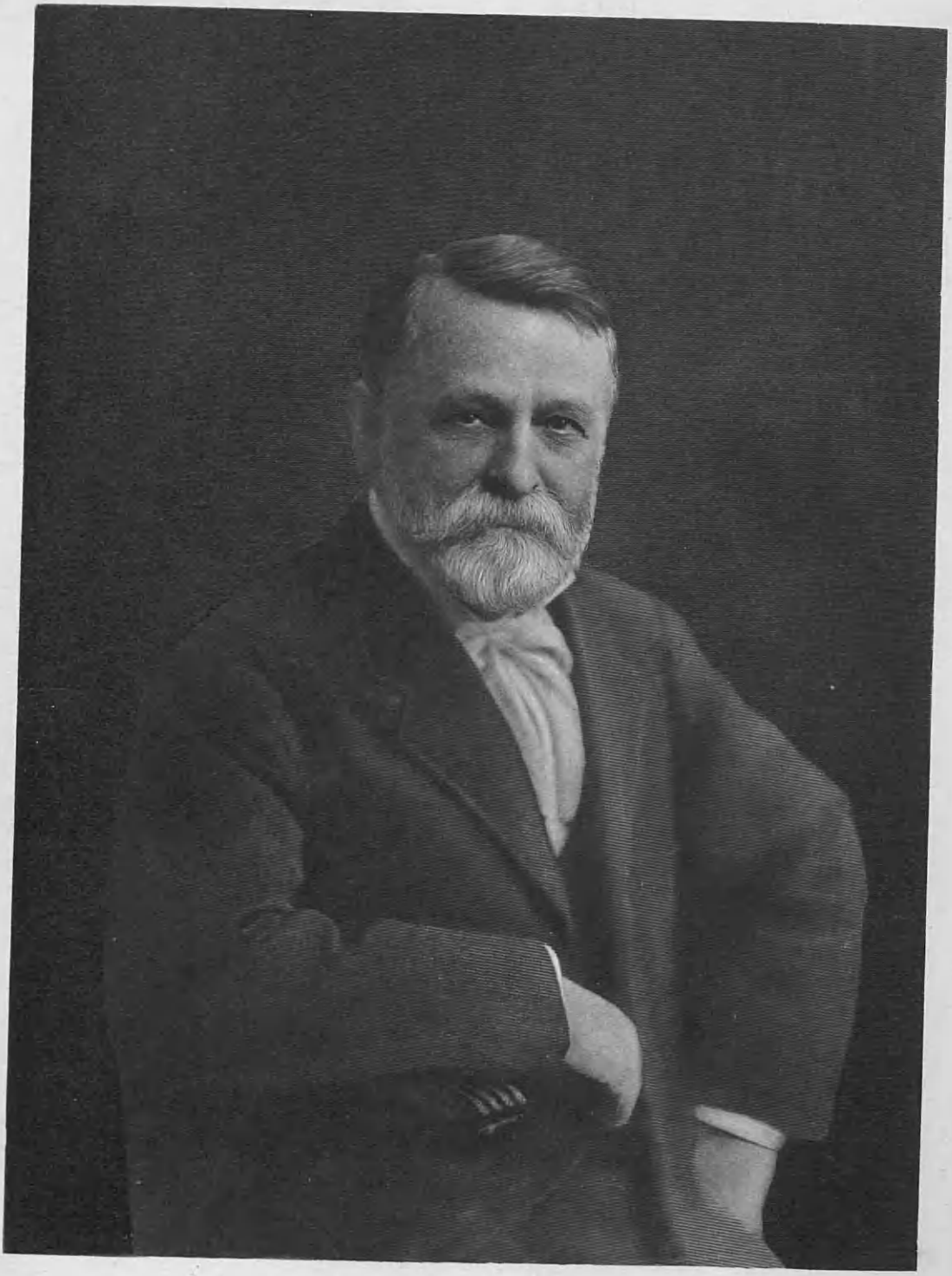
JONES, Captain Lorraine Farquhar,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

In the life story of Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones, set forth in the words of his comrades of the tented field, his associates of later life, and in the straight-for-

Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley

American Historical Society



L. F. Jones

ward narrative of his business career, there is an inspiring and uplifting message challenging to the finest conception of manhood. Modern or ancient biography contains few instances to equal his stalwartness of faith, his breadth of sympathy, his steadfastness in beliefs that sustained him at all times and under all circumstances, and printed pages bear no fairer burden than the outline of his relation to his time. His ancestors were all people of culture and refinement. The first member of his father's family who came to America from Wales landed in this country in 1638. His mother, Ann Northy (Churchill) Jones, was of English descent, being of the same family as the Duke of Marlborough, whose name was John Churchill.

Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones was a son of Rev. Alexander and Ann Northy (Churchill) Jones, his father a clergyman of the Episcopal church, in whose communion Captain Jones continued all of his life. He was born in Charles Town, West Virginia, November 9, 1837, and when a young man in the twenties joined the Confederate army and served his loved Southland under two of her bravest and most distinguished leaders, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, names that to every soldier in that historic struggle, whether his uniform were blue or gray, typified the ideal of soldierly gallantry and courage. He became captain of the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers, of the Army of Northern Virginia, helped to fire the first gun fired in Virginia, at Gloucester Point, surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox, and compiled a record as a commander upon which his fame might well have rested. He participated in forty engagements, among them the "Bloody Angle," one of the most desperately fought battles of the war; had two horses killed under him, was three times wounded, statements that in themselves show a leader who led by example. One of his companions in arms, E. H. Sublett, said of him:

I desire to write a few facts that I deem due to Confederate history; in fact, a just tribute to American valor in its highest sense. I was a private in the third company of Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. On May 10, 1864, our battery was captured in the "Horseshoe" at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia. Our position was about the center of General Lee's army and was of vital importance to both generals, Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. After we were captured, and for quite a time, there was absolutely nothing to oppose the Federal advance through this "gap" in our lines except Captain Lorraine F. Jones and several members of the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers, the company that Captain Jones then commanded, as the horses had all been killed. Captain Jones and a few of his men removed, by hand, the cannon from the breast-works to an open field in their rear and opened fire on the advancing Federals. The odds against this little band were beyond computing, but they checked the advance long enough for reinforcements to reach and recapture the "gap" before all was lost. I and others who witnessed this soldierly and gallant act know well that it saved the day, and I believe that it saved the Army of Northern Virginia from signal defeat at that time. Several of that only partially filled detachment were shot down, and, if memory serves me rightly, Captain Jones and possibly one other were left to load and fire that gun alone before the last shot was fired. The names of those grand men should be emblazoned upon fame's immortal page. I pronounce this the bravest and most timely act of all that I witnessed during the War between the States.

In 1865, the year that he laid aside the weapons of war, Captain Jones came to St. Louis, Mo., entering the employ of George R. Robinson, Sr., a commission and bagging merchant, remaining with Mr. Robinson until establishing independently in business. Not long afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. Warren, Anderson and Benjamin Gratz, as Warren, Jones & Gratz, and he subsequently became one of the founders of the American Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of

baggings and cordage. Captain Jones was elected treasurer of the company, and its future operations and policies were largely influenced by his keen mind and sound judgment, his stand on any business proposition invariably based upon standards in harmony with personal probity and commercial ethics. He was called to the presidency of the State National Bank, of St. Louis, but resigned after three years of service, because of the urgent demands of his own business, and he served in advisory capacity many outstanding institutions and enterprises of St. Louis, among them the St. Louis Union Trust Company. His retirement from the world of affairs, in 1908, took from the business circles of the city a member who was held in richly deserved regard and affection and to whom many looked as the one who had strengthened their hold in practical affairs and who had given them renewed faith in their ability to achieve. Good works came to him as naturally as the air he breathed, but he shunned publicity in connection therewith, and the total of his benefactions, through personal work and organized agencies, will never be known.

Captain Jones married Matilda Fontaine Berkley, November 9, 1870, and their children were: Annie Maury and Alexander, who died in childhood; E. F. Berkley, Lorraine F., and F. Maury Jones, all residents of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. John B. Pitman, of Long Island, New York; Mrs. Joseph R. Matthews and Mrs. Laurence D. Bridge, of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. Benjamin O'F. Randolph, of Millwood, Virginia. His life in his home and in his family was beautiful in the extreme, abounding in the fullness of love, understanding, and comradeship.

As the result of a severe illness, Captain Jones lost his sight, June 15, 1911, and until his death, October 19, 1920, his journey through life was made in darkness. Here the greatness of his character, the firmness of the hope upon which it was founded, was most apparent, for in the midst of his affliction he was repeatedly heard to say: "God has been wondrous kind to me." During this period he distributed what he called his "little preachers," one hundred and forty-five thousand copies of the New Testament and the single Gospel of St. John. In many thousands he had printed: "From one who has lost his sight and wants to help others gain light everlasting." A life-long friend wrote of Captain Jones:

> I cannot let the opportunity pass without speaking of the nobility of the man whose word was as good as his bond and who was never known to speak unkindly of anyone, whose charity was unbounded. He surely was a Christian and a gentleman and "we shall not look upon his like again."

Another friend wrote in reference to his death:

> Ever since the news reached me I have been unable to get out of my mind a vision of victory, for the Captain was a soldier—a beautiful soldier of life in every sense of the word. Bravely he fought all of its battles, yet how so tenderly at almost every step he stopped by the wayside to lend a helping hand, until at the end of life's day, in the glory of the sunset, the fullest of its glory, his great Captain called, and the victory of the everlasting was his.

Matilda Fontaine (Berkley) Jones was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 13, 1849, the third daughter and child of Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., and his wife, Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley. At the age of nine years she accompanied her parents to St. Louis, Missouri, where her father had accepted the rectorship of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, located then at Seventh and Locust streets. She was educated and graduated from Bonhams Seminary, at that time the finest school in the West, and married, quite young, Captain Lorraine F. Jones, who had

Matilda F. B. Jones

served his beloved South in the War between the States.

Their home, "Ivy Lodge," where most of their children were born, has always been a haven of peace and happiness, love and harmony, from which these children have gone forth upon their separate ways well equipped to fight life's battle, a credit to a devoted father and mother. A rich legacy inherited from her mother, Sarah Slaughter (Maury) Berkley, whose history is recorded in this volume, entitles Mrs. Jones to membership in the following organizations:

Order of the Crown in America, through Colonel George Reade, Virginia. Huguenot Society of America, Jean de la Fontaine, martyred, 1563, Chaillons, Maurys, Boursiquots. Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Augustine Warner, Jr. Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, through John Bernard, Governor of the Bermudas (Somers Isles). Colonial Dames of America, through Colonel Nicholas Martian, Colonel George Reade, Major Thomas Walker, and nine other claims. Daughters of American Revolution, through Dr. Thomas Walker, Castle Hill, Virginia; Colonel James Slaughter, who commanded at Bridges Creek, the first battle fought in Virginia in the American Revolution. A Daughter of the Confederacy, through her husband, who served through the four years of the War between the States, and her father, Rev. Edward Fairfax Berkley, D. D., who devoted his time and energy to helping the people of the South during their time of suffering.

BODMAN, Luther Whitney,

Man of Affairs.

In the person of Luther Whitney Bodman the Middle West received into its business world another of the sons of New England who have had such markedly beneficial influence upon the progress and upbuilding of the institutions of this region, and throughout half a century, with a brief interruption, he filled a place of importance and responsibility among his fellows. During that time he made wise and worthy division of his interests, and the record of his life shows his name written in letters of valued service upon the history of many of Chicago's institutions.

New England ancestry and Massachusetts birth belonged to Luther W. Bodman, son of Luther and Philena (Hawks) Bodman, who was born in Charlemont, Massachusetts, February 4, 1845, and died May 14, 1917. His studies were completed with a course in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and when he began the business of life it was in a distant field at Bement, Illinois, in 1867, as a grain dealer and banker. Subsequently he was associated with Milmine, Bodman & Company, commission merchants of Baltimore, in 1879, and in 1884 he came to Chicago as resident partner of this same firm, a relation that continued until 1906. On February 1, 1908, he withdrew from active participation in the grain trade, and from 1909 until his death he was secretary of the American Straw Board Company, holding memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange, serving the former institution as director for several years. He was a business man of outstanding reputation, esteemed and respected for uprightness and integrity upon which all men could depend. He gave liberally of his time and means to religious and philanthropic work, was a trustee of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, and was president of the board of trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian church. His clubs were the Union League, Chicago Athletic, and City and he was a welcome addition to any gathering, whether its object be fellowship, the outlining of a business proposition, or

the enlistment of support for a charitable organization.

Mr. Bodman married, in Northhampton, Massachusetts, in 1870, Grace H. Smith, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Amy Ann (Thayer) Smith, a descendant of Dr. Olney Potter, of Rhode Island. He is survived by his widow and one son, Dr. Edward Whitney Bodman, of Chicago.

Mrs. Bodman, who is prominent in Chicago social and philanthropic circles, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Dames.

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